"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; not much change in temperature; light northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 10.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,133. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

M'CALL HEARD AND LIKELY TO GO

Stock Ownership the Charge on Which It Is Believed Governor Will Remove Him.

NO DECISION TILL MONDAY

Thompson and Committee Bitterly Assailed by McCall in Long Defense.

LAYS IT ALL TO MALICE

Produces His Wife's Checks to Show That Electric Shares Are Her Legal Property.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—In the big Executive Chamber of the State Capitol, where he appeared only a few months ago and successfully defended himself against charges of misconduct in office, Edward E. McCall, Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the First District, appeared again today and for six hours answered before Governor Whitman new charges of a like nature brought by the Thompson Legislative Committee.

After the hearing Governor Whitman said he would not reach a decision before Monday, but it was learned from sources close to the Governor that he had already made up his mind to remove Mr. McCall. The Governor, it was said, reached the conclusion that McCall's ownership of stock in the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company and the transference of it to his wife, while legal in a technical sense, in reality violated the spirit of the public service commission law, as it was devised by ex-Governor Hughes.

The other nineteen charges brought by the legislative committee, it is understood, had little or no weight with the Governor. The fact that the stock is still in the McCall family is what has convinced the Governor that Mr. McCall should be removed. It also was ascertained tonight that the chairmanship of the commission would be given to Colonel William Hayward, who was appointed to the commission by the Governor to succeed Milo R. Maltbie.

Among those mentioned here tonight as candidates for Public Service Commissioner to fill the vacancy to be caused by Mr. McCall's removal are those of Oliver C. Semple, assistant counsel to the commission; Alexander Humphreys, President of Stevens Institute, and Henry P. Hodge, a New York lawyer. It is probable that the appointment will go to Mr. Semple.

McCall Denounces Thompson.

Throughout his argument today Mr. McCall scathingly denounced the Thompson Committee. He leveled most of his shafts at Senator George F. Thompson, the Chairman, and several times Thompson was on his feet making explanations or commenting sarcastically upon what McCall was saying. Mr. McCall reached the height of his defiance when, toward the close of his argument, he leaned over the table separating him from the Governor, and, thrusting his jaw at the Governor, said with great earnestness:

"I never will be rushed off my feet by any pandering to sensational rot. I'll do even justice and act according to my best judgment, no clamor of any investigating committee that uses innuendo and slander will alter my course or deter me from doing my duty as I see it according to my oath of office."

Mr. McCall arraigned the committee for —as he put it—forcing Commissioner Williams to write an opinion in a Brooklyn rate case and making it public before he was ready to decide the case. Mr. Stevens denied that he had forced Mr. Williams to write the opinion, and said Mr. Williams consented to allow it to be made public. McCall said he had understood it otherwise, and that he said to Williams when he first heard of it:

"What manner of man have you fallen to be that you would do such a thing? You should have refused absolutely to give them your opinion until you were ready to write your decision."

He said he understood that the committee pledged Commissioner Williams to not make the opinion public, and that they violated this pledge the next day. At another time, Mr. McCall accused the committee of allowing William R. Hearst to frame some of the charges and called Hearst a "wretch." Thompson denied this.

Mr. McCall took up the twenty charges of the committee singly, and in his brief of more than 100 printed pages he dealt at length with his ownership of 387 shares of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company stock. The committee considered this its strongest card, and Lawyer Lewis asserted again and again that there was absolutely no evidence beyond Mr. McCall's mere word that he had transferred it to his wife just before he went on the commission, and that, anyway, such a transference meant nothing, as Mr. McCall is really the owner of the stock.

"The Kings County Company," said Mr. Lewis, "owns all the stock of the Edison Illuminating Company, and Judge McCall is still the legal owner of the 387 shares of stock of the former concern. Nothing he has said has changed my opinion about that. His views regarding that do not coincide with my own, and, Governor, I seriously doubt if they coincide with yours."

Transfer of the Stock.

Mr. McCall insisted that he had turned over the stock to his wife. On this point he said:

"This committee does not ask for my removal on the theory that Mrs. McCall owns the stock, but on the theory that I own it. The legal consideration I have advanced is incontrovertible. In any event I cannot be removed on the

Continued on Page 10.

Government Considering Cuts in British Cabinet Salaries

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 4.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"Not content with preaching the urgent necessity for economy, the Government intends itself to set an example. The Cabinet is considering a scheme for an all-around reduction of Ministerial salaries by one-third, to apply to Ministers without as well as those within the Cabinet. It is probable that the members of the House of Commons will also be invited to renounce one-third of their salaries.

"It is to be hoped that official pensions, as well as salaries, will be restricted. We have three ex-Lord Chancellors, each drawing a pension of £5,000 ($25,000) a year, viz.: Lords Halsbury, Loreburn, and Haldane. There is plenty of room for renunciation in the salaries of our six Law Lords (£6,000 a year) and that of the High Court Judges, which are £5,000 a year, with the exception of the Lord Chief Justice and the Master of the Rolls, who receive £8,000 and £6,000, respectively. Once retrenchment becomes the rule, the civil list cannot escape."

KILLS BANK RUNNER; IS KILLED ESCAPING

Three-Gun Bandit Grabs $4,000 in Subway, but Another Messenger Shoots Him Down.

CROWDS SEE PISTOL BATTLE

Bullets Fly in Broadway as Robber Seeks Refuge in Theatre—Tries to Murder Policeman.

As the result of a Greek bandit's attempt to rob two messengers of the Bank of the Metropolis, 31 Union Square, of $4,000 in the downtown side of the Fourteenth Street subway station yesterday afternoon, Allan Gardner, 18 years old, one of the messengers, and the would-be robber, George De Brosa, are dead. W. F. Orleman, the other messenger, shot De Brosa with the bandit's own pistol.

The two messengers, carrying between them a bag containing the money, were walking toward the ticket booth on the mezzanine floor of the station when De Brosa stole up behind and shot Gardner in the back of the head. Dropping his gun and standing over the body of the boy, the robber seized the bag with both hands, jerked it away from Orleman and darted up the stairway.

Orleman had just reached into his pocket for a dime to buy the Subway tickets when he heard the shot and felt his hand strap on the bag tear. He turned in time to see a man wearing a blue overcoat and cap, run up the stairs with the satchel in one hand, and a second revolver in the other.

Without waiting to assist his companion or even to pick up the gun the hold-up man had dropped, Orleman pursued the Greek. Half way up the stairs De Brosa turned and fired, the bullet ripping through the velvet collar of Orelman's overcoat an inch from his neck.

Draws Third Pistol.

Before the robber could snap the trigger again Orleman threw both arms around him, tore the bag from his hand, and seized the pistol. As the Greek tore himself away he drew a third pistol from a pocket of his overcoat, squatted at the top of the stairs, and taking deliberate aim, fired again at Orleman, who had fallen on the steps. The bullet struck a "This Way Downtown" sign. Kneeling on the steps, Orleman fired the revolver he had wrenched from the bandit, the bullet striking him in the hip and bringing him to his knees.

Jumping to his feet the robber darted around a subway construction shanty in Union Square and ran across Fourteenth Street, turning again to exchange shots with Orleman, who, still holding the bag by its torn straps, was gaining on the wounded man. Policeman Graney of Traffic Squad B, at Fourteenth Street and Broadway, where the streets are always jammed with traffic and pedestrians, saw the two dodging cars and automobiles and shooting at each other, and took up the chase.

Closely pursued by Graney and Orleman, and J. S. Golden, an Interborough special, who had picked up the gun with which the robber had shot Gardner, De Brosa fled through the penny arcade theatre in Fourteenth Street, near Broadway. He did not turn to shoot again, his only object apparently being to escape. Attendants in the arcade saw him struggle with his coat as if he were trying to throw it off. He did throw away his blue cap, but another of gray remained upon his head. He stopped at the Thirteenth Street entrance to the arcade as if to slip off his trousers, but seeing his pursuers charge through the theatre, he changed his mind and ran down Thirteenth Street to Broadway, with his revolver still in his hand.

Tries to Kill Policeman.

He turned into Broadway with a lead of about 100 feet, and, dodging pedestrians, ran to Twelfth Street. He then crossed Broadway, reduced his pace to a walk, put his revolver away, and struggled as if to throw off his overcoat. But Patrolman Mahoney of the East Twenty-second Street Station had seen him running, and grabbed him by the collar. The Greek again drew his gun, pushed the muzzle against the breast of the policeman, and pulled the trigger, but it missed fire. Then the pack of pursuers reached the spot and the Greek was beaten to the ground.

Orleman was first to jump upon the bandit. When the struggle was over and the gunman was being taken back to Union Square, Orleman, with the gun and satchel still in his hands, turned to one of the pedestrians who had joined in the chase and said: "You didn't see my eyeglasses on the way down, did you? I dropped them somewhere, and couldn't shoot very well without them."

Edward C. Evans, a Vice President of the Bank of the Metropolis, had heard of the hold-up and had gone to the station. "Here's the money," Orleman said when he saw Mr. Evans.

"I don't care about that," said Mr. Evans; help to get this boy to the hospital."

Lying in a subway shanty in Union Square, De Brosa told Inspector Cray,

Continued on Page 8.

FORD SAILS TODAY TO END THE WAR

83 Peace Pilgrims, with 54 Correspondents, Will Set Out on the Oscar II.

AUTO MAN DRAWS UP WILL

Makes Son His Proxy Here and Says the Bills Up to Date Exceed $50,000.

BRYAN WAITS FOR 5 HOURS

Consults Pacificator, Promises Godspeed, and Recalls Noah's Adventure in the Ark.

The Ford peace expedition will sail from Hoboken for Europe at 2 o'clock this afternoon. At 9 o'clock last night the number of guests, certain to go, was given as 140, including fifty-four newspaper correspondents and three moving picture photographers.

Mr. Ford said that at no time since he announced the organization of the peace mission had the question of postponing the pilgrimage for even a few days been discussed. He received his passport yesterday and announced that on Thursday night he had made his will and had given a power of attorney to his son, Edsell Ford, who will manage the motor maker's affairs here during the European trip.

The expedition, Mr. Ford said, at 8 o'clock last night, had cost him up to that hour, between $50,000 and $60,000. He declined to estimate what it would cost to complete his program.

It was also announced that William J. Bryan expected to join the party soon, probably when the pilgrimage reaches The Hague. This information was given out by Mr. Bryan himself, who has come from Miami, Fla., to bid Mr. Ford and his companions godspeed on the journey, and to assure them of his unqualified indorsement of their project.

Bryan to See Them Off.

Mr. Bryan will go to Hoboken today and expects to shake every pilgrim by the hand. The manufacturers of war munitions, said he, were the persons responsible for the ridicule heaped upon the Ford scheme. The same sort of people, had any been on the Ark, would have ridiculed Noah, he added, for sending out the dove to discover whether or not the waters had abated.

From sunrise to late at night Mr. Ford's big staff of secretaries, publicity agents, baggage masters, and superintendents of transportation was kept busy arranging the final details for the departure on the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II. this afternoon.

As for Mr. Ford himself, he made it his business to keep away from the hotel most of the day. He hired a Ford automobile, motored over to Hoboken, inspected the Oscar II., returned to New York and spent the rest of the afternoon in the downtown business district. He had a 2 o'clock engagement with Mr. Bryan, who arrived at the Biltmore shortly after the noon hour, and had to wait until 6 o'clock before Mr. Ford appeared for the conference.

Accompanied by a former Detroit banker, the automobile man called on several men in the financial district and left behind him a much more tolerant attitude toward the mission of the Oscar II. He spent a few minutes with F. A. Vanderlip at the National City Bank, after which he explained his mission to some of the officers. He also spent some time with A. J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Guaranty Trust Company.

Mr. Ford told them he did not know how he would make a start in the work of getting the men out of trenches after he reached the other side, but that he was confident a shipload of peace advocates on its way would start a discussion among the belligerents that in itself would play an important part in bringing about a realization of the folly of prolonging the struggle. He said that if by the expenditure of his entire fortune he could shorten the war by one day he would be saving 30,000 lives, and that he gladly would give the money to that end.

Not even his confidential secretary knew the whereabouts of Mr. Ford during the afternoon. He telephoned to every place that he imagined his employer might visit, but always the answer came back that Mr. Ford had not called.

Puzzles His Secretary.

"I would almost buy a drink for anybody if I could only locate him," said a puzzled secretary about mid-afternoon.

"Maybe he has been kidnapped by the munition makers or their agents," a reporter suggested.

Finally at a few minutes before 6 o'clock Mr. Ford returned to the Biltmore. Three members of his personal staff rushed forward to meet him and in one voice whispered that Mr. Bryan was upstairs.

"He's been here five hours," whispered an excited aide into the ear of his chief.

Five minutes later the leader of the Peace Pilgrimage and the Commoner went into conference, which lasted about half an hour. When it ended Mr. Bryan gave out this statement:

"I came to New York, as I stated in my telegram, to explain to Mr. Ford more fully than I could by wire my reasons for believing that just now I can render larger service here opposing the attempt to increase the appropriations for the army and navy than I could by going with him on the peace ship.

"I have seen Mr. Ford and laid my reasons before him, and he recognizes

Continued on Page 2.

More Germans Demand Peace and Frankfort Paper Urges It

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The absence of all papers from the western and southern towns in Germany continues, but, while the authorities may have been successful in holding back these issues, they failed to prevent the arrivol here of well-substantiated rumors that, while troop movements congested the lines, a much more sinister reason caused the stoppage of the journals.

These rumors are that a sudden demand for peace has not only spread among the people, but that certain journals in these towns, notably the Frankfurter Zeitung, has published articles demanding peace on the ground that all the objects for which Germany, according to the Chancellor, began the war have now been accomplished.

Several indications now suggest that these rumors are well founded. The Berlin Vorwärts, in a carefully selected series of extracts from an article appearing in the Frankfurter Zeitung, goes far to provide absolute proof, while, on the other hand, there have suddenly appeared in the Pan-Germanic organs articles showing the necessity to "hang on" despite "the disagreeable circumstances" in their economic position, and appealing to the Deputies in the Reichstag "not to stir up discontent among the poorer classes."

ENGLAND BELIEVES GERMANY WEAKENS

London Papers Call Berlin Wireless About Reichstag Peace Talk Very Significant.

TALK OF POSSIBLE TERMS

Destruction or Surrender of Navy One Suggestion—Foe's Collapse Is Predicted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 4.—The German wireless message concerning the forthcoming Reichstag debate on peace is the subject of much editorial comment in London papers and discussion as to what peace terms are acceptable to the Allies.

The Chronicle insists that, so far as Great Britain is concerned, one condition must be the destruction or surrender of the German Navy. It suggests that Germany's land neighbors may justifiably feel the same in regard to the vast German land artillery. The editorial goes on:

"Now evidently these terms cannot be obtained from any Germany which is not completely and decisively vanquished, or at least as decisively as France was when Napoleon surrendered. For no less an ending to the war than that the Allies must persevere, and if they do they will attain it. Even if all the allied offensives next Spring failed, Germany would be doomed if the Allies held on. Without a foot of German soil being invaded she would finally have to surrender. Her Government evidently appreciates this."

The Daily Telegraph remarks:

"What is known as 'the German wireless' is not merely a communication which the German authorities have allowed to pass. It is not only issued but carefully compiled by them. It is an official document in the fullest sense and, therefore, we say that yesterday's dispatch must be considered significant in the highest degree.

"We are far from suggesting that this striking change in the attitude of the enemy's rulers holds out any hope of his collapsing suddenly. We merely point to it as evidence that those rulers at any rate feel the tide turning at last, as they have long known it must turn if the Allies held together with unshaken purpose.

"If there is any bargain to be made on the strength of Germany's 'successes over the whole line,' it must be done before those successes begin to be reversed. That is the explanation of the sentence of the announcement that the Chancellor has peace conditions to propound."

The Spectator in its issue this week says that just as Germany in 1871 would conclude peace only with a French National Assembly especially appointed for the purpose, with power to bind the whole nation, so must the Allies not make peace with the Kaiser and Junker caste who made war, but with the German people.

The terms of peace must provide security for the whole world. If the German fleet were left intact, the Germans, finding Europe too hard a nut to crack, would turn their eyes on America.

"They would say of the South American Continent," continued The Spectator, "as Marshal Blücher said of London: 'What a continent to plunder.' Next they would methodically work out plans for the conquest and control of South America, a preliminary, if the United States objected, being of course the destruction of the American fleet and the holding of the great coastal cities to ransom.

"The moment the harrying of America actually began, the feeling for our own flesh and blood—far, far stronger in parent than in child—would flame up here and make us stand forth as the protagonists of the Monroe Doctrine. Whatever some of our people might say owing to temporary annoyance with America for the somewhat sorry part played by her Government during the war, we should never stand for seeing New York and Boston bombarded by the German fleet or the Panama Canal seized and fortified by Germany."

COOL TO PEACE TALK.

Adversity Seems to Solidify English Sentiment for Victory.

LONDON, Nov. 23, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.).—Speculation about the possibility of peace, talk that seems to come from Switzerland, Rome, Madrid or America, always vague and usually negative, strikes no audibly responsive chord in London. The more the fortunes of war appear to turn against the Allies, the less the British seem inclined to listen with patience to any suggestion that peace can come through other means than military achievement.

When Charles Trevelyan in the House of Commons last week ventured to express the view that there was "noth-

Continued on Page 2.

BOY-ED AND VON PAPEN DISMISSED; GERMANY, NOTIFIED THREE DAYS AGO, SAYS WHITLOCK 'WILL NOT RETURN'

CONSTERNATION IN BELGIUM

Newspapers Ordered to Announce That American Minister Won't Be Back.

SUGGEST GOING TO HAVRE

German Governor Also Said to Want the Spanish Legation Ousted.

PREVIOUS REPORT DENIED

But Significance Is Seen in Recurrence of It, Following Our Action on German Attaches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 3.—The Berlin Tageblatt says it has authentic information that Brand Whitlock has been retired from his post of Minister to Belgium and will not return to Brussels.

According to another report circulated in Germany, Mr. Whitlock will retain his status as Minister to Belgium, but instead of returning to Brussels will take up his residence at Havre, which is officially recognized as the Belgian capital.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 4.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following:

Advices from Rosendaal state that Belgian newspapers under the German censorship have been ordered to announce that Brand Whitlock, United States Minister to Belgium, will not return to Brussels. The news has been received with consternation throughout Belgium. It is believed that General von Bissing, German Governor General of Belgium, desired to have Mr. Whitlock ousted, and that he is also pressing for the immediate removal of the American and Spanish Legations from Brussels to Havre, where the Belgian Government is.

REPRISAL FOR BOY-ED?

Suggestion in Washington When Denial Is Made That Whitlock Won't Return.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The State Department has no information to confirm the Amsterdam cable dispatch that Belgian newspapers have been ordered by the German authorities in that country to announce that Minister Whitlock will not return to Brussels. Shortly before this press dispatch was received in Washington the State Department had been asked about a statement in the Berlin Tageblatt, cabled to THE TIMES, that Mr. Whitlock would be retired from his post and would not return to Belgium.

The Tageblatt story was denied outright. The understanding made known to the State Department was that the Tageblatt had indicated that Mr. Whitlock would be retired by the United States. Denial was also given by the department to another German report that while Mr. Whitlock would return to Europe officially accredited as Minister to Belgium, he would not take residence at Brussels, but would be stationed at Havre, where the Belgian Government is located temporarily.

It was said by the State Department tonight that this was a repetition of statements made by high officials there on several occasions since Mr. Whitlock's departure from Brussels for the United States that there was no truth in reports that he would not be sent back to Belgium as Minister. The report that Mr. Whitlock on his return to Europe would be stationed at Havre had also been heard here before and had been denied in a way to leave no doubt of the intention of this Government to have him return to Brussels.

Significance is attached in Washington tonight to the fact that the Amsterdam press report follows closely on the action of the United States Government in asking Germany to recall Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen. It is understood that the request to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, by Secretary Lansing, that Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen be recalled, was made on last Tuesday, and it is supposed that Count von Bernstorff sent his official communication on the subject immediately after leaving the State Department on that day. Enough time has elapsed for Count von Bernstorff's dispatch to reach Berlin, and the news from Amsterdam suggests that Germany has decided not to permit Minister Whitlock to resume his duties at Brussels as a reprisal against the United States for dismissing Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen.

Mr. Whitlock has set the date of his sailing for Dec. 28 on the Rotterdam.

Frank L. Polk, counselor to the State Department, said at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, where he attended the Amen Corner dinner, that he could not comment upon the news about Minister Whitlock at all until he had received official information and given the matter due consideration. He had not heard of the news from Rozendaal when informed by a representative of THE TIMES.

DELIGHTFUL DAYS FOR GOLF.
Tennis, hunting, etc., at Pinehurst, Southern Pines, Camden. Big tourist hotels now open. Winter Resort Bureau, 1184 Broadway.—Advt.

CAPT. FRANZ VON PAPEN,
German Military Attache.

CAPT. KARL BOY-ED,
German Naval Attache.

Statements by Boy-Ed and Von Papen; Both Say They Have Merely Done Their Duty; Other Important Dismissals May Follow

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 3.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning that the decision to dismiss Boy-Ed and von Papen was reached last Tuesday night, after the Cabinet meeting of that morning, and after a series of conferences held on the same day in Washington between President Wilson, Attorney General Gregory, and Secretary of State Lansing. The Journal adds:

"Count von Bernstorff immediately telegraphed the Foreign Office at Berlin and this morning he received from Berlin the acknowledgment of his message and the declaration that both officials would be withdrawn immediately from service in the United States.

"The Journal is able to announce this morning that Captain Boy-Ed will leave here for Germany as soon as his passports can be secured. The British and French authorities will interpose no objection to his taking ship, and will give him safe conduct to any European port which he may designate. Captain von Papen is to leave immediately for Mexico.

"Captain von Papen made the following statement last night:

"'I have no regrets. I have simply done my duty as a soldier and have obeyed instructions, as I was in duty bound to do. My career in this country up to the beginning of the war was the pleasantest experience of my life, but, while I am very greatly distressed to think that my connection with the embassy in Washington is now concluded, I will be glad, under the circumstances, to get away from this country.'

"Captain Boy-Ed made the following statement:

"'I have simply done my duty as a naval officer, and the majority of the criticisms against me in the American press have been unjust and unfair. The American newspaper men have not taken into consideration the immense strain under which I have labored, and the fact that none of my activities were individual in character, but that I have been simply an officer carrying out orders to the best of my ability under all circumstances.'

"The dismissal of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen is to be followed immediately by a demand on the Austrian Government for the removal of Acting Ambassador Baron Zweldenik, Count Nuber von Pereked, Consul General at New York, two Vice Consuls in the New York Consulate, the Austrian Consuls at Pittsburgh and Cleveland, and the Consul General in Philadelphia.

"The Government also intends in the near future to ask for the recall of at least one German Consul General in this country, whose name at the present time cannot be disclosed, and also of Dr. Heinrich Albert, Fiscal Agent of the German Government in the United States.

"Both Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen were notified last Tuesday afternoon by Count von Bernstorff of the decision of this Government.

"This afternoon, after Secretary of State Lansing's decision had been formally announced throughout the country, Captain Boy-Ed held a conference with several friends and members of the Consulate in New York, including Dr. Heinrich Albert, at Room 809, 11 Broadway. This conference was adjourned for dinner and was resumed at 8 o'clock tonight, continuing until a late hour.

"At its conclusion one of the officials taking part made the following statement:

"'While it is true that Berlin has formally acquiesced in the decision of the American Government, there is no doubt in the world that Germany will demand that the United States show its reasons for this unwarranted and vicious action?'

"The Journal is able to state on the highest authority that the recent Hamburg-American trial had nothing whatever to do with the demand for Captain Boy-Ed's dismissal. Captain Boy-Ed is dismissed specifically for the following reasons:

"1. The Government has positive proof of his illegal connection with Stegler, who is now held for passport frauds, and who has turned over to the Government a large number of letters and telegrams from Captain Boy-Ed, which show beyond doubt his direct connection with these frauds and his thorough approval of them.

"2. The Government has positive proof of Captain Boy-Ed's leadership in the activities circulating about the attempt of certain Hamburg-American Line officials last Spring to embroil the Government of the United States and the British Government by the production of a series of false affidavits tending to show that certain tugboat Captains had been carrying supplies from New York Harbor to British cruisers. The Government is convinced that the entire amount of money paid for the operation of this plot came through Captain Boy-Ed, and that he was familiar with every step taken in the matter.

"3—The Government has conclusive proof that the entire Huerta conspiracy, which was hatched in Barcelona, Spain, last year, was engineered through Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen conjointly with Dr. Dumba, and that Captain Boy-Ed met Huerta several times in his rooms in New York City and practically directed the entire plot by which Huerta was provided with several hundred thousand dollars and assured support of large numbers of men and the providing of great quantities of ammunition as soon as he reached the Mexican border.

"The charges against Captain von Papen, which the Administration has recognized as being complete proof of his guilt and improper activities, began with the discovery of the Huerta plot and were again proved true by the disclosures made in the letters of Dr. Dumba, carried to Europe by J. F. J. Archibald, and which distinctly associated von Papen with the Ambassador's own propaganda in the attempt to kill off the munitions industries in this country.

"Captain von Papen's improper conduct was further emphasized by the discovery among the Archibald papers of two cipher dispatches sent by him to his Government. Secretary Lansing has ruled within a few days with regard to this matter that, although the United States Government has been unable to find a translation of these ciphers, von Papen's guilt is proved by the existence of such documents and the manner in which they were sent abroad, entirely regardless of their contents.

"Von Papen's connection with the storage of large quantities of arms and ammunition in New York City has also been established to the satisfaction of the Government, and his constant and almost daily connection with Rentelen has been proved conclusively by evidence involving a number of private citizens which is still to be made public.

"It was stated last night that the elimination of these two officials would be followed almost immediately by their promotion in rank, and that in this way, if in no stronger manner, the German Government will express its full approval of their acts and its disapproval of the action of the United States Government.

"Both Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen will be immediately succeeded by new attachés. The Journal has positive information, moreover, to the effect that the propaganda work with which they have been associated will be carried on to a greater extent than ever.

"A dispatch from Washington to The Providence Journal says: 'Captain Boy-Ed will arrive in Washington tomorrow morning and Captain von Papen will reach here tomorrow afternoon. Both will receive the formal notice of their recall at the German Embassy in the evening. Count von Bernstorff arrived here early this morning from New York where he had a secret conference last night with Captain Boy-Ed.'"

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES.
Brut—Sec—Red—All Dealers Restaurants.—Advt.

ATTACHÉS 'OBJECTIONABLE'

Washington, Stirred by Announcement, Looks for von Nuber to Go.

OFFICIALS' OFFENSES MANY

And with Evidence in Hand Lansing and Wilson Decide They Must Leave United States.

LUSITANIA CASE A FACTOR

Berlin Said to Have Declined to Disavow Sinking and Washington Takes Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The United States Government has requested the Government of Germany to recall Captain K. Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché, and Captain Franz von Papen, Military Attaché of the embassy here, on the ground that their further presence here is objectionable.

In taking action Secretary Lansing has acted with the full approval of President Wilson, who is understood to have determined that the United States shall be rid of foreign officials who make themselves obnoxious by activities harmful to the best interests of the nation.

Announcement of this action, which was the result of protracted investigation of charges against the two attachés, caused a sensation in the national capital. The official statement of the State Department as dictated by Secretary Lansing was as follows:

On account of what this Government considers improper activities in military and naval matters, this Government has requested the immediate recall of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, as they are no longer acceptable, or personae gratae, to this Government.

There is reason to believe that closely following this request to the German Government, the State Department will ask Austria-Hungary to withdrawn Alexander von Nuber, Consul General in New York, or resort to the more direct expedient of canceling his exequatur.

The belief prevails in well-informed circles also that a hint will be given in the proper quarter that the presence of Dr. Albert, German Privy Councilor, who has been serving as the financial representative of Germany in the United States, and has been charged with being the director of German efforts to influence public opinion in the United States, is no longer desirable. Dr. Albert has no official status, as far as the Government of the United States is concerned, and the course pursued in his case would be similar to that followed when Dr. Bernard Dernburg, former Colonial Minister of Germany, gave offense to this Government by his defense of the submarine's attack on the Lusitania. It was then made known to Dr. Dernburg that he was not welcome here, and that the Government would be pleased if he would depart.

Lusitania Case as a Reason.

One of the reasons to which the action of the United States at this time is attributed is the reported refusal of the German Government to disavow responsibility for the act of the German submarine commander, who ordered the sinking of the Lusitania.

Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff had a further conference today concerning the Lusitania case in continuance of frequent conferences between them recently on that subject. They talked for nearly an hour, and it is understood that the viewpoints of the two Governments are still widely different.

It is understood that the State Department has adopted a firm attitude in this matter and is insisting upon an early settlement.

The theory has been advanced before that the United States withheld a request that the German Attachés be recalled because it was thought the request would produce such feeling on Germany's part as would prevent that Government from conceding the contention of the United States that a disavowal should be furnished with respect to the Lusitania.

It is understood that the German Government, through Count von Bernstorff, made a definite refusal of a disavowal last week or early this week, and that the United States Government felt that it should no longer delay action concerning Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen.

Request Made Three Days Ago.

Although nothing was made public concerning the request for the recall of Boy-Ed and von Papen until after the Cabinet meeting today, Secretary Lansing made known the wishes of the United States Government to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, three days ago, during a conference at the State Department. This was many hours before the verdict in the case of the Hamburg-American officers was

MEMPHIS SPECIAL 9:30 P. M. DAILY
Via the SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Pullman drawing-room, sleeping and dining car service New York to Nashville and Memphis. New York Office, 264 Fifth Avenue.—Advt.

rendered in New York. Announcement of the request, which was oral, was withheld as a matter of courtesy to Germany and to prevent the charge being made that the jury trying the conspiracy case in New York had been influenced in rendering a verdict.

Count von Bernstorff has cabled the request of the United States Government to Berlin, but no response has been received from the German Government. Under the circumstances Germany will have no other course but to grant the wish of the United States, and it was explained that she would be obliged to take that action, even if no specific reason were given why Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen were regarded by this Government as personae non gratae.

The State Department has not undertaken to procure safe conduct for Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen to insure their safe arrival in Germany, but it was explained in official circles that it was not unlikely that the British and French Governments would consent to grant safe conduct to the two officials. In adopting this attitude the British and French Governments would feel some satisfaction, it is supposed, in assisting in the removal from the United States of such active agents as those attachés. Similar safe conduct was granted to Dr. Dumba, Ambassador of Austria-Hungary, when he was recalled by his Government at the request of the United States.

It is pointed out, however, that while safe conducts for the return of these attachés may be obtained, it is doubtful if safe conducts can or will be asked for their successors, it being felt that the Entente Governments will be reluctant to permit officers to come to the United States in safety to carry on the military and naval affairs of Germany in this country.

Based on Cumulative Evidence.

The only explanation made at the State Department in connection with the request for the recall of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, other than that contained in the brief official announcement, was that the request was the outcome of an accumulation of incidents, involving the activities of the two German officers, which had become distasteful to the United States Government.

The evidence concerning Captain Boy-Ed, brought out in the trial of the Hamburg-American Line officers in New York, was a comparatively unimportant incident, it was said, in the sum total of offenses charged against the attachés.

The complaints against von Papen and Boy-Ed date back to the early days of the war. The case against them is peculiar, not being capable of legal proof, consisting of an accumulation of suspicions, circumstances, and conditions, which connect the attachés with attempts to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

Captain Boy-Ed has been regarded as the most active Teutonic agent in this country in connection with the efforts made from and in American territory to help the cause of the Central Powers. He has been accused of sending unneutral information by wireless telegraphy, and part of the evidence tending to implicate him in this connection was construed by this Government as furnishing a reason for placing the control of the Sayville and Tuckerton wireless stations under the control of the Navy Department. It was alleged also that Captain Boy-Ed was concerned in the conspiracy to furnish false American passports to German reservists to enable them to return to their own country.

It is understood that, while in the cases at New York nothing was actually proved against Captain Boy-Ed, officials reviewed his record, in view of the attention attracted by the case, and determined that now was a good time to get both him and Captain von Papen out of the United States. The State Department does not have to have legal evidence, but can act, as it has done in the cases of the attachés, upon the question of obnoxious conduct. The attachés need not have been guilty of technical violation of any law.

As far as Captain von Papen is concerned one of the main reasons for asking Germany that he be recalled is found in the fact that he violated his diplomatic privileges by attempting to send to Berlin, through the mails, letters of F. J. Archibald, an American citizen, two cipher code messages, presumably containing information of a military character, as they were addressed to the chief of the German General Staff. It was admitted at the State Department today that the department had never been able to obtain translations of these dispatches. The view of German officials in this connection, it is understood, has been from the start that in taking any action upon the papers found on Archibald the United States would be using evidence which was furnished by the enemies of Germany, and therefore was improper.

One of the reasons given by this Government for requesting that Ambassador Dumba be recalled was that he attempted to send secret information through the lines of the enemy by Archibald, an American citizen, protected by an American passport, who also took von Papen's messages.

Von Nuber's Case in Hand.

Archibald also carried a cipher dispatch from Mr. von Nuber, Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York, addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Vienna, and surprise was expressed at the time the request was made for the recall of Ambassador Dumba that the same course was not pursued with reference to von Nuber. A letter, carried by Archibald, which was written by Ambassador Dumba to Count Burian, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, referred to a plan drawn by an unnamed editor of a Hungarian language newspaper in this country to tie up munitions plants in the United States, and asserted that this plan was brought to him by von Nuber, and had the approval of the German Military Attaché, meaning von Papen.

It is known that the State Department now has under consideration the case of von Nuber, and it was intimated tonight that the State Department was considering whether any step should be taken regarding other higher officials of foreign embassies in Washington.

It is stated on high authority that it is because of the investigation that is being made to determine the desirability of Consul General von Nuber remaining here that no action has been taken by the Department or Justice regarding the statement, issued in its name, which appeared to be in confirmation of the charges made by Dr. Goricar, former Austrian Consul.

The Chargé of the Austrian Embassy here protested against the statement, and asked that it be denied. The Austrian Foreign Office, through Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, also inquired about the statement, asking whether the Department of Justice had issued it, and if so, upon what grounds the assertions were made. No reply has been made, and it is thought likely that none will be until the State Department determines whether von Nuber is an offender and whether his presence in the position he holds is objectionable.

Because the State Department desires to show every courtesy and friendship for the Austro-Hungarian Government, an effort will be made to reply as soon as possible to the inquiry, as well as to the request for a denial. Therefore, it is assumed in official circles that some decision regarding the Consul General will be reached quickly.

Bernstorff Reported Not Involved.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, is not involved in the action of the Government in requesting that Boy-Ed and von Papen be recalled, according to information obtained in a reliable quarter tonight. It was learned that the form of the statement, made by Secretary Lansing concerning the recall of the two German attachés, was agreed upon between Mr. Lansing and Count von Bernstorff.

In this connection attention was called to the fact that the statement was explicit in asserting that the request for the recall of Capains Boy-Ed and von Papen was due to what this Government considered "improper activities in military and naval matters." It was said that the statement was purposely worded in this way so as to indicate that no reflection on Count von Bernstorff or the German Embassy was intended.

Official Washington tonight was speculating upon the effect the action of the United States might have on public opinion in Germany. Information upon that subject, it was said in high official circles, would be awaited with interest.

ATTACHES CONFERRING HERE.

Boy-Ed, von Papen, and von Nuber Meet Secretly.

Captain Boy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché, whose recall by his Government has been requested by Secretary Lansing, spent last night in this city in conference, it is reported, with several of his advisers, including Captain von Papen, the Military Attaché, whose recall has also been asked, and Alexander von Nuber, the Austrian Consul General, whose recall it is expected Secretary Lansing will ask for next.

Captain Boy-Ed at first intended to go to Washington on the train leaving the Pennsylvania Station at 12:30 this morning, but late yesterday afternoon he decided to stay over a day and sent his valet to the station to change his reservation for tonight's train.

At the German Club yesterday afternoon Captain Boy-Ed was called to the telephone and told that Lansing had asked his recall because he had rendered himself persona non grata to the United States. He refused to make any statement on his position.

At the German Club last night, although it was admitted that both von Papen and Boy-Ed were stopping there, it was declared that they were "out," where the officials of the club would not say.

"Call them here tomorrow morning," was the answer returned to all inquiries of newspaper men.

At the Metropolitan Club, where von Nuber lives, the Consul General was also said to be out, and would probably be back this morning.

BUENZ TRIAL A FACTOR.

Official Says Facts Touching Boy-Ed Went to Washington.

The request made by the United States Government for the recall of Captain Boy-Ed caused no surprise among members of the staff of United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall. The State Department and the Department of Justice have followed the trial closely and, before the trial, they showed great interest in the material which was gathered by the District Attorney's office against the Hamburg-American Line officials.

Copies of all the statements of witnesses and all the documents connected with the case were sent by the District Attorney's office to the Department of Justice, where they were available to Secretary Lansing.

Nothing in the evidence produced at the trial, in the facts excluded from the evidence, showed direct connection between Captain Boy-Ed and the falsification of manifests, although the Assistant United States District Attorney, Roger B. Wood, charged at the trial that the agreement between the Hamburg-American Line and the German Government, which was deposited with the German Ambassador, specifically provided that false manifests should be used to get supply ships out to German cruisers. An official of the District Attorney's office said yesterday, however:

"The State Department, on reading the evidence at this trial, might very easily reach the conclusion that Captain Boy-Ed knew and authorized everything that was done, down to the filing of false manifests, even if there was no direct proof of that. In the case of the Marina Quesada, it was shown that small details (such as the payment of $1,000 for demurrage and the instructions to Captain Suhren as to the readiness of the ship for sailing) passed through the office of Captain Boy-Ed's office. Dr. Karl Buenz testified that he saw Captain Boy-Ed and consulted with him very frequently, immediately after the breaking out of the war, although he denied that he had discussed with Captain Boy-Ed ways to get out of supply ships. Dr. Buenz and other defendants admitted that the Hamburg-American Line acted as banker for Captain Boy-Ed, and it was shown that the Deutsche Bank of Berlin placed $750,000 with a merchant in Sweden at the request of Captain Boy-Ed, the money being spent largely on steamship lines which sent out supply ships with false manifests.

"The State Department might draw a very strong inference from all this that Captain Boy-Ed was not ignorant of the manner in which the laws of the United States were violated in order to obtain for those ships clearances which would make it appear that they were merchantmen proceeding on innocent voyages.

"Of course the State Department may also be of the belief that, even if it was not established that Captain Boy-Ed authorized violations of American laws, he abused the hospitality of this country in directing the organization of a supply fleet for German cruisers while he was acting as Naval Attaché to the German Embassy."

Has Been Often Accused.

Time and again charges of pernicious activity of a similar kind have been made against Captain Boy-Ed, but in each case the indication that Captain Boy-Ed was the centre of conspiracies against this country or nations with which the United States was on friendly terms has not been supported by complete proof. Captain Boy-Ed has steadily denied charges against him or protested that the acts with which he was charged had been perfectly legitimate. Dispatches from Washington a few days ago said that Ambassador von Bernstorff and Captain Boy-Ed were incensed at the statements made about the German Naval Attaché by the Assistant United States District Attorney, Mr. Wood, and that a demand for an apology would be made.

Richard Peter Stegler, a member of the German Naval Reserve, who was arrested in February on the charge of conspiring to get fraudulent passports to German reservists to return to the Fatherland, asserts that he was inspired by Captain Boy-Ed and that Captain Boy-Ed was the centre of the passport conspiracy. Many facts unearthed in the investigation of the passport frauds gave some color to this, but no direct proof could be found against the attaché, who insisted that the charge against him was false. Stegler asserted, among other things, that Captain Boy-Ed furnished a forged passport and money to Carl Hans Lody, the German spy who was executed in London.

Other charges against Captain Boy-Ed were laid before the State Department, with enough evidence to warrant investigation, but none of the inquiries brought out enough evidence to satisfy Secretary Lansing that a demand for the recall of Captain Boy-Ed was warranted.

Among the charges made against him are that he took part in the alleged conspiracy to smuggle Huerta back into Mexico and provide arms and ammunition in order to involve the United States in a war with Mexico, which might lead to the commandeering of munitions intended for the Allies, and thus aid Germany indirectly; that he was implicated in the obtaining of perjured affidavits that the Lusitania was armed; that he financed German-American organizations formed to advance the political interests of Germany in the United States. Many lesser imputations against him have been made.

Jested at Charges.

Captain Boy-Ed had until recently treated most of the charges jestingly. In a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES on July 9 he said:

"I do not wish to omit, dear Mr. Editor, to draw your attention to the fact that, according to reliable information, there is a whole series of other stories in preparation concerning me. It is known to me through reliable sources that I am to be accused of having caused the last strike in Chicago, that I am preparing to instigate labor trouble with the working classes here, that I have planned the well-known fire on La Touraine because of the presence of an invention destined for England or France, that I erected a submarine base off one of the islands off the coast of Maine, and that I am busy buying papers to poison the public opinion of the United States. I am only waiting to hear that it has been reported that I am putting the Giants in bad by pulling off a crooked baseball deal."

Captain Boy-Ed, who is 43 years old, is the son of Mrs. Ida Boy-Ed, a leading novelist of Germany. His father was Karl Boy-Ed, a wholesale merchant of Turkish ancestry, who died in 1894. He entered the German Navy in 1891 at the age of 19 years, and has had eleven years and nine months of sea service. For six years he was the head of the Naval Intelligence Office. While in this office Captain Boy-Ed is said to have promoted a propaganda in favor of increasing the German Navy, this propaganda being based largely on charges of English designs against Germany. Captain Boy-Ed was carefully watched from London, and was accused of being the author of such pamphlets as "The German Fleet and England," "The Coming Naval War," and "The English Peril," which were said to have been powerful agents in obtaining an appropriation of $100,000,000 by the Reichstag for the German Navy in 1910.

Captain Boy-Ed came to this country as attaché in 1913. He has made many visits to Annapolis, and is said to be better informed about the United States Navy than some of its own officers. Personally, he is very popular, and was much in society in this country before the outbreak of the present war. He has been a frequent visitor at the Army and Navy and Metropolitan Clubs in this city, and has made many friends here and in Washington.

SEES BIG POSSIBILITIES.

London Daily News Suggests Von Bernstorff Also May Go.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 4.—Commenting on the request made by the United States that Germany recall Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, The Daily News says:

"It is idle to disguise the fact that serious diplomatic consequences may follow. Berlin is adopting no chastened attitude toward America, and the recall of von Bernstorff as a sequel to his Attachés' ejection is among the possibilities. In that case Ambassador Gerard would leave Berlin, to the great detriment of the interests of the Allies there; but, since Germany would lose more than she could gain by such a reply, it is likely that she will reconcile herself to Boy-Ed's disgrace, as Austria has to Dumba's.

The Daily Express says:

"Lansing's action is much more important and even stronger than the action of Wilson in sending home Dumba. A German naval attaché is of more account in the eyes of the Kaiser than the Ambassador of one of his vassal States."

DUMBA MENTIONED VON PAPEN

And His Letters Were Found in Albert's Lost Documents.

The name of Captain von Papen, the German Military Attaché, has been mentioned for months in connection with the perjured Lusitania affidavits and the passport frauds, but no convincing proof of his part in German activities in this country was obtained until letters and reports, written or approved by him, were found among documents taken from J. F. J. Archibald, Ambassador Dumba's messenger, and the documents lost by Dr. Heinrich Albert, the German Privy Councilor, who is at the head of German propaganda in this country.

Reports and correspondence in the portfolio, lost last August by Dr. Albert, showed that Captain von Papen had been engaged in negotiations to corner the supply of chlorine gas and carbolic acid in this country to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Allies.

In September letters and reports from Captain von Papen were made public after they had been captured by the British from J. F. J. Archibald, who carried them with him from this country on a steamer intending to deliver them in Berlin and Vienna. Among the documents was a letter to von Papen's wife which contained this phrase:

"I always say to these idiotic Yankees that they had better hold their tongues."

Other papers written by von Papen mentioned his part in contracting for the output of the Bridgeport Projectile Company, which sought to embarrass manufacturers filling contracts for the Allies by buying up all available machinery for making munitions, and by entering into contracts, which were to be defaulted. Another report told of his efforts to control the output of toluol in this country.

Captain von Papen's letter to his wife was considered exempt because of its private character, and the State Department decided that there was no proof of an effort to violate the laws of this country in the other enterprises to which he had committed himself. The most damaging reference in this was thought to be a passage in the report of Ambassador Dumba, seized at the same time, which said that the plan of disorganizing munitions factories had been approved by the German Attaché.

VIEWS OF LOCAL PRESS.

Comments on Request for Recall of German Attaches.

Following are extracts from editorials in the New York newspapers on the request for the recall of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen of the German Embassy:

When Patience Ceases.

From The World.

Let us hope that the German Government will have no illusions about the meaning of the Administration's actions. The German conspiracy against the neutrality of the United States began before the war began. This was shown by sworn testimony in the Hamburg-American conspiracy cases. Ever since that time the German Government has systematically intrigued against the neutrality of the United States and against the domestic welfare of the United States.

The American people have been very patient in the face of great provocation. The American Government has been more than patient. The President has leaned over backward in his efforts to maintain an attitude of official impartiality and strict justice toward a Government that made such an attitude all but impossible.

The German Government, through its agents and representatives, has shown little regard for this patience or this impartiality. Berlin has systematically acted in the belief that the number of disloyal Americans of German blood or birth was so great that neither American neutrality nor American sovereignty need be treated with more respect than the immediate military necessities of Germany demanded.

What Will Germany Do?

From The Herald.

The Administration will have undivided support in its action terminating the official activities of the German Naval and Military Attachés. This is a national action and will have the adherence of all parties.

For the moment a truce to criticism of the tardiness with which the action has come, a truce to criticism of the continued presence of Count von Bernstorff as acceptable.

There can be no question that Count von Bernstorff, Captain von Papen, and Captain Boy-Ed are monuments to the consideration and toleration of this Government. What has been proven in a formal trial as to Boy-Ed has been know from incontestable proof as to the Ambassador and Captain von Papen.

Now what will Germany do? Get its "back up"? It is Germany's move. Only this week German intimations were made that this Government would have to do something to salve Captain Boy-Ed's feelings in reference to the allegations made in the Government's case against Buenz et al. The "bluff" has been "called." Perhaps Germany will take its whole diplomatic crew home, where it should have gone within ten days after the Lusitania was sunk. Small difference and good riddance.

DENY A RINTELEN RUMOR.

Federal Prosecutors Have No Word of British Threats to Execute Him.

A report in circulation in this city yesterday, that United States officials here had word that Franz von Rintelen, now confined in the Tower of London, had been informed by the British authorities that he would die within a week from yesterday unless he made a complete confession of his activities in America was denied yesterday by H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney, and Roger B. Wood, Assistant United States District Attorney.

Von Rintelen, who has been imprisoned in England for several weeks, has been accused by witnesses, who have been examined by members of Mr. Marshall's staff, of having tried to keep the Mexican revolution going in order to force intervention by the United States and of connection with strike plots, passport plots, and other pro-German activities. It was charged that he received $30,000,000 from the German Government to be used in overturning Huerta at the head of a counterrevolution in order to embroil this Government.

The new indictments against Lieutenant Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, Paul Daeche, Max Breitung, Dr. Herbert K. Kienzle, and Engelbert Bronkhorst, which have been predicted for some time, will probably be returned by the Federal Grand Jury on Monday. They have been drawn already. John C. Knox, Assistant United States District Attorney, would not tell the exact nature of the new charges. The men are now under indictment on the charge of planning to blow up ships carrying munitions to the Allies, and the new charges are thought to deal with conspiracies to destroy munitions factories. A decision on the habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Paul Daeche, who is fighting removal from New Jersey, is expected on Monday.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PAPERS ARE BITTER

Resent Request for Recall of Attaches and Dr. Buenz's Conviction.

CALL FOR EXPLANATIONS

Staats-Zeitung Suggests Action Against Attachés Is Designed to Influence Congress.

Bernard H. Ridder says in the Staats-Zeitung this morning:

"The action of the Administration in demanding the recall of the German Naval and Military Attachés, Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, and the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York, Dr. von Nuber, will bear explanation. It will not be sufficient for the Administration to hide behind the comity and customs of nations, which permit one Sovereign to dismiss the personal representatives of another on the mere ground that they have come to be to him personae non gratae.

"The three gentlemen mentioned have been hounded so long by the British diplomatic representative in this country and by the pro-Allies press, in connection with arson plots and propaganda, that to decline to make public the reason underlying in the Administration's mind the request for their recall is to cast upon them and upon their Governments an inerasable stigma. If they have been guilty of the acts with which they have been charged by the British Embassy and The Providence Journal they should have been sent away long ago. If they have not been guilty of improper conduct they should not be dismissed at the behest of any foreign interest or to serve any domestic political hour.

"The people of this country have a right to know the facts of the case. The effects which the unjustified dismissal of officials of a Government with which we are at peace can have upon the tenor of our relations with that Government are too great to be toyed with by the Administration behind the veil of secrecy.

"In justice to the gentlemen themselves they should be permitted to know why they have ceased to be acceptable as representatives of their Governments at Washington; then they have misused their offices to the injury or displeasure of this country, or are asked to leave it because they have become inconvenient and displeasing to their colleagues in the diplomatic forces of enemy nations. They are entitled to know if they are sent away as criminals, suspected criminals, or simply because the purpose of the Allies is to have the Central Powers unrepresented in this country by military and naval attachés.

"Their Governments, in the same manner, have a right to know if they are to be held, on the strength of unproved allegations of their enemies, to be guilty of maintaining in this country agencies of dynamiters and incendiaries.

"There is talk of 'cumulative offences'—upon any one of which it is quite impossible, or inconvenient, to place the Executive finger, but which in the sum constitute the basis of the Government's step. This, of course, is lose and unsatisfactory verbiage. So lose and unsatisfactory is it in fact that it leads one to ask if the 'pernicious military activity' suggested by Secretary Lansing does not take on a new psychological value three days before the Congress convenes."

On the action of Dr. Buenz, the Staats-Zeitung says in part:

"The mind of the layman will find it hard to understand how the United States was injured by the delivery on the high seas of goods to a ship of the belligerents, were they foodstuffs and supplies or not, when there is no law to our country when munitions of war are delivered in a belligerent port. No violation of neutrality was proved, nor even asserted. The gentlemen who were found guilty may look forward to the ultimate decision of this peculiar case by the highest court with the greatest tranquillity of mind."

The edition of the New Yorker Herold yesterday said:

"The twelve men have spoken, we believe, according to their conscience and understanding, but at the same time we cannot suppress the melancholy opinion that the composition of the jury which had to decide the case of Director Buenz of the Hamburg-American Line made a verdict of guilty seem probable from the beginning. While citizens of German origin were entirely excluded from the jury, there were several former British subjects on it, and of the American-born members some were of British origin."

RITTER IS INDICTED.

But Not on Alleged Revelations of Serious Plots.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3.—Four indictments were returned by the County Grand Jury today against Dr. Emerich W. Rittegi, alias Ritter, who was arrested Tuesday for a check fraud, and later "confessed" to various activities in connection with alleged plots in this country, involving foreign Attachés and agents.

The indictments were for carrying concealed weapons, obtaining moneys under false pretenses and forgery, there being two of the latter.

The first indictment alleges that Rittegi carried a revolver when arrested.

The second sets forth that he gave Miss Claire Darby of Cleveland a worthless check for $50 after she had loaned him $700 for experiments with "liquid fire" of which he says he is the inventor.

The third indictment alleges that Rittegi forged the name of Guy D. Gaunt, British Naval Attaché at Washington, to a check on the Riggs National Bank at Washington.

The fourth charge is for the alleged forgery to a check of the name of Baron Erick Swiedinek, Austro-Hungarian Chargé at Washington.

CROWLEY HEARING PUT OFF.

Federal Prosecutors on Coast Have a Bomb of the Conspirators.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The preliminary examination of C. C. Crowley, a detective, charged by the Federal authorities with being implicated in plots to destroy war munitions being shipped to the Allies, originally set for today, was postponed till Dec. 8. The Federal District Attorney, John W. Preston, said that he did not wish any of the alleged facts of the conspiracy to become public at present.

The principal witness against Crowley is expected to be Lewis J. Smith, brought here from Detroit, who testified before the Grand Jury yesterday.

It came out today that one of the bombs, said to have been prepared for use by the alleged conspirators in bringing about an explosion in this city, had been in possession of special agents of the Government since Sept. 8.

$400,000 FIRE DESTROYS MILLS.

Plant Near Amsterdam, N. Y., Had Contracts with Allies.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Fire of unknown origin totally destroyed the knitting mills of A. V. Morris & Sons of Amsterdam, at Fort Johnson, near Amsterdam, tonight, causing a loss estimated at $400,000.

Historic Fort Johnson was threatened by the flames, but was saved by the Amsterdam firemen. The home of a caretaker named Donovan of the fort was destroyed. The Morris company employed 200 men and had been engaged in completing large contracts for European nations now at war.

Cipher That Figures in von Papen Dismissal

KAISERLICH
DEUTSCHE BOTSCHAFT.
MILITAER ATTACHE.

J.No.2221/15.

New York, 20. August 1915.

Ueber die Zustaende 4007 94066 sind folgende Nachrichten

6619 xobzkoumf 2289:

98022 8443 4714 90303 90035 4624 7008 5250 2744

4824 7138 3533 6295 6102 5631 5252 War Office 23. Juli Hurti.

Hardin 1505 90381 3707 Sir E. xevyyt 6121 90035 4624 7005 5250

5020.

Deputy Commissioner 5252 4356 7088 4492 Anakali Bazar

2319 1438 7977 90909.

Returns 24. Juli 5977 4012 5974 2309 6255 4615 2188

7938 des 4345 4507 xonyvikjale 1914 ueber xekjouf Suedwest xobakjevel 8191 91819 1439 gegen die 2960 xonejelethejt nozyla

2255 4910 91965 Diener getoetet Frau 7977 90909.

Anfang August xejymfeyuf sind 96391 xoustal zwei 6471 ein

Polizeiko hissar 91241 90791 90643 worden, acht 91430 2781. 3961

xobacumf telegraphiert am 7. August 4492 xonozyla xeratoerten 0600

2188 1525 xodlewenkyla 5815 xerylerae Stadt und Kaserne 90576.

xsparitzkjam und xeegfjeman vorruecken 0516 xexadde.

Folgendes 93439 3431 9330 91478 0530:

All internal questions here together with irish catholic movements place serious problems in way outside of existing difficulties. No encouraging news from India or Australia. Antijap feeling has not abated as was expected Australia.

Hinliegende mir zugegangene Nachricht duerfte, falls richtig, von grossem Interesse sein.

Baron

An den
Stellvertretenden Grossen Generalstab,
Abteilung III b,
Berlin.

By Courtesy of The Providence Journal.

This is one of the two cipher messages signed by Captain von Papen and taken from James F. J. Archibald by the British authorities. It is published now for the first time. No translation of the cipher has been supplied, but the fact that Captain von Papen sent such a communication in the way he did, forms one of the reasons why the State Department has asked for his recall. Secretary Lansing holds that the character of the contents of the message makes no difference one way or the other.

DR. BUENZ REFUSES TO SEEK CLEMENCY

Forbids Lawyers to Try to Avoid Jail Sentence—Ill-Health May Win Him Mercy.

CASE PUT OVER TO TODAY

Members of Firm of Salomon Brothers, Who Pleaded Guilty, Escape with Fines of $1,000 Each.

Dr. Karl Buenz and his associates in the Hamburg-American Line, who were convicted on Thursday night on two charges of defrauding the United States, will appear before Judge Howe in the United States Federal Court this morning, and motions will be made by their counsel to set aside the verdict or for an arrest of judgment while an appeal is being taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Sentence may be passed on the convicted men this morning. It was reported yesterday that Assistant United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood would ask for jail sentences for all of the defendants. United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall refused to say anything, when he was asked if it had been decided to make any recommendation to Judge Howe regarding the sentences.

In other cases in which defendants have been convicted of entering false manifests the sentence has been a fine only, but it was pointed out yesterday that all other defendants on similar charges had pleaded guilty, and that their operations had been on a small scale compared with those of the officials of the Hamburg-American Line.

Dr. Karl Buenz has sternly forbidden his lawyers to make any plea for clemency in his behalf, and sticks to the position that he is conscious of committing no infraction of the laws of the United States.

It was learned, however, that friends of Dr. Buenz were making every effort to convince the Government that the punishment should not in the case of any of the defendants be greater than a fine. It was reported that the Government would be more inclined to recommend a fine for Dr. Buenz than for the others in view of his advanced age and ill health. Dr. Buenz was very angry when it was suggested that such an appeal would save him from punishment.

Counsel for the defense are certain that there is no immediate danger of any of the defendants going to jail, as they feel sure that an arrest of judgment will be granted while an appeal is taken.

When the United States Circuit Court refuses to reverse a verdict in a criminal case only about one case in fifteen ever gets to the United States Supreme Court, it was said yesterday in the United States District Attorney's office. In view of the new questions of law involved in this case counsel for the defense are confident that they will get a hearing by the United States Supreme Court if their first appeal fails.

An appeal for clemency may be made on different grounds for Purchasing Agent Adolph Hachmeister, Superintending Engineer George Koetter, and Supercargo Joseph Poeppinghaus. They were employes of the Hamburg-American Line and took their orders from Dr. Buenz, who sought at the trial to assume full responsibility for sending out the supply ships.

Instructions may be received from the State Department or from the Department of Justice at Washington by the United States District Attorney's office regarding any recommendation to Judge Howe as to sentence. It has been urged by friends of Dr. Buenz that an English recruiting officer charged with violating the neutrality of this country by obtaining recruits for the British army at San Francisco had only been fined.

When the case was called before Judge Howe yesterday morning, William Rand, Jr., said that he had been unable, because of the late hour at which the verdict was rendered, to prepare the usual motions and that he wished a day's postponement in which to submit a brief in favor of his motions. This was granted. The adjournment allowed the defendants another day of liberty on their bail of $5,000 each. It will be within the discretion of Judge Howe whether he will allow the defendants their liberty pending the appeal.

EXPLOSION IN WAR FACTORY.

Pennsylvania Plant Making Paper Roofs for Trenches Badly Damaged.

LATROBE, Penn., Dec. 3.—Two men were injured and the plant of the Peters Paper Company was damaged to the extent of $80,000 at Kingston, near here, early today by an explosion which scattered parts of the building and bits of machinery along the mountainside. The company has been engaged in the manufacture of roofing paper for use in the trenches on the western European battle front.

Superintendent Peters said that he was unable to give any cause for the explosion, as the steam pressure on the rolls early today did not exceed sixty-five pounds, which would not be enough to cause the damage. He said further that a rigid investigation would be made to determine whether the factory had been dynamited.

MOST OF GERMAN LOAN IN.

Total Subscriptions in Third Flotation Now $2,613,150,000.

BERLIN, Dec. 3, (via London.)—The amount paid in cash by subscribers to the third German loan in the last week of November was about 361,000,000 marks.

This brought up the total paid in to 10,452,600,000 marks, ($2,618,150,000,) or about 86 per cent. of the entire subscription. Of this amount the loaning institutions advanced 152,300,000 marks, making their total 630,700,000 marks.

BEAN CARGO GOES BEGGING.

American Ship Andrew Welch Driven from Port to Port in War Zone.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, filed yesterday, says:

"The American steamship Andrew Welch has become a centre of attention in Scandinavia. Her history to date follows in brief:

"After being chased by British patrol boats in the Atlantic and by British submarines in the North Sea, crippled by a series of storms, she put into Bergen in distress. Norway granted the stranger permission to return to England, but she started for Haelmstad, Sweden. Again experiencing bad weather she took refuge outside the Skaw, finally arriving at Haelmstad, where it was found there was no receiver for her cargo of beans valued at $150,000. The vessel remained quiet for some days, but last night a steamer arrived from Lubeck to convey her to Germany. A start was made in the night, but a Swedish torpedo boat arrived on the scene and forced the Andrew Welch to turn back to Haelmstad.

Available maritime records do not list a steamer called the Andrew Welch. The American bark of that name, a vessel of 868 tons, sailed from San Francisco on Aug. 19 with a cargo of beans for Haelmstad.

NORWAY BARS SHIP SALE.

Act of State Council Prohibits Transfers to Foreign Flags.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Christiania correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following:

"The State Council today issued a temporary edict prohibiting the sale of ships to foreign countries, says the Aftenposten."

WOULD BAR FORD AND BRYAN

Grey to Be Asked to Stop Any Peace Mission to England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Sir E. Cornwall has given notice that he will ask Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons if he will consider the desirability of notifying Henry Ford and W. J. Bryan that their proposed visit to this country on a peace mission would be irritating and unwelcome at the present time.

PEACE PAMPHLETS STOPPED.

Paris Police Question Officers of Women's League.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The French section of the Women's International League for Permanent Peace has been ordered by the Paris police authorities to discontinue the circulation of peace pamphlets.

The officers of the French section were summoned before the Commissary of Police today to explain their activities. The women contended that they were acting according to their philosophical convictions. The police are continuing their inquiries.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

FORD SAILS TODAY TO END THE WAR

Continued from Page 1.

the weight of these reasons. I desire to add that I am in hearty sympathy with the effort which he is making, and hope to join the party at The Hague. As the date of their arrival at The Hague is not yet known, I cannot fix the date for my departure.

"Mr. Ford is making an earnest and unselfish effort in behalf of peace, and he ought to have the good wishes and sympathetic support of all who desire peace, even though some may not fully share his faith in the immediate success of the trip. Of course, those who want the war to continue ridicule the effort, especially those who speak for the big munition factories which are exporting war material at a large profit. This was to be expected. Ridicule is the favorite weapon of those who desire to oppose any movement when they find themselves unable to support their opposition with argument. If any of the people in the Ark had been making money out of the flood, they would probably have ridiculed Noah for sending out the dove. Success to Mr. Ford and his companions! May they return with an olive leaf."

"Do you really think that Mr. Ford may accomplish something to bring the war to an end?" Mr. Bryan was asked.

"I have just said all that I care to say at this time," he replied.

"When do you think you will sail to join the party in Europe?"

"It is too early to answer just now."

"Will you go to the steamer tomorrow to tell the members of the party good-bye?"

"Yes, I expect to be there when the ship sails."

"When will you leave New York?"

"Tomorrow afternoon. I shall spend Sunday in Washington."

"Will you see any Congressmen with reference to your fight against preparedness?"

"I do not know."

"Do you know that Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, the naval and military attachés of the German Embassy, have been dismissed by the Government?"

"No."

Mr. Bryan made no comment on receiving this news, but a sudden seriousness was apparent in his manner. He refused to discuss the subject.

When Mr. Bryan had given his approval of the expedition Mr. Ford added a few words in praise of the ex-Secretary of State.

"Mr. Bryan came to New York," he said, "to explain to me why he thought he could be of greater service here at home fighting preparedness than by going to Europe with us on the peace ship. I appreciate the force of his reasoning and I agree with him. I shall be very glad, however, if Mr. Bryan can carry out his intention of joining the peace party at a later date, probably at The Hague."

Mr. Ford in answer to questions discussed his aims again. He said he did not know how he would get the Europeans interested in his work to stop the war, and that he would let that question settle itself after the Oscar II. reached Europe.

"Do you know that it is reported the French Government has issued instructions that your party shall not be permitted to land on French territory, and that it is generally understood the British Government will take similar action?"

"No, I did not know that. At any rate it does not worry me. Our passports read to neutral countries only," he replied.

"Do you know, Mr. Ford, that some people are saying that you have German blood in your veins, and that at heart you are pro-German?" he was asked.

"Yes, I heard about that," he replied, "and I made an investigation of that today, and I find that there is not a drop of German blood in my veins. I have some English, some Irish, and some Holland Dutch blood in me, and that's all."

"Will you have a parting word to give the country before you sail?"

"Yes, and I will give it to you now. It is, 'Fight preparedness.'

Mr. Ford said that he realized his mission might fail, but if it did he would try again and keep on trying until he accomplished something to stop the war.

"This is the most serious thing that has ever come into my life," he said, "and I never was more sincere than I am this moment. I shall sail on the Oscar II. tomorrow afternoon, and last night I made my last will and testament and I executed papers turning over my business affairs to my son Edsell to act as my proxy while I am gone. I am prepared to meet anything. If we fail this time we will try some other plan to bring the war to an end. I am not going to stop until the war is stopped. I shall do something. I am determined on that point. Make no mistake about it.

"If militarism is crushed it will be England that has done it. England is the country that has held militarism in check. If this war succeeds in wiping out that curse England will have done it. Lord Rosebery said a few days ago that the saddest thing in his life was America's preparation for war, following England's efforts to stamp out militarism. That is the truest thing in the world, and you can say it over and over again. If there were no armaments and no preparations for war there would be no war.

"If Belgium had not been armed the armies would have passed over her without touching her.

"I really do not know just where the idea of this peace mission came from. The mission in reality is to arouse public sentiment against the horrors of war and in favor of the beauties of peace. It sets people to thinking and wondering why is the war. Publicity, after all, is what keeps the wheels turning. I consider the fifty-four newspaper men and magazine writers who are going with us about the most important part of the mission. I leave the fate of the mission of peace in their hands.

"Even by criticism of me and of the expedition the cause of peace is advanced. All opposition helps, as it stirs up thought and makes the people realize the awful horror of warfare."

After the war, Mr. Ford said, there would be a "terrible slump" in business, and one business that would crumble would be war munition making. Values were inflated because of war orders, he added, and the result would be a serious situation in the business world when the war ended.

"Europe is going to grow up as quick as an onion when the war ends," Mr. Ford continued, "and even the heavy war taxes and other burdens due to the war won't stop the people of the warring countries. And in the reconstruction they are going to buy a lot of American goods, and the manufacturers must get ready to meet the demand."

Among those who reported ready to sail yesterday were Governor L. B. Hanna of North Dakota, and the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked of San Francisco, former pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of New York. Dr. Aked appeared at the "stop-the-war suite" in the morning and had a hard time identifying himself to the satisfaction of the guard at the entrance.

"I wish to see some one in authority," said Dr. Aked as he approached the dignitary.

"Who are you?" asked the doorman.

"I am the Rev. Charles F. Aked, and I desire to see Mr. Ford and talk over certain

SERB CAPITAL STILL DESOLATE

Many Streets of Belgrade Deserted, Houses Empty, and Stores Ransacked.

REFUGEES STRAGGLE BACK

Women Apparently Oblivious to the Endless Teuton Columns Passing Through.

MANY RUSSIAN PRISONERS

Imported to Clean Up the Conquered Territory in the Absence of Native Labor.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELGRADE, Nov. 27, (by Courier to Berlin, Dec. 3.)—This is the sorriest of three conquered capitals I have visited. Brussels and Warsaw seemed, at least superficially, nearly normal. Belgrade is dead.

But the scene of the first act of the Serbian tragedy is still replete with dramatic values. You can roam for hours through the deserted streets, past the empty homes and ransacked stores, meeting only a few slinking Serbian women, the poorest of the poor, for all who could do so have fled. Of the 100,000 peace-time inhabitants, fewer than 20,000 remain, not counting lean and hungry dogs.

If you pry into some of these abandoned homes you will find tables still set, half-eaten meals, plates of soup long cold, unmade beds, floors strewn with articles of clothing—all mute testimony to the precipitateness of the exodus, and tending to confirm what was told me here, that the Serbians considered Belgrade impregnable and the beginning of the Austro-German offensive as a mere demonstration, until the very streets of Belgrade rang with the battle cries of Bavarians, Brandenburgers, and Hungarians with an old score to settle.

The Path of the Storm.

You have no trouble in tracing the path of the Mackensen cyclone through the city. The first storm that came over the famous "war island" rushed over the railroad embankment along the Danube, and, circling around the rock-crested citadel, passed up a broad avenue of handsome dwellings facing the park behind the citadel. Not one house survived undamaged the cloudburst of steel and fire. Walking along the sidewalk you sniff the unmistakable smell of the dead buried under the debris or trapped in the cellars, for along here was the scene of the fiercest street fighting, the Serbians defending this approach to the heart of the city with the forlorn hope of desperation, firing from cellar windows and improvised barricades flung across the street. Serb women are said to have fought side by side with the men, making the Hungarians advancing from the Danube buy every foot of ground and each wreck of a house with blood.

In the heart of Belgrade, a square opposite the Hotel Moscow, you see a spot where the Serb rearguard made its last stand behind a barricade until attacked in the rear by a German column coming from the opposite direction and effecting a junction with the Hungarians here. The Germans speak respectfully of the Serbians and frequently express unstinted admiration for the fight they put up. Thus an old colonel told me: "The Serbs have more patriotism in their little finger than some of your other enemies have in their whole body."

Life still pulses through Belgrade's main street. You meet little groups of Serbian refugees straggling back to their homes, the women wearing the vividly colored national peasant garb. They take no notice of the endless march of Austro-German columns, the long trains of slow-moving bullock cars, or the many Russian prisoners who are "seeing Belgrade." There is a touch of grim irony in the fact that the only prisoners I have seen here were Russians. I was amazed at first to see 2,000 Russian prisoners being marched past King Peter's palace.

The explanation of the mystery appears to be that the Serbian soldiers are too badly wounded, or too exhausted when taken prisoners to perform useful labor. They are consequently sent to the Austrian prison camps, and there being no native labor available the Germans have imported Russian prisoners to do the necessary work of cleaning up a conquered country.

THE FLAG OF AUSTRIA FLIES OVER MONASTIR

Foe Long Kept From the City by Heroic Band of 400 Serb Irregulars.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, Dec. 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The long struggle for Monastir has ended. The Serbians evacuated the town and their positions in front of it during the forenoon, and an enemy force, including Austrians and Germans, took possession at 3 o'clock this afternoon, hoisting the Austrian flag.

The position had really been rendered untenable by the occupation yesterday by the Bulgarians of the Kanalhi Railway between Monastir and the Greek frontier. This cut off the Serbian retreat southward, and only left open the route leading eastward. Colonel Vassitch's army is retiring by that route.

A great deal of credit for the long and heroic defense of the town is due Colonel Bovadjitch, who placed himself at the head of a body of 400 comitadjis. Whenever it was necessary for the Serb forces to retire this gallant little force held the enemy while the main body reached safe positions. At the end of last week, when retirement to the heights in front of Monastir became necessary, Colonel Bovadjitch and his men put up a magnificent resistance to the advancing Bulgars, without which the enemy would probably have marched right into the town last Sunday.

In the rough country beyond, commanding the heights, the Chasseurs of Topolchani, as these comitadjis are called, kept up the fight, the stubbornness of which greatly puzzled the Bulgars. Owing to the mobility of the comitadjis they gave the impression of being much more numerous than they really were, and, knowing every inch of the ground on which they were fighting, they were able to utilize their mobility and the advantages presented by the hilly country to the greatest possible extent.

But during their night and day weekend battle the gallant 400 lost heavily, and Tuesday only a hundred of them remained. Three hundred of this little phalanx of heroes had perished, but they had saved the Serb army, had enabled some reinforcements to come up, and had greatly prolonged the brilliant little campaign of the army of Monastir.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Dec. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Señor Magrini, telegraphing to the Secolo from Florina last night, says that at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon Bulgarian cavalry approached Monastir. At 4 o'clock an automobile, escorted by two cavalrymen, drove into the town. One of the soldiers hauled down the American flag hoisted over the schools sheltering the Serbian wounded, replacing it with the Austrian flag.

Serbs Too Exhausted to Fight.

MILAN, Dec. 3.—A correspondent of the Corriere Della Sera, who departed from Monastir on the last train which left that city, telegraphs that 4,000 Serbian troops, sent to assist Colonel Vassitch, the Serbian commander, were too exhausted on their arrival to be of value. They had marched for seventeen days over the rough Albanian roads, struggling on through snow or rain. Sometimes they went forty-eight hours without food.

"It was not a fighting force, but groups of ghosts, which entered Monastir," the correspondent says. "Although the men were fit only for the hospital, they went immediately to the front to cover the general retirement of the army.

"It seemed only the spectre of an army as it faded out of sight, snow swirling about the soldiers in icy blusters."

As the train drew away from Monastir the correspondent saw in the distance the faint gleam of a light. It was at Serbian Headquarters, where Colonel Vassitch was still at work, determined to be the last to leave the city.

Prefect and Mayor Reach Greece.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens, bearing today's date, says:

"A Florina (Greece) dispatch says that the Serbian Prefect and the Mayor left Monastir a few moments before the entry of the enemy. They proceeded to Florina, where they were cordially received by the Greek authorities.

"Before leaving Monastir the Prefect issued a proclamation appealing to the inhabitants to keep calm and respect the lives and property of others. The Serbian forces retired to the Resna region."

SERB ARTILLERY GOOD.

Teutons Suffered Heavy Losses Under Its Steady Fire.

BELGRADE, by Courier to Berlin, Dec. 3, (via London, Dec. 4.)—What remains of the Serbian campaign is only an episode, according to the views expressed to the Associated Press correspondent by the German and Austrian officers here, as well as by the officers returning from the front.

Estimates of the number of Serbian troops left range from 60,000 to 100,000, the latter being generally held as an improbable maximum. The remnant of the Serbian Army is composed of the best troops, but the morale is said to be shattered.

Officers who have gone through the whole campaign declare that there was a visible diminution of the quality of the Serbian resistance after the first defeats.

The artillery of the Serbians caused the most trouble and the greatest losses to the forces of the Central Powers. The Serbian infantry fire was poor, it is stated, contrary to the popular impression that the Serbian is a good marksman, but their artillery was good and served with great precision. There was no lack of ammunition on the Serbian side, it is said.

The Serbian artillery knew every inch of the ground and had the habit of posting itself where it could command the only practicable passes between the mountains through which the Teutonic forces must advance. This section was kept continually under fire, and the attacking troops were simply obliged to dash through. Their losses were the heaviest at such places.

As soon as the Serbians saw that a considerable number of invaders were safely through, the batteries further back began sweeping another stretch of road, while the batteries which formerly were firing were withdrawn to a point where they could again resume the work, when the batteries in second place were compelled to withdraw. Thus the Germans and Austrians frequently were obliged to pass through two or three fire curtains in a short stretch of road.

SUFFERING OF REFUGEES.

Tramp Through the Snow on Way to Belgrade.

SEMENDRIA, Serbia, Dec. 1, (by Courier to Berlin, Dec. 3, via London, Dec. 4.)—Refugees daily are streaming back from towns south of here, whither they fled before the advance of the troops of the Central Powers. Nearly 200 people boarded a steamer here this morning, bound for Belgrade. Fugitives told the correspondent of The Associated Press that great numbers were on their way northward, many of them suffering from hunger and cold and tramping through the snow with broken shoes.

The only railroad available comes up the Morava Valley to Semendria, and the fugitives are transported gratis so far as military exigencies permit. They may, however, often have a long way to go on foot before reaching the railroad. The Danube boats transport them free to Belgrade.

Intense cold is reported from the interior of Serbia. Even here the temperature was 13 degrees below zero, centigrade, last night. Floating ice is beginning to appear in the Danube, and a few more days of temperature like this would make the task of keeping the river navigable difficult.

Although the river has been open for transportation for about five weeks, traffic is not heavy. The correspondent saw four convoys going down the river in four days. All carried military goods, so far as could be ascertained.

SERBS FORMING NEW ARMY.

Will Be 200,000 Strong, Minister to Italy Says.

ROME, Dec. 1, (delayed.)—The Giornale d'Italia today prints an interview with M. Ristitch, Serbian Minister to Italy, concerning a rumor that Serbia might capitulate. The Minister is quoted as follows:

"I absolutely deny that there will be any capitulation, this word being unknown in Serbia. There the people either win or die. The Serbian people and Government are irrevocably determined to fight to the bitter end beside their allies. Serbia will be loyal to her last man.

"In a short time Serbia will have a fresh army of 200,000 men, full of enthusiasm, to throw on the flank of the enemy. She only needs supplies of arms and ammunition."

BULGARS ALONE MAY FIGHT ALLIES

London Thinks Germans Will Face Russians, Leaving Montenegro to Austrians.

TEUTONS OCCUPY MONASTIR

Retreat of Serb Forces to the South Said to Have Been Cut Off.

ALBANIANS JOINING FOE

Vienna Reports Capture of 3,500 Prisoners in Two Days Near Montenegrin Border.

Von Mackensen Wounded by a Serbian Bullet

PETROGRAD, Dec. 3, (via London, Dec. 4.)—Field Marshal von Mackensen was slightly wounded by a Serbian bullet during the recent operations, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Novoe Vremya.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 4.—The second phase of the Balkan campaign is developing slowly. It is expected, however, that the operations against Serbia having been concluded and Monastir occupied, the whole Bulgarian Army, when the weather permits, will attempt to drive the British and French forces out of Southern Serbia, while the Austrians continue their efforts to overrun Montenegro, and the Germans, with the aid of the Turks, and what Bulgarians and Austrians can be spared, turn their attention to the Russians, who again are reported to have entered Rumanian territory on their way to Bulgaria.

It is reported from France that part of the German Army is going to the Gallipoli Peninsula to assist the Turks in a great effort to drive the Entente Allies from the peninsula. This is hardly credited in military circles here, where it is not believed that they can spare the men, guns, and ammunition for such a venture. The Turks, it is true, have been displaying more activity recently in the Dardanelles, but this they are believed to have been doing more with ammunition which they have been collecting during the quiet period than with any fresh supplies from Germany.

Germans to Mass at Rustchuk.

Rustchuk, on the Danube west of the Rumanian border, in the opinion of well-advised persons here, is to be the point of concentration for the Germans, both as a warning to Rumania that it would be dangerous for her to join the Entente Allies and to meet any Russian advance.

There is conflict in the speculation regarding the position of Greece. Some dispatches say a satisfactory agreement has been reached between the Entente Allies and the Hellenic Kingdom, while others aver that the situation is so unsatisfactory that the Entente Allies have re-established their restrictions on Greek commerce. The Daily Mail this morning, however, says this is denied by the Foreign Office.

Detachments of Mohammedans and Albanians have joined the Austro-Hungarian Army attempting to invade Montenegro, according to the official bulletin covering operations in the Balkans issued yesterday by the Austrian War Office. It says:

West and south of Novibabar Austro-Hungarian detachments, strengthened by many armed Mohammedans, captured yesterday and the day before 3,500 prisoners. In the fighting on the frontier district between Mitrovitza and Ipek numerous Arnauts (Albanians) joined us.

Following is the text of the German official statement:

In the mountains southwest of Mitrovitza successful engagements took place yesterday with detached enemy divisions, during which more than 1,200 Serbians were taken prisoner.

Admit Loss of Plevlje.

The Montenegrin General Staff admits the evacuation of Plevlje in the following statement made public in Paris yesterday:

Following the arrival of strong columns of the enemy from the vicinity of Pribolie and Metalka, our troops on Dec. 1 received orders to evacuate the city of Plevlje and to retire on their defensive positions.

The Bulgarians have dropped a few shells on the railway station at Krivolak, on the allied front, Reuter's Saloniki correspondent, wiring yesterday, says there have been artillery duels on the Strumitza line, where the Bulgars have abstained from resuming the offensive since Nov. 3, when they suffered heavy losses.

Two thousand Bulgarian rifles were found in a trench taken Wednesday by French troops, according to a Paris Havas dispatch from Saloniki. The French are strongly intrenched before Krivolak, 150 yards from the Bulgar advanced posts. The British troops also are well dug in in their sector.

Members of the Serbian Chamber of Deputies and the Minister of War have arrived at Saloniki, while the Minister of Finance is at Florina, Greece, fifteen miles southeast of Monastir. Other Serbian governmental offices now at Elbassan and Koritsa, in Albania, will be removed to Avlona.

In a dispatch from Saloniki The Daily Telegraph's correspondent says:

"The situation at Saloniki is certainly not satisfactory. The effort so far made is not one from which results can be expected, and if we are to continue some other factor must appear to render progress possible and bring security.

"The present uncertainty must not be allowed to continue."

Regarding the field of operations, the correspondent says:

"Owing mainly to the intense cold the troops from certain advanced positions have been withdrawn and a slight concentration to the rear is taking place."

SUSPICIOUS OF GREECE.

Italians and French Fear She Is Trying to Deceive Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Dec. 2.—Although a statement in this afternoon's papers contradicts earlier news that Greece practically had broken with the Quadruple Entente, still public opinion is most apprehensive and is not inclined to trust Greek promises further, even when accompanied by so-called guarantees.

It is considered that Greece is so plainly following the usual Balkan tactics of gaining time by vague concessions without having any intention of carrying them out that the utmost surprise is expressed at the apparently blind attitude of the Allies. This attitude in fact is considered so remarkable that friends of the Allies believe it conceals a plan of action which the Quadruple Entente desires to maintain secret.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The prolonged silence of the Greek Government respecting the demands of the Entente Allies has again aroused the suspicion of the French press. One newspaper goes so far as to assert that Greece has concluded, or is about to conclude, a treaty with Bulgaria by the terms of which Monastir and the Vardar Valley in Serbia, are "ceded" to Greece in return for aid against the Anglo-French expeditionary forces.

SERBS IN GREEK TERRITORY.

Retreating Troops Cross Border and Are Not Disarmed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Dec. 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—After the fall of Monastir many Serbian soldiers retreated through Greek territory.

The Greek Army did not disarm the Serbians. On the contrary every kindness was shown to them.

ALLIED CRUISER HIT, SAYS CONSTANTINOPLE

Turkish War Office Reports Fierce Fighting at the Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 3. — The War Office announces that in fighting at the Dardanelles a cruiser of the Allies was hit three times and forced to retire. An allied torpedo boat was attacked by a Turkish aeroplane, after it had stranded on the coast of the Bay of Saros. The bulletin says:

At some points on the Dardanelles front there has been fierce fighting with bombs. Two hostile cruisers near Anafarta and two near Ari Burnu participated with lond batteries in the bombardment. Our artillery replied, damaging trenches of the enemy and destroying machine gun positions at Ari Burnu.

Our artillery thrice hit a hostile cruiser near Sedd-el-Bahr, compelling it to retreat.

One of our aeroplanes dropped bombs on a torpedo boat of the enemy, which had stranded on the northern coast of the Gulf of Saros, two miles west of Cape Eridsche.

GREECE SENDS BILL TO US.

Wants Us to Pay $100,000 Owing to Lowering of Exchange Rate.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—A difference has arisen between the United States and Greece in regard to settlements on international postal money orders. The American Government has been paying balances in favor of Greece, according to the usual procedure, by check on Paris. The international postal convention provides that these obligations are "payable in gold by check on Paris."

The Greek Government contends that on account of the decline in exchange rates it has lost more than 500,000 francs ($100,000,) and has presented a bill for the amount to Washington.

It is understood here that the American Government declines to make this payment. The Greek Government now offers to submit the question to international arbitration, but Washington thus far has not accepted the suggestion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Differences between the American and Greek Governments, Postmaster General Burleson said tonight, exist only because of the refusal of Greece to accept payment of the money order balance by any exchange other than francs gold checked on Paris. Mr. Burleson said that he had offered to settle accounts in full by practicable methods, but Greece had insisted upon payment in gold through the Paris exchange—an impossibility since France placed a prohibition against the export of gold during the war.

There is no disagreement as to the amount due Greece, and the Postmaster General explained that the postal money order convention, which had been in force from 1894 until its recent suspension, expressly stated that any difference arising over money order exchanges between the United States and Greece would not be subject to international arbitration.

VENICE ART LOSS $400,000.

That Is the Italian Estimate of the Damage to Tiepolo Frescoes.

Careful estimates by art experts put the damage done by Austrian bombs to the Tiepolo frescoes in the Church of the Barefooted Friars in the recent air raid on Venice at $400,000, says a report appearing in the Giornale Italiano.

The work of clearing away the débris was carried on with the greatest care, and the task of restoring, as far as possible, the wonderful ceiling is under way.

IRVING HATS

"The *Dollar-Fifty* Hats With the *Three-Dollar* Look"

$1.50

IT'S a foxy dollar that *knows its place*, which is right in your own pocket.

Men who *could afford* to pay $2 or $3 for a hat ask themselves "Why?"—and get the *same style and quality* in an IRVING for $1.50.

IRVING HATS

Fifty Stores in New York and Principal Cities

SARNOFF

Famous $2 Hats reduced to $1.50. This sale is on in former *Sarnoff Stores only.*

FINAL RECRUITING APPEAL IN ENGLAND

Lord Derby Reminds Men of Military Age That the Campaign Is Ending.

SAID TO BE A SUCCESS

Member of Labor Recruiting Committee Quoted as Saying Results Are Better Than Expected.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—In an appeal addressed to "all men of military age in the United Kingdom," the Earl of Derby, Director or Recruiting, says the recruiting campaign is coming to and end and that "by Dec. 11 we shall know whether the men of the United Kingdom, between the ages of 19 and 40, are prepared to give the army the forces it requires."

The appeal concludes by urging every eligible man to join the army, "and show his country that he puts her interests before his own; to show the world, Allies, neutrals and enemies alike, that there are hundreds of thousands of her citizens who are ready to fight for her."

The Joint Labor Recruiting Committee has also issued an appeal to the "Free Men of Great Britain" to "justify the faith of the nation in the voluntary system and enroll themselves at once in the great volunteer army which stands between us and the loss of our rights and liberty."

No figures concerning the recruits thus far enlisted under Lord Derby's plan are obtainable, but a member of the Recruiting Committee is quoted as saying that the results point to its undoubted success, and in greater measure by far than had ever been anticipated.

IN CASE OF CONSCRIPTION.

Machinery to Get the Men Is Ready, and Has Begun Its Work.

LONDON, Nov. 23, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Whether the United Kingdom is to continue to recruit its army for the war by voluntary enlistments, or to resort to the continental system of general compulsory service will probably be known soon after Dec. 11.

The report of the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee and Joint Labor Recruiting Committee, which took the work of enlistment out of the hands of the army a few weeks ago, will be made on that day. If the results of the thorough canvass of the United Kingdom prove that the number of men which the military authorities want are willing to join the army, the movement for conscription, which was fast becoming a burning political issue, and which the labor unions were opposing, will become a dead issue. If this appeal to the manhood of the country fails to meet the expectations of its promoters the Prime Minister has told Parliament that he will hesitate at nothing necessary to prosecute the war to a successful finish.

The only pressure put upon Britons thus far has been the pressure of public opinion. The remarkable scheme which Lord Derby is directing will place the country on a basis of organization for service commensurate and intelligent as that of the conscript nations. It relieves the army of what Lord Derby calls the "hand to mouth" methods of recruiting by a campaign of posters, speech-making, and personal exhortation. It gives the Government definite knowledge of the numbers of men eligible for military service, with their degrees of eligibility, with equally definite statistics of those engaged in "indispensable" civilian pursuits, and has separated them into classes as the men of continental nations are grouped, so that the War Office may call up class after class when they are needed.

Informal but efficient local courts have been evolved to which men who consider themselves exempt from service or think they have been wrongly classified may appeal, and even a court of appeal from the decisions of these local tribunals. All the machinery of conscription has been organized, except the factor of legal power to enforce the processes of the machine. Compliance is still voluntary, but the power of public opinion remains entrenched in the background, and with an accurate knowledge of all the men who may be considered shirkers the local committees will be able to invoke the pressure of public sentiment strongly upon their heads.

When the canvass has been completed the civilian organization will stand ready to furnish the men: it will be for the War Office to ask for them and for the drill sergeants and General Staff to do the rest.

Had Ready-Made Machinery.

Fortunately for its work the committee had two organizations prepared to carry out its scheme as thoroughly as any Government office could have done it, and without the heavy cost of a complex body of salaried officials. These organizations are the parliamentary campaign committees of the political parties, and the labor unions. The canvass has been made on the same thorough and accurate lines as a canvass for votes in a general election. It has been made by voluntary workers chosen largely from the workers of the local party committees, and many of them have been women. The experience of the suffragists in practical political work, as well as that of many other women of high social position, has proven useful. Hundreds of motor cars have been loaned.

All individuals have had the opportunity to fill cards volunteering under two classes—those ready for immediate service, and those to be placed in reserve groups to continue their occupations subject to call for service with their groups. The committee will have accurate information regarding the status of the great majority of the men who fail to respond to the invitation to place themselves at the disposal of the army.

There are forty-six groups, twenty-three for single men, (including widowers without children dependent upon them,) each year of age constituting a separate group, and twenty-three similar groups for married men; the first group consisting of single men aged eighteen years, the forty-sixth of married men aged forty. It is proposed to call up the groups for military service in their numerical order, except that men of eighteen years will not be called until they reach the age of nineteen. Several classes of men may be exempted from service—although all eligibles will be listed in the groups—notably munitions workers, certain classes of railway men, and farm laborers; and in special individual cases the local tribunals may decree exemption, particularly for those whose employers can prove them "indispensable."

The Local Tribunals.

The local tribunals to pass upon disputed cases were organized under the direction of the Local Government Board, by the selection of committees from town councils, metropolitan borough councils, and urban, and rural district councils. The principal duty of these tribunals is the decision of claims of men of military age and fitness to be excused from service on the ground that they are indispensable in a trade, or for personal, business or domestic reasons. The appeal court for these bodies consists of five members, with Lord Sydenham as Chairman, and Sir George Younger, a prominent brewer, and three former Government officials.

By common consent the politicians and newspapers which were debating hotly the question of conscription have dropped it until the result of the work of Lord Derby's committee shall be made known. There was a flurry of uncertainty over a statement made by Lord Derby indicating that the Government might enforce conscription upon unmarried men before any married classes were called out, if the single men failed to come forward in sufficient numbers, and an ambiguous reply by Premier Asquith when called upon for a statement in the House of Commons upon that point. Lord Derby wrote a statement, which the Premier indorsed as correct, that "married men are not to be called up until young unmarried men have been. If these young men do not come forward voluntarily, you will either release the married men from their pledges or introduce a bill into Parliament to compel the young men to serve, which, if passed, would mean that the married men would be held to their enlistment."

PORTUGAL FOR ALLIES.

New Cabinet Repeats Earlier Declarations of Sympathy.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Sympathy for the Allies was expressed in a declaration of the new Portuguese Cabinet, which appeared before Parliament yesterday, says a Havas dispatch from Lisbon. The Ministry declared it would abstain from all party politics and adhere strictly to a national policy, adding:

"The Government will make strong efforts to execute the laws passed by Parliament and, in the virtual state of war of Portugal in the present war, safeguarding thus the dignity and interests of the nation, lending co-operation to right and justice defended by England and her allies, whom the Portuguese people assured of their full moral sympathy at the beginning of the war and several times since then."

INSISTS ON ANCONA REPLY.

Ambassador Penfield Presses Austria for an Immediate Answer.

VIENNA, Dec. 2, (via London.)—The American Ambassador, Frederick C. Penfield, today repeated his request to the Austrian Government for a reply to the American inquiry respecting the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the steamship Ancona, as a result of which several Americans lost their lives.

The American note was delivered by Ambassador Penfield on Nov. 22. The Austrian Government informed the Ambassador last week that it desired more time to formulate its reply.

MUST REPORT TEA SUPPLIES

Germans Also Told to Say How Much Coffee and Cocoa They Have.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 4.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says advices received from Berlin are to the effect that the German Government has issued an order that after Jan. 3 all supplies of tea, coffee, and cocoa in the empire must be reported to the authorities.

Any improper concealment of stores of these commodities will be punished according to the rules of war.

German University Honors von Bissing.

MUENSTER, Prussia, Dec. 3, (via London.)—The University of Muenster has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on General von Bissing, the German Governor General of Belgium.

Milo —the Egyptian Cigarette of Quality

What better Christmas gift *could* there be than a box of—say—100 of these *perfect* cigarettes.

25 cents for 10

Cork Tip and Plain End

ENGLAND BELIEVES GERMANY WEAKENS

Continued from Page 1.

ing inherently disgraceful or humiliating in obtaining by negotiation rather than by fighting the aims "for which we are fighting" and urged the Government to inform the House if any proposals of peace came either from neutrals or belligerents, he was only repeating opinions which led his father to withdraw from the Cabinet with Lord Morley and John Burns when war was declared. Moreover, his statement that termination of the war by negotiation would give a greater guarantee of permanent peace because less hatred would be engendered, served to emphasize the spirit of the House and the people at large. Bonar Law said it was useless folly to pretend to believe that Germany would give up Belgium, Poland and Alsace—he might have added Serbia—until she was beaten; T. P. O'Connor said that such a speech would be forbidden in the French Chamber, the Russian Duma, or the German Reichstag, and the discussion closed with the announcement of a third member that Mr. Trevelyan's constituents in Yorkshire had already selected another Liberal for his seat, as they could not tolerate his opinions.

Peace Advocates Dwindle.

All observers agree that the peace advocates in Great Britain have dwindled in numbers. The labor element that at one time was inclined to be lukewarm in the support of the war, is now credited with being among its most outspoken adherents, labor leaders having thrown themselves eagerly into backing Lord Derby in his recruiting campaign.

It is admitted on every hand that the fortunes of war do not at present favor the Allies. The Dardanelles campaign, particularly the landing at Suvla Bay, is a tremendous disappointment; there is a general belief that as at Neuve Chapelle, a brilliant opportunity to make the most of a promising opening was lost; the virtual loss of the Serbian territory and the precarious position of the army that landed at Saloniki are not underestimated; the attitude of Greece and Rumania; the disagreements in the Cabinet, and other disturbing factors are all weighed in the balance, and constitute a general appreciation that things are not going well. Still, the British are not dismayed, and the general belief is that any chancellery which "sounded" Downing Street on the possibility of peace would find no welcome.

That men, munitions and money will win the war is the common conviction that no adversity has shaken. Even that portion of the London press that likes to enlarge upon the "muddling" of politicians is just as stubborn on that point as anybody else. The war of attrition is slower than many hoped, but nobody has lost confidence in its outcome.

No diplomat will for a moment admit that he has suspected that Russia would violate her signature on the agreement not to make a separate peace; if Italy should obtain the Austrian provinces she seeks and then make peace, a possibility equally flouted, the determination of Britains—the British insist—would not be lessened. If Greece or even Rumania should join the central powers, everyone believes that the power of Downing Street would be undisturbed. With the British fleet afloat and the British army gaining strength week by week, with British territory uninvaded, indeed vastly increased in area, notably in Africa, it is argued on all sides that London will not consider peace suggestions from any source while Germany remains in Belgium.

DROPS HIS FOE INTO SEA.

Marksmanship Wins In Fierce Fight High Above the Belgian Coast.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Details of the aerial duel in which a German aeroplane was brought down into the sea off the Belgian coast on Nov. 28 are given by the French aviator who performed the feat.

"Although it was very cold on that Sunday morning," said the aviator, "I set out on an aeroplane of the latest model, having with me as observer Second Lieutenant M—, justly recognized as one of our best marksmen. Regardless of the cold wind, we flew at a high speed.

"As we approached the Dixmude-Ypres sector, my attention was attracted to a German aeroplane of the Albatross type. I made for it with all haste, but, seeing itself discovered, the enemy machine turned about and headed toward the sea."

The two machines were soon engaged high above the sea, each using machine guns. Describing his manoeuvres during the duel, the aviator continued:

"I flew straight for a hundred yards, and then dropped thirty yards under the Albatross, manipulating my machine so that the speed conformed to that of the enemy. My observer had prepared to fire on our adversary when bullets from the Albatross whizzed past our heads. I made another defensive movement a little to the right. Just then my observer let go fifty cartridges. The effect was immediate. I had just time to move out of the way when the Albatross gave a lunge. Was it hit, or was it simply another manoeuvre? I had hardly asked myself this question, however, when I noticed that the momentum of the Albatross in its descent seemed to be increasing.

"At this moment we were 4,200 yards up. German anti-aircraft guns, which had previously fired at us, again sought our machine with their fire, but I had other things to think of than shrapnel, namely, whether the enemy machine was yet effective and would put us out of action if we flew a little higher.

"We were anxious to see the Albatross fall yet more speedily, until finally it dropped into the sea. In the clear weather, through the glasses of my observer, the machine could be distinguished, and oil from its motor was seen spreading over the surface of the water, making a large spot on the immense field of blue. For five minutes we circled above our victim, careless of the firing of the Germans, which failed to reach us. We could see boats leaving Middelkerke, hastily making for the spot where the machine fell. We returned to our own lines. An hour later my observer, with another pilot, Captain X—, went back to the scene and succeeded in procuring a good photograph of the wrecked Albatross."

This is the second machine brought down by a French aeroplane under this pilot. He already has received the War Cross and has been proposed for the Military Medal.

PRESS BELGIANS TO PAY.

Antwerp and Brabant Provincial Officials Called to Settle Matter.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3, (via London.)—Under a decree, issued by General von Bissing, the German Governor General of Belgium, the authorities of the Provinces of Antwerp and Brabant are called to meet in special session on Saturday to discuss the matter of war contributions.

These provinces have not yet concurred in the measures promulgated for the collection of war taxes. Contributions are due on Dec. 10.

The Aristocrat of Soaps

POSLAM SOAP

A daily delight for Toilet and Bath. Helps to keep the skin in healthy condition.

At All Druggists. 25 cts. and 15 cts.

$20 and $25 For Top-O'-Style Overcoats

The fabrics are warm, but not weighty or bulky. Pure wool, of course, in every flake and fibre.

Close-Fitting or Loose-Draping; Single or Double-Breasted, as you prefer. *Smart style*—that's the point.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

$1.35 For Elastic-Ribbed Lisle Underwear

The best Underwear I ever saw for the price. Medium weight; elastic-ribbed and silk-finished.

Colors—White and Salmon. $1.35 the garment and $2.50 for Union Suits. *Big value*—that's the point.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

How to Make Money In Stocks

BUY low and sell high, is the rule.

★ ★

To make friends in the clothing business, buy low and sell low.

★ ★

This is the story of a very unusual $25 overcoat—one intended to break all our records.

★ ★

A "dress" overcoat, made from the fly-front, semi-fitted, elegantly plain model of one of the most fashionable tailors.

Richly simple and full satin lined.

Black, blue or oxford unfinished worsted.

★ ★

Good for business—good for the theatre—good for Sunday.

Material purchased, with a record-breaker in view, several months ago—large in quantity—low in price.

★ ★

The price of the goods has gone up—but we are steadfast to our purpose.

Here is the coat at $25.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42nd and 5th Ave.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Shoe Shop

4 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a step from Fifth Avenue

Men's Banister Shoes

Fifty Styles—including Cloth or Buckskin tops

Mahogany, Dark Tan or Black Russia Calfskin, with tops of same, Taupe, Tan or Black Buckskin. Imported Patent Calfskin with tops of Dull Mat Kidskin, Cloth or Taupe Buckskin, laced or button styles.

7.00

Regular Values $7.50 to $9.00

Men's "Franklin" Shoes

Forty styles in Novelty or Conservative Lasts

Made on newest lasts of selected leathers, in button and lace shoes. Tan Russia Calfskin, Dull Gun Metal Calfskin, Patent Coltskin, with tops of same or cloth; also Tan Box Calfskin Golf Shoe.

5.00

Regular Value $6.00

Useful Gifts for Men

Tan Kid Faust Slippers	3.00
Tan Kid Romeo Slippers	2.50
Tan Alligator Slippers	3.00
Kid Opera Slippers	2.00
"Comfy" Slippers	1.25

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Approaching the Holidays

With a wardrobe complete for every occasion — for every Holiday emergency—a young man approaches the Christmas season with equipoise.

Whatever is lacking may be secured now with least delay.

New neckscarfs, new evening waistcoats, a new suit of English material, a dress overcoat or a motor coat—every item of your outfit is correctly and immediately supplied by De Pinna.

Correct Evening Clothes

Full evening dress and dinner-coat suits, ready for service, conforming to the best usage here and in London.

Full dress coat and trousers, $50.

Evening dress waistcoats from $4.

Dinner coat and trousers, $40.

Evening dress accessories—correct in every detail—shirts, neckwear, studs, links, and dress shoes.

Holiday Suits for College Men

Suits which represent the spirit of the university man. Of imported materials and closely following English models.

Ready to wear, in imported plaids, shadow stripes, fine English cheviots and the darker mixtures. Sizes 32 to 40.

For Outing Use

The young man who golfs, skates or rides will find here an excellent selection of outing suits of modish English design.

Correctly appointed riding suits with the latest English coats and breeches.

Norfolk golfing and skating suits with knickerbockers or long trousers.

Caps, shirts, stocks and neckwear adapted to all the outing suits.

Overcoats and Mackinaws

The prevailing full-backed coats, of imported Scotch mixtures; overcoats for evening dress, overcoats for inclement weather and overcoats for motoring.

Mackinaws in all favored colors for skating and Winter sports.

Suits for Prep. School Boys

Suits with long trousers—cut on the English lines—and suits with knickerbockers.

Neither too sedate nor extreme. Designed for this particular young man. Sprinkled with a dash of youth.

Smart afternoon suits and serviceable Norfolk school suits. In blues, Oxfords, subdued plaids and stripes.

Haberdashery, hats, and shoes for every school need.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters
for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-sixth St.

GERMANS FIGHT ON ATTILA'S TRACK

Their Aviators Engage the French Near the Ancient Battlefield of Chalons.

OTHER WARS IN CHAMPAGNE

There Roman Legionaries and French Revolutionary Levies Conquered Invading Armies.

FRENCH LINK UP GAINS

But an American Observer with the Germans Fails to See Any Large Results as Yet.

By JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

GERMAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Nov. 6.—During the days of the great September-October Anglo-French offensive—which turned out to be not so great as to results despite the vast scale on which it was projected—all train schedules went to smash soon after the passenger left the French frontier town of Audun-le-Roman.

Whether you were traveling via Longuyon or via Longwy, it was the same. From Audun to Longuyon is only fifteen miles, but our train was half a day making the distance. Every hour was a critical hour and the rule was "ammunition first." That rule was absolute. When the ammunition trains had rumbled by our train would manage to steal ahead a few kilometers pending the coming of more ammunition trains, which had the right of way. There was a rush of troops to the front, too, but even they did not have the right of way over ammunition.

Cheers from the Wounded.

The traffic we passed that was homeward bound—that is, bound to Germany—was mostly trainloads of slightly wounded men standing closely packed in freight cars. They looked tired and grimy, but they had a good round cheer left in them for every trainload of fresh troops going forward.

The hospital trains carrying the seriously wounded were far less frequent. It was the old story of shrapnel again, the story of wounds which, though they put a man out of commission, do not shatter him.

Some black-robed nuns had joined us at Coblenz and we had thought that they were going to the front to nurse the wounded. But at nightfall they dropped off at Longuyon, where they were to take up their duties in the hospitals for soldiers stricken with typhoid. They stood a long time on the station platform in the misty rain. Finally some soldiers came and led them away into the night—the silent, black-robed women who had asked no questions and uttered no word of complaint at the delay.

A Picture of Acquiescence.

They made a strange impression on the beholder, for they seemed so aloof from all the grime and stir and clamor around them and still so unquestioningly to accept it. In no glance or gesture of theirs was there either resentfulness or excitement. The six figures stood for the most perfect acquiescence I ever observed. Their work awaited them and they were ready for it. That seemed to be their whole story.

From Audun-le-Roman and thence all the way across northeastern France the railway stations bear German signs lettered in black on boards that have been painted white, and these signs glare at the passerby from beneath the old French signs that used to give information to travelers. "Zum Bad," with an arrow after the letters, points the soldier to the German bathhouses which have been established in or near all the railway stations in occupied France.

Warning Against Spies.

Another sign that you see not only at the railway stations and other places of public resort in occupied territory, but also in the restaurants, theatres, railway stations, and street cars of German cities — especially Berlin — warn soldiers to be careful in their conversation, for spies may be about. This is the terse German of it:

Soldaten!
Vorsicht bei Gespraechen
Spionengefahr.

From the northeastern border of France on through Longwy, Longuyon, Montmédy, Sedan, Laon, Soissons, St. Quentin, Peronne, Douai, and up to Lille and beyond, the railway station organization of the Germans seems perfect. There is no reason why a soldier should be either cold or hungry two minutes after he has descended from the train stopping at any one of these points or at a hundred others, the names of which would mean nothing to the reader who has not traversed the ground.

Soldiers Well Cared For.

At every station the bearded, smiling Bavarians, who say "Grüss Gott" as if they meant it, are ready to serve the soldiers with hot food. Every few miles their coffee pots are boiling and their soup kettles are bubbling and their beer kegs are spouting. They treat the war worn men, whose uniforms have turned the color of the soil and whose skins are like bronze, as if they were their children, beaming on them while they eat and refilling their cups and basins until the men groan, "Ich kann nicht mehr!"

The German soldier is scrupulously looked after. He is regarded as the most precious possession of his country, and he is treated as such. In return he is expected to value himself accordingly and to bear himself with dignity. One seldom hears loud talking in a group of German soldiers, and I have never seen any of them larking in an obstreperous way. When they feel happy and want to give vent to their happiness they sit down on the green slope of a railway embankment and sing sad songs to the general effect that they know not what is the reason that they so pensive are.

Not a Soldierly Occupation.

It is because so much in the way of exact conduct is expected of the German soldier in the ranks that some officers who were pacing the station platform at Longuyon while the train waited took it very ill that a soldier in uniform should be vending post cards and newspapers from a hamper slung around his neck. The officers said this traffic was unworthy of a soldier in uniform because it was not necessary, and one of them grimly made a note of the matter.

The traveler is well beyond Montmédy, which lies nearly twenty-five miles from the German border of France, before he gets the feel of big, noisy, anxious work in hand. The troop trains streaming forward with fresh men and streaming back with wounded become more frequent, and the regulations governing the entrance and exit of civilians at railway stations grow a shade stricter.

Getting Into the Thick.

Now work your way thirty or so miles southwest from Montmédy and you reach the important town of Vouziers and begin to get into the thick of things. The sky has cleared and it is glorious Autumn weather—bright and crisp, with a touch of frost in the air. The country is rolling and pleasant and the plains are broken by pretty stretches of woodland. Villages are numerous and some of the least significant looking ones have acquired a deathless fame in the annals of this and other wars.

You are now in the northerly part of the Champagne and approaching the heart of the region wherein the French launched the most important part of their share in the September-October offensive. The sky is hung with the German captive balloons, that are of the color of ham casings and are shaped like a sausage. One, two, three—I count four hanging sentinel-like in a slightly curving line that must be fifteen miles long.

High aloft they hang, and are balanced so delicately with weights and a kind of kite tail that the Germans call a dragon's tail that they seem hardly to sway in the Autumn breeze.

A Cold Shift.

In each one a German officer, who has accepted one of the most perilous and wearying forms of service his profession can ask of him, is sitting with a telephone strapped over his ears and a notebook and field glasses around his neck. When they draw the balloon down to earth with teams of horses and a company of men at dusk he will be so cold that they will have to lift him out of the basket. His shift is for all day unless the French flyers end his career before nightfall.

French and German flyers are playing desperate games of hide and seek with one another over stretches of country lying between the hostile armies, and the flyer who finds things getting too hot for him likes to hide in what looks to us, standing a mile below him, like a hand breadth of cloud. But it serves his purpose. The anti-aircraft guns, which are stationed at the foot of the hill where we are standing and which have been sending a stream of shells over our heads, cease spouting, and the French flyer who has been pursuing the German swings his machine swiftly back over his own lines.

On a Historic Battle Ground.

The hill from which we witnessed this bit of military melodrama stands on the outskirts of the village of M—— and in order to link up that obscure place with a name which will mean something to everybody I may say that M—— lies several miles northeast of Chalons, where Attila and his Huns fought one of Creasy's "Fifteen Decisive Battles" with the Roman Aetius fourteen centuries ago and faded then back into Hunland. And the hilltop of M—— is almost the same distance west of Rheims. On a very clear day one of the flyers over our heads could see what remains of the twin towers of Rheims.

Every league of the countryside which we survey from the hill is historic ground, new made or old. It teems with memories glorious and sad. Off there to the southwest the history of Europe was given a new direction by Aetius and his Romans and Franks and Visigoths. A few miles to the east, on the other side of that low range of hills, a King and his Queen and their little boy were turned back to death because a shrewd village postmaster had bethought himself to compare the royal countenance in the coach with a crude engraving of that countenance on a bit of paper money.

The Air "Peppered" with Sound.

Turn away from Chalons in the southwest and look almost directly south and you see a hillside that is flashing with batteries. The sound comes to the ear like the steady roar of breakers rolling in on a hard beach. That roar is sharply punctured with a nearer sound—the rattle of machine guns. It is as though the air were peppered with sound. Peppered is the right word. Ten miles beyond the crown of the hill that is flashing red and white with batteries the greatest force that has ever shaken the world demonstrated itself in the face of amazed Europe on a certain misty September day and discovered—not a little to its own surprise—that it was a force and could stand against Kings and armies, and did stand through all that misty day.

All this part of the Champagne has been given tremendous significance during recent weeks through the launching of the French offensive here. It is given infinitely greater significance when its stirring present is studied in the light of its memorable past.

French Gains at Tahure.

Less than seven miles southwest of our hill lies Tahure, where the French are trying to link up certain dearly bought gains to the end that they shall take on some large meanings in connection with the general scheme of the offensive. As yet this has not happened.

With the fact of that desperate fighting around Tahure in mind, unfold your detailed map of Northeastern France—the region of the Champagne and the Argonne—and you will learn in the most striking way how pregnant with glory and adventure this region is, and how wonderfully some of the most momentous events in human history have here assembled themselves and have taken place within a region that a good walker could traverse in a couple of days.

Draw a thirty-five-mile line northeast from Chalons to the village of Varennes and you have nearly the whole story.

A few miles south of it is Valmy, where on that misty September day the soldiers of the Revolution showed the Duke of Brunswick that they could stand before his cannon and his cavalry, and where the young Goethe, going to some heights where men told him not to go, set down a diagnosis of "cannon fever" and wrote in his notebook that the sound of the heavy guns was "curious enough, as if it were compounded of the humming of tops, the gurgling of water, and the whistling of birds"—a description which well enough serves the purposes of war correspondents who have been trying to describe that sound for more than a year past.

Monument to Kellermann.

The heart of Kellermann, who, with Dumouriez, won that battle, is enshrined in a pyramid which stands a little south of the village, and only twenty or so years ago the French nation added a statue of Kellermann to the obelisk. Dumouriez, who later went over to the Bourbons, is unnamed in any of the memorials of Valmy. "Comrades," cried Kellermann in the critical hour of Valmy, "Vive la patrie! Come, let us conquer for her!" And conquer those sans culottes did, and the victory of Valmy passed into history as "the battle where every soldier did his duty."

At nightfall the young Goethe was asked by some of his bewildered Prussian friends what he thought of the day's business. "I," he writes, "been in the habit of enlivening and amusing the troops with short sayings. This time I said: 'From this place, and from this day forth, commences a new era in the world's history; and you can all say that you were present at its birth.'"

Today French soldiers trying to link those gains at Tahure into something significant pass almost within cannon shot of Valmy in their rush northward.

Where a King Met His Doom.

Seventeen miles south and a little east of the hill from which we have been surveying this historic plain, there stands at the foot of yonder blue line of hills the little town of Ste. Menehould, where a humble man—great only in his flaming convictions—changed the course of French history because he sent for that bit of paper money and compared the crude portrait on it with the features of a King disguised as a valet who looked out at him from the lumbering coach that Marie Antoinette had designed for the royal flight from France.

Today they show you at No. 8 in the Avenue Victor Hugo at Ste. Menehould the spot where the posting station stood over 124 years ago and where the master of the post, implacable "old Dragoon Drouet" of Carlyle, recognized Louis XVI., and forthwith started with Clerk Guillaume on that wild twelve-mile ride of warning to Varennes, where the King and his family were halted and sent back to Paris, and so the "flight to Metz" ingloriously and fatally ended when a few more hours would have brought it safely off.

(Copyright, 1915, by The Chicago Tribune.)

THINKS AVIATOR BLUNDERED

Germans Suggest That Englishman Sank British Submarine.

BERLIN, Dec. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—"In spite of the German denial of reports circulated by a British news agency that a British aeroplane had sunk a German submarine, the news agency now gives details of the alleged combat," say the Overseas News Agency, which adds: "German competent authorities repeat that no German submarine has been destroyed by a British aeroplane. The German newspapers point out that if the English report is correct there is no doubt that a British or a French submarine has been destroyed."

Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in France and Belgium, in an official report given out by the Press Bureau in London, Nov. 29, said:

"In the afternoon [of Sunday] a British aeroplane destroyed a German submarine off Middelkerke. It was seen to break in halves."

CENSORING AMERICAN MAIL.

1,000 "Educated Women" Engaged by British Government at Liverpool.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—According to The Liverpool Post the War Office authorities have decided to institute a censorship on all outward American mails, and to this end a staff of about 1,000 educated women will be accommodated in the offices of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board of Liverpool.

Letters will have to be posted earlier in order to comply with the new regulations.

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SONNINO'S SPEECH ON ITALY'S POLICY

Everything Possible to be Done to Aid Serbia and Preserve Albanian Independence.

FULL ACCORD WITH ALLIES

War to be Continued with Nation's Entire Forces and at Any Sacrifice.

ROME, Dec. 1, (Delayed.)—The firm determination of all Italy—army, King, and country—to continue in the war until the national aspirations are satisfied was emphasized today by Foreign Minister Sonnino before the Senate and Chamber.

In the course of his address, which was enthusiastically applauded, he announced that the Government had adhered to the agreement of London binding the Allies not to conclude a separate peace, and that Italy would extend help to Serbia. His only mention of Germany was a remark that when Italy declared war on Austria, "Germany considered herself in a state of ruptured diplomatic relations with Italy."

Baron Sonnino, beginning his speech, told the Chambers that a new Convention of London among the Allies, pledging each of them not to conclude a separate peace, had recently been signed by Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan, and Italy. By this official announcement, said the Foreign Minister, he hoped to put a stop to rumors concerning the possibility of a separate peace which were frequently cropping out.

"The existence of the political and economic independence of Serbia," he continued, "is a vital necessity for Italy's existence as a great power. In accord with our allies we consider the restoration of the heroic Serbian people in the fullness of its independence as an unavoidable condition to end this great war."

Italy, therefore, said Baron Sonnino, would do all possible to help the Serbian Army, awaiting a moment favorable for its resurrection. The presence of the Italian flag on the eastern side of the Adriatic also would confirm Italy's policy toward Albania, Italy wishing to preserve Albanian independence.

In Complete Accord with Allies.

The Foreign Minister explained that Italy followed in the Balkans her traditional policy, inspired by the principle of nationality, in complete accord with the Allies. The Quadruple Entente, he said, aimed to unite the Balkans, while the Central Empire fomented their rivalry and disunion, finding unfortunately favorable ground in the feelings of hatred and revenge that had resulted from the second Balkan war. Besides, he added, Balkan mentality was impressed by the course of military events, lacking a comprehension of the entire situation, from which should have sprung confidence in the final victory of the Allies.

He declared Greece had agreed to give the Allies sufficient guarantees that she would maintain benevolent neutrality toward them, and expressed the hope that the re-establishment of cordial relations would insure safety and liberty in the movements of the allied troops.

The notable contribution which Italy had made to the allied cause of the war, continued the Foreign Minister, was shown especially last September when Austria was obliged hurriedly to transport considerable contingents from Galicia to the Italian frontier, thus rendering a victorious Russian counteroffensive possible. He concluded his speech as follows:

"Italy is firmly determined to continue the war vigorously with all her forces, facing any sacrifice until she reaches her sacred national aspirations as well as those general conditions of independence, safety and mutual respect between peoples, which alone can be the base of a lasting peace and being also the essence of the pledge which unites the Allies."

Chamber Approves Cabinet's Policy.

ROME, Dec. 2, (Delayed.)—The Chamber of Deputies today discussed the statement made yesterday by Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, all the speakers being in favor of it. Even Deputy Treves, representing the intransigeant Socialists, delivered a moderate speech.

Some parts of Deputy Treves's address drew applause from all sections of the Chamber. He was applauded when he said that the Socialist propaganda for uplifting the moral, intellectual and economic standard of the people had been one of the factors which contributed to give the nation such brave soldiers, backed by such discipline and by such determined masses at home. The speaker deplored the deaths and the ruin caused by the war. He declared that only the capitalists profited by the conflict, especially Americans, who would become masters of the European markets.

Baron Sonnino's statement concerning Albania and Italian assistance for the Serbian Army is interpreted in some quarters here as meaning that an Italian expedition to the eastern coast of the Adriatic is in the course of execution.

In some instances mention is even made of the number of troops already landed on Albanian soil, which, according to the rules of the Italian censorship, it is not permissible to state.

TERRIFIC ITALIAN LOSS IN GORIZIA FIGHTING

No Let-up in Nine Days' Battle —Austrians Lose a Tolmino Trench.

ZURICH, Dec. 3, (via London.)—Dispatches from the Isonzo front in the Austro-Italian theatre of war say that, despite the icy cold of the bora, which is blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour over the bleak heights of the Carso, the Italians are constantly making attacks along the whole front. Their heaviest attacks are now directed on the Gorizia bridgehead.

Especially violent and sanguinary fighting is proceeding near Oslavia, where it has continued uninterruptedly for nine days and nights, the Italians apparently hoping to break through the whole line of Austrian defense here. The Italian losses are said to have been terrific, and in some places the bodies of the fallen have been found lying in heaps. The sufferings of the campaign have been intensified by the violence of the bora, which has been more terrible than the heaviest snowstorm. At times the men have been forced to lie down to avoid being blown over the rocks.

The bora is a violent northeast wind which prevails on the Adriatic from October to April.

VIENNA, Dec. 3, (via London.)—The following report of the operations in the Italian frontier was issued today by the Austrian War Office:

After the repeated unsuccessful attacks of the last few days against the bridgehead of Tolmino and our mountain positions to the north, quiet prevailed there yesterday. Near Oslavia last night we again repulsed an enemy attack. Attacks on Monte San Michele and the northern slope of that mountain also failed.

Near San Martino Italian detachments which approached with sandbags were annihilated.

Gorizia has again been subjected to an especially vigorous bombardment which in the centre of the town caused considerable fresh damage.

ROME, Dec. 3, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

In the Ledro Valley one of our detachments of Alpinists descended a precipice north of Pre by means of ropes and surprised the enemy, who had been reinforced, and drove him back, afterward firmly occupying the position.

Minor actions ending in our favor are reported from northwest of Rocegno, in the Valley of the Sugana, on the Rienz-Fischbach Ridge and in the Valley of Seebach in Gallets.

Our infantry occupied in front of Tolmino a part of an enemy intrenchment on Santa Maria Hill, capturing rifles and munitions.

There is no change on the rest of the front.

JOFFRE'S COMMAND UNIQUE.

He Is the First Real General in Chief Since Napoleon's Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The decree nominating General Joffre Commander in Chief of all the French armies marks another step toward unity of direction among the Allies. It constitutes for France a more real departure than at first sight is evident. Since the time of Napoleon the Minister of War, in agreement with the head of the State, whether President or Emperor, has directed military operations through Generals in Chief, to whom the command of the various fronts was confided.

General Joffre, and not General Gallieni, will be henceforth in sole and supreme command of the French forces in all the theatres of war, including Greece, Serbia, and the Dardanelles.

The measure is generally welcomed in the hope that it will contribute to a much needed co-ordination of the military efforts of the four great Entente powers.

BRIAND QUELLS A SOCIALIST.

Forces the Withdrawal of a Measure to Cripple the Cabinet.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—In the course of a discussion of the Supplementary Appropriation bill in the Chamber of Deputies today, Deputy Jobert, a member of the Unified Socialists, sought in an amendment to suppress the credits for the Ministers of State on the ground, among other reasons, that their nomination was unconstitutional.

Premier Briand appealed to the Chamber to defeat the amendment, saying that the Government had already obtained a vote of confidence as to its composition and policy, and that the appropriation asked today had been accepted under the preceding Ministry on behalf of the Ministers without portfolio, and to oppose them now would be a manifestation against the present Government.

The Unified Socialists advised M. Jobert to withdraw his amendment, which he did after reproaching the Premier for having forced the decision of the Chamber by proposing the question of confidence.

French Deputies Adopt Food Bill.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Government's bill providing for the fixing of prices of the necessaries of life was passed by the Chamber of Deputies today with but one dissenting vote. The bill now goes to the Senate.

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Announce a Reduction Sale

High Grade Shirts

Forsythe ready-to-wear shirts made of finest imported madras with laundered or soft cuffs

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Selected from our well known $2.50 grade

For Information of Women

Here is presented an opportunity to purchase useful Xmas gifts for men at a very unusual price that will be appreciated for their character and quality.

ALLIES' GUNNERS OUTPOINT GERMANS

French and Belgian Artillery Damages Supply Sheds and Defense Works.

GERMANS BOMBARD THANN

But the French Stop the Attack by Counterfire—Two French Aviators Captured.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Artillery actions, in which the Allies had the advantage, are chronicled in today's reports of the western fighting sent out from Paris. The Belgians also announce that they silenced German batteries and damaged the enemy's defenses. A French post near Nieuport, taken yesterday by a sudden German attack, was recaptured today. A French biplane was forced to land near Roye, and its two occupants were captured by the Germans.

The official communication issued by the War Office this evening says:

There have been artillery actions at some points of the front.

In Belgium, to the south of Lombaertzyde, we have retaken a small post which had been captured by surprise last night.

Between the Somme and the Oise, to the northwest of Fay, there has been fighting by means of mines. Our artillery has shattered some sheds and other constructions and a supply depot to the north of Laucourt. Fighting with grenades has taken place in the Apremont forest.

In the Vosges a short bombardment of Thann was stopped by our artillery. The bombardment caused only insignificant damage.

"The night passed without incidents of importance," the French War Office announced this afternoon.

The Belgian communication says:

Notwithstanding the obstacles encountered today on account of the weather, our artillery has repeatedly disturbed German works in course of completion and silenced the enemy's batteries which, although showing feeble activity, had opened fire on the road from Pypegaale to Reninghe.

The text of today's German official statement regarding operations on the Western front is as follows:

Two enemy monitors bombarded the environs of Westende without result.

To the south of Lombaertzyde, near Nieuport, a French post was taken by surprise. A few prisoners fell into our hands. Otherwise, fighting activity along the front showed no change from recent days.

To the west of Roye, a French biplane was forced to land by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns. The occupants, two officers, were taken prisoners.

CYCLONES IN THE CAUCASUS

Adverse Weather Conditions Hamper Combatants; Ten Feet of Snow.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 3, (via London.)—Fighting between the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas and their Turkish opponents on the Caucasus front is proceeding under the most adverse weather conditions. An official statement issued today says:

"Activity on the Caucasian front is hampered by fresh snow, which is ten feet deep, and also by cyclones."

The Varsity Six Hundred Overcoat

Not just one overcoat. Not 600 overcoats, either—

But the name of a Special Style of extra smart overcoats—in a number of new models especially for young men—

Made By Hart Schaffner & Marx

Young men—and men who want to look young—like them for their trim lines and stylish appearance; their really distinctive fabrics and their sturdy wear.

$18 to $60

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2799 Broadway, At 108th St.
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In $14.60 Worth of Books.

A DISTINGUISHED clergyman in St. Louis recently attracted wide attention by a statement that the reading of six books which he named would make an educated man. He added that the books could be read in six months if a half hour were devoted to them each night.

With the titles of these six books in hand we looked over the regular stock of education works in the Macy Book Department, and found them all, each book priced at a saving, as compared with the publishers. Prices a typical example of the comprehensiveness of our Book Stocks.

These are the six books:

"Wonders of the Heavens," *Flammarion* 89c
"Geology," *Crikien* 34c
"Primitive Culture," 2 vols., *Taylor* $6.29
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"History of European Morals," 2 vols., *Lecky* $2.16
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A safe novel for a Christmas gift must be a clean and interesting story in a beautiful, well-made volume. You'll find all this in

MAKING MONEY
By OWEN JOHNSON
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A charming story

No man could have taken a woman apart and put her together again as it is done in this novel. —*Indianapolis News*

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By Arthur Stringer. Pictures in Full Color by Dunn. At all Stores, $1.35 net The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Publishers

Greatest Collection of
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The most important establishment in America for Violins, Cellos, Bows, Strings, etc. Repairing a specialty.
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"I have an exclusive agreement for twenty-five years with the Victor to make records of my voice. The records made by the Victor process are far superior—in quality of tone, natural reproduction, and in every detail—to those made by any other process in the world."

Enrico Caruso

"I have found Victor Records really wonderful reproductions of my singing."

Nellie Melba

"I am delighted to contribute a word of appreciation in favor of the Victor, and congratulate myself that my selections are brought before the public in so admirable a manner, by means of its wonderful merit."

Geraldine Farrar

"The Victor today is the most relentless, but the most just critic, as it reproduces absolutely what the artist has done."

Ernestine Schumann-Heink

"I would like to express my delight at renewing my contract with the Victor Talking Machine Company for ten years more.

"During my extensive travels I have had such a vivid illustration of the great work you are doing for the world that it is with the deepest feeling that I say I'm proud to be a part of such a great work, and that I may long enjoy the privilege is the earnest wish of

Alma Gluck

The greatest endorsement ever given any musical instrument

The mere fact that the world's greatest artists—universally acknowledged the greatest, and commanding the highest salaries—make records exclusively for the Victor is the most conclusive endorsement of

Victor Supremacy

These famous artists know that the Victor carries to the uttermost corners of the world their voices and art true to the very life, with all the beauty of shading and individuality of expression which characterize their every rendition.

They know that the Victor and Victrola are the only instruments that bring out their voices and art with absolute fidelity—that bring out of the Victor Record every part of every selection just as sweet and natural as when they sing or play on the operatic or concert stage.

The proof is in the hearing. Get an actual demonstration of Victrola supremacy today.

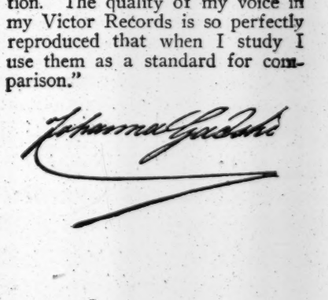
Victor dealers everywhere

Ask your nearest dealer for demonstration

Victrolas $15 to $400. Victors $10 to $100.

"Every true artist consistently endeavors to improve tone production. The quality of my voice in my Victor Records is so perfectly reproduced that when I study I use them as a standard for comparison."

Johanna Gadski



"I have recently listened to the Victor Records of my violin playing and have more than ever been impressed by the marvelous faithfulness with which they reproduce, or rather recreate the minutest details of phrasing and every shade of tone-color, in short, the personality of the player.

"Truly, Victor Records are the last word of mechanical reproduction and quite justly does the civilized world all over the globe today look upon them as an inexhaustible source of pleasure and education."

Fritz Kreisler

"I believe that the process by which the Victor Records are made is the most perfect of all methods of voice reproduction. I have made records exclusively for the Victor since February 1910 and my present contract does not expire until February 1938."

John McCormack

"The reproductions of the Victor Records are *wonderful*. It is my great desire now to seal up and preserve a complete set of my Victor Records for my children."

Louise Homer

"The improvement in Victor recording during the past years has been so great that a singer is compelled to give the matter of making Victor Records the most serious and conscientious consideration."

A. Scotti

"The reproductions of the selections I sang for Victor Records are wonderfully lifelike—they reproduce the natural quality of the human voice."

Marcella Sembrich

ENGLAND EXPLAINS TAKING OVER SHIPS

Will Centre Prize Court Proceedings Against Wagner Vessels in London.

ONLY TEMPORARY ACTION

Will Be Restored After Trip Abroad If Court So Rules—Precedents Are Claimed.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The British Government, it is confirmed in official quarters, has requisitioned the steamships Hocking and Genesee of the American Transatlantic Steamship Company, but this action, it is added, is only of a temporary character, and no procedure is contemplated which would prevent the restoration of the ships to the company in the event that the actions in the prize court are unsuccessful.

It is explained that the Government having decided to centralize the prize court proceedings in London against vessels of the American Transatlantic Steamship Company which have been seized—the number being given as "several"—the requisitioning will in reality only cover the trip from the ports where the ships have been captured to London, after which the prize court will take control. The cargoes, against which no proceedings have been taken, are being discharged.

It is pointed out that the requisitioning of ships flying a neutral flag against which prize court proceedings have been instituted is not unprecedented nor contrary to international law, and it is asserted that such instances occurred during the civil war.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Ambassador Page at London has instructions to make a strong protest to the British Government against the requisitioning of vessels of the American Transatlantic Company without prize court proceedings. No advices reached the State Department today from the Ambassador, but it is taken for granted that he filed his protest immediately upon receiving confirmation of the report that the action would be taken.

Until the Ambassador is heard from no further step will be taken by the department. It is expected, however, that as soon as his report comes Secretary Lansing will prepare a note of sharp protest, with a demand that any case the British Government may have against these vessels flying the American flag be disposed of promptly and through regular proceedings in the Prize Court.

ORDERS HOCKING APPRAISAL.

Requisition Proceedings Begun in Court at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 3.—The procedure in the cases of the American steamship Hocking and the Danish steamer Hamborn, requisitions for which have been applied for by the British Government, was made public today.

The applications, made to Justice Drysdale, sitting as Judge of the Prize Court, were presented under the provision of the prize rules promulgated soon after the outbreak of the war.

Justice Drysdale granted the applications and the necessary orders were issued by the Registrar. The course of the proceedings will be as follows:

The commission of appraisement has been issued to the Marshal, who will select one or more competent appraisers, administer oath to them to appraise the vessels at their true value and to certify to the court the values so arrived at. Upon the filing of these certificates of appraisement, undertakings will be filed by the Crown to pay into the court, if so required by the order, the amounts so found by apraisement. Releases will then be issued for the vessels from the Marshal's custody, and he will deliver them to the Crown.

The American Transatlantic Company, as owners of the Hocking, today filed proceedings in Admiralty against the British steamer Pascal for $5,000 damages alleged to have resulted from a collision between the two vessels during a storm in the harbor. It was claimed that the Pascal dragged her anchor and struck the Hocking. The Marshal took the Pascal into custody.

FRENCH INDUSTRY REVIVES.

Great Improvement Since Last Year —Some Business Normal.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—A report made today by the Ministry of Labor, as published in the Matin, shows an improvement in industrial conditions in France. Of 43,794 factories the number in operation last year decreased to 48 per cent. of the total, but has now risen to 81 per cent. The number of employed workingmen fell to 31 per cent. of the normal last year, but now stands at 74 per cent.

In some industries operations are now as extensive as before the war. This is true of the metals, chemicals, leather, and transportation industries. Others continue to show depression. Operations in the textile industry at present are only 11 per cent. of the normal, compared to 48 per cent. last year.

There has been a marked improvement in the manufacture of clothing. Parisian dressmaking has shown an unexpected revival.

No Change in German Service Term

LONDON, Dec. 3.—"The report that the German military authorities intend to extend legal term of military service is denied in an official statement issued in Berlin," says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam.

CANADA RAISES LOAN TO $100,000,000

Subscriptions to the Domestic War Issue Are Now More Than $106,000,000.

BANKS ASK FOR $25,000,000

And Will Take Balance of Loan After Demands of Other Subscribers Are Satisfied.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—The Canadian domestic war loan has been increased from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000. This was announced tonight by the Hon. W. T. White, the Minister of Finance, who had previously announced that subscriptions to the loan had been more than double the amount sought. It is stated unofficially that the subscriptions are now more than $106,000,000.

The decision to sell $100,000,000 worth of bonds was reached at a conference between Mr. White and large bidders and chartered banks. Agents of the chartered banks applied for $25,000,000 worth of the bonds.

All subscribers for blocks of bonds up to $50,000 will receive the entire quantity sought. Subscribers for blocks of more than $50,000 will receive the entire amount asked for unless they reduce their subscriptions before Dec. 18. Chartered banks will take the balance of the $100,000,000.

The official announcement follows:

The question of the atotment of the war loan has been under careful consideration by the Minister of Finance. From the returns received to date it is clear that if, in accordance with the announced intention of the Government the subscribers for moderate amounts are favored and the issue confined to fifty millions, only a small fraction of the whole could be allotted to subscribers for larger amounts, including banks, insurance, and other financial institutions, as well as numerous commercial and industrial companies and municipalities, who greatly desire, for patriotic reasons, to participate in the loan and have made their financial arrangements accordingly.

After full consideration, the following conditions have been reported by the Government:

1. All subscriptions of $50,000 and under will be accepted in full.

2. Subscribers, other than the chartered banks, for amounts exceeding $50,000, will be allotted their subscriptions in full, but will be allowed to withdraw or reduce the amount of their subscriptions in written applications lodged with the Finance Department on or before Dec. 18.

3. The chartered banks, who subscribed an aggregate of $25,000,000, will be allowed to take such portion of their subscriptions as they desire, but so that the total issue shall not exceed $100,000,000.

Of the total issue so increased to $100,000,000 the Government will employ $50,000,000 to establish a credit with the Finance Department for the Imperial Treasury, to be availed of during the next few months for the purchase in Canada of shells, munitions, and other supplies. Such a credit will not only give relief to the sterling exchange situation but will materially assist in financing orders already placed and procure the placing of further orders in Canada by the Imperial Government.

At a later date, when the credit in question becomes exhausted, it is the purpose of the Minister of Finance to devise a plan whereby, with the cooperation of the chartered banks, a further credit for the same purpose will be created. Under the present arrangement the banks will by their subscriptions materially assist in the establishing of the present credit.

MISTAKEN ZEAL LED TO FRENCH CAR TIE-UP

State Official Induced Employes to Enlist—Few Railway Mechanics Available.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Criticism of the Department of Public Works for permitting demobilization of railway rolling stock, which is said to be largely responsible for the high prices of food and coal here, continued today.

Le Journal has another two-column article in regard to idle locomotives throughout France, headed by a photograph of 500 unused engines at Mezidon, Normandy. The paper asserts that owing to railway mismanagement the whole commerce of the country is impeded by the idleness of thousands of trucks and locomotives.

A representative of the State Railway said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today:

"It is not our fault that rolling stock is not utilized. Owing to the mistaken zeal of a former manager of the Ouest Etat Railroad fully one-third of our employes volunteered for the front or for the munition services. In the latter they receive twice as much wages as in our works, so they are naturally unwilling to return to our service.

"We know rolling stock is being wasted, but, literally, we cannot obtain the mechanics to put in order what we have available. Furthermore, the military authorities have the first call on all rolling stock. Often we must transport troops to points whence it is exceedingly difficult to remove wagons. Hence there is considerable delay."

Coal merchants and others needing transport service ascribe the trouble to lack of co-ordination between the respective railroads. Theoretically the State controls all lines in war time, but in practice each line is managed by its own Directors.

Business men advocate the formation of an official commission to handle commerce on the railroads in the same way as the War Department handles troop transports. According to the present arrangement the Nord Railway declines to move goods without having an authorization for transport on which the official number of each available truck is noted. Consequently the Nord never undertakes to handle goods for which no transportation is available. But the Ouest Etat line, which serves practically all the western ports, accepts all freight without any guarantee of trucks, thus causing terrible congestion, with consequent demurrage charges.

One of the largest English coal importers suggests as a remedy that a combination be arranged between the various lines, under State management, to supply rolling stock mutually where needed.

The Government admits that it is buying rolling stock abroad, but business interests assert that the deficiencies could be filled by the co-operation of the various railroads with the stock on hand. They say the lines have worked together satisfactorily for the transport of troops, so there is no reason why they should be unable to do the same for commercial purposes.

The only thing needed, it is declared, is a determined effort by the Public Works Department to conciliate the various railway interests, but until the latter act without prejudice the situation will remain difficult and prices will continue to rise.

Hitherto the public has accepted dear coal as an unavoidable necessity, but once the idea spreads that interrailway jealousies are responsible, popular indignation will compel an improvement.

$500,000 CARGO DESTROYED.

The Langton Hall Sunk by Submarine in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The British steamship Langton Hall has been sunk. Part of her crew has reached land.

The Langton Hall evidently was another victim of the submarine campaign in the Mediterranean. She left Calcutta Oct. 28 for Philadelphia and New York, and was reported at Suez on Nov. 23. She was owned by the Hall Line of Liverpool, was 377 feet long, built in 1905, and of 4,437 tons gross.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Agents in this city of the British steamer Langton Hall understand that the vessel was heavily loaded with a general cargo made up mostly of jute, goat and other skins, burlap and cocoanut oil. These cargoes are usually very valuable, and it is believed the Langton Hall's was worth about $500,000.

GIMBELS--EXTRAORDINARY

Special News For Holiday Shoppers

New York's Busiest Christmas Store rises supremely to every current demand—Largest and most distinctive stocks in GIMBEL history—Newness at every glance and turn—Moderate prices—Carefully organized salesforces—High-powered delivery motor service—Early shopping hours are most comfortable. All transit lines lead to GIMBELS, "THE CHRISTMAS STORE OF A MILLION GIFTS."

Bring the Children to "TOYLAND" and "Santa Claus Land" at GIMBELS Today

IT will be a wonderfully interesting day for the youngsters; the grown-ups, too. The Fourth Floor has been transformed into an enchanted land of Toys, Dolls, Games and Books for the rising generations. The beautiful decorations and the wonderful stocks of imported and domestic toys make "TOYLAND" at GIMBELS a place of utmost attractiveness. An unprecedented era of early buying has set in, which indicates that this will be a banner year at GIMBELS.

Thousands Are Visiting "Santa Claus Land" on the Eighth Floor

and revelling in its splendid Christmas attractions. Don't fail to have the children meet "Santa Claus." He is alive and 85 years old. He isn't a "made-up" Santa, but a real living resemblance of the famous Christmas patron saint.

Men's Smart Winter Overcoats or Suits, $17.50

THE newest models — those that have received the stamp of approval from the really well-dressed New Yorker. Beautifully tailored—finely finished—as near perfection as $17.50 can bring you.

THE MEN'S OVERCOATS at $17.50 Include—

Some full silk lined, others ¼ silk lined; plain or patch pockets; plain or velvet collar; loose sleeves and skirt. Oxford gray Chesterfields, full silk lined, and some double-breasted models. Also Young Men's smart Overcoats, with ¼ silk lining. All sizes.

THE MEN'S SUITS at $17.50 Include—

Newest models for the young men as well as the older men; choice of various models and fabrics, in dark navy blue cheviots, tartan plaids, dark brown effects, striped materials, plaids and many fancy mixtures. All sizes.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Hosiery Gifts for Men

Men's Half Hose at 50c.; 6 pairs for $2.85

In silk, silk lisle and novelty silk mixture; medium weight; sizes 9½ to 11½.

Men's Silk and Fibre Half Hose, Pr. 35c; 3 pairs for $1

Black and colors; Fall weight.

Men's Imported Cotton Half Hose, Pr. 35c; 6 pairs for $2

Medium weight; black only; hand seam; sizes 9½ to 11½.

Men's Silk Half Hose, $1 Pr.; 3 pairs for $2.85

In black, white, tan, gray and navy.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Men's $3 and $4 Derbies Special $1.85

EVERY man needs a Derby Hat for the holidays. These specials, bought for the occasion, are in the main samples. Well made, flexible, exactly right in height of crown and curl of brim, they are a very remarkable value.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Welbred Hand-Made Shoes for Men $6 to $10

SHOWN in all the new and smart English styles, as well as the more conservative models.

Black Cordovan Lace Boots, $8 | **Mahogany Cordovan Lace Boots, $9**

Christmas Suggestions in Slippers for Men

Men's Fancy Mules of ribbed silk, leather soles; various good colors $1.50

Men's "Everett" House Slippers, of soft brown kid skin $2.00

Men's Brown Romeo Slippers, with elastic at sides $2.00

Men's Soft Comfy Slippers; the best soft elk soles; black, gray, Oxford...$1.25

Men's Comfy Slippers; with soft spring cushion heel; ideal and serviceable; all wanted colors.....$1.50

Men's Black Romeo Slippers; kid lined, with elastic at sides $2.50

Men's Opera Slippers; black or tan $2.00

Men's Hand-made Wel-Bred Opera House Slippers; of black kidskin, tan Russia calf and brown seal..$4.00

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Christmas Books at GIMBELS

THOUSANDS and thousands of real gift books that we have been gathering the last six months—

Every one is a real holiday book, by which we mean the kind of book that you would like to give your friends and relatives.

Books for Children	*Biography*	*Reference Books*	*Humor*	*Drama*
Poetry	*Economics*	*Classics*	*Books in Sets*	*General Literature*
Art Books	*Politics*	*Fiction*	*Gardening*	*Nature Studies*
Travel				

Standard Sets at ⅓ Publishers' Prices

PEPYS'S DIARY—
4 vols.; buckram.....$2.95
4 vols.; ¾ leather.... 4.50

DON QUIXOTE—
4 vols.; buckram.....$2.95
4 vols.; ¾ leather.... 4.50

DANTE—
4 vols.; buckram.....$2.95
4 vols.; ¾ leather.... 4.95

JANE AUSTEN—
6 vols.; buckram.....$5.50
6 vols.; ¾ leather.... 6.75

HAWTHORNE—
13 vols.; ¾ leather..$13.00
9 vols.; ¾ leather... 8.75

GIBBON'S ROME—
6 vols.; buckram.....$5.50
6 vols.; ¾ leather.... 7.50

BROWNING—
6 vols.; ¾ leather....$6.00

COOPER'S LEATHER STOCKING TALES—
5 vols.; ¾ leather....$5.00

BRET HARTE—
12 vols.; ¾ leather..$12.00
12 vols.; cloth..... 9.00

PLUTARCH—
5 vols.; buckram.....$3.95
5 vols.; ¾ leather.....5.25

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES—
14 vols.; ¾ leather..$14.00

LOWELL—
11 vols.; ¾ leather..$11.00

MACAULAY-COUPLET—
10 vols.; ¾ leather..$10.00

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE—
9 vols.; ¾ leather...$9.00

ALFRED LORD TENNYSON
6 vols.; ¾ leather..$5.95

GEORGE ELIOT—
10 vols.; ¾ leather..$12.50

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER—
7 vols.; ¾ leather....$7.95

Handsome Library Sets Low Priced

Name.	Binding.	Vols.	Sale Price.
Arabian Nights	cloth	4	$3.25
Austen	cloth	10	6.75
Ainsworth	¾ lea	20	20.00
Balzac	½ lea	18	17.50
Balzac	cloth	18	10.00
Balzac	½ calf	18	18.00
Carleton	cloth	4	2.50
Conrad's W'ks.	full calf	12	18.00
Darwin's Works.	cloth	12	12.00
Defoe	¾ lea	8	8.50
De Maupassant.	½ calf	10	10.00
De Maupassant.	cloth	17	9.25
De Maupassant.	¾ lea	10	8.50
Dickens	¾ lea	15	10.95
Dickens	½ calf	15	15.00
Dickens	cloth	15	7.50
Eliot	cloth	12	6.75
Eliot	cloth	20	10.00
Emerson	½ calf	5	5.00
Emerson	cloth	5	3.50
Fielding's W'ks.	¾ lea	6	6.00
Gail Hamilton.	cloth	2	.50set
Grace Aguilar.	cloth	7	$6.50
Green's England.	¾ lea	5	5.45
Guizot's France	¾ lea.	8	8.50
Hall	cloth	6	9.50
Hawthorne	cloth	8	5.00
Hugo	cloth	20	10.50
Hugo	½ calf	10	10.00
Hugo	¾ lea	10	7.50
Hugo	cloth	10	4.25
Kipling	½ calf	10	10.00
Kipling	cloth	10	4.50
Kipling	¾ lea	10	6.95
Little Classics.	cloth	10	5.00
Lincoln	¾ lea	9	6.25
Longfellow	full lea	3	16.00
Mark Twain's Complete W'ks.	full calf	24	37.50
Merimee	cloth	8	5.00
Moliere	cloth	6	3.50
Muhlbach	¾ lea	18	17.50
O. Henry's Complete Works.	full calf	12	16.00
Old Spelling Shakespeare		13	$1.50
Pepys	½ calf		4.00
Plutarch	cloth	5	3.95
Plato	¾ lea	4	3.75
Plato	½ calf	4	3.95
Plato	cloth	4	2.25
Poe	cloth	5	3.50
Poe	¾ lea	10	10.00
Poe	¾ mor.	5	4.95
Stevenson	¾ lea	10	8.50
Schiller	cloth	5	5.25
Shakespeare	½ calf	10	10.00
Shakespeare	¾ lea	10	6.75
Shakespeare	½ lea	13	10.50
Smollett's W'ks.	¾ lea	6	6.00
Spencer's Works.	cloth	18	17.50
Sterne's Works.	¾ lea	6	7.50
Thackeray	cloth	26	40.00
Voltaire	cloth	22	12.75
Whitcomb Riley.	full calf.	6	9.00
Wilde	¾ lea	15	14.95

The Aldus Shakespeare—Originally published to sell at $20.00. 40 volumes! ½ lea..... **$8.95**

Love's Rosary—A Garland of Verses from the Garden of the Poet's Heart, compiled by Madison Harvey. Boxed. Regularly $1.50. Special.... **50c**

Illustrated Gift Books—"POE'S POEMS," with 28 full-page color illustrations by Edmond Dulac, is a beautiful edition that lovers of poetry or art will pronounce superb. Boxed..... **$2.50**

We Must Not Mention the Maker's Name of These

Men's $6.50 to $7.50 Sweaters for $5

THEY were bought on just that understanding, and if you heard the name you would not miss the chance on a bet! They are "short lots" and "odds," and all are perfect.

Included are pure wool and worsted Sweaters with shawl collars, in Jumbo or Shaker weaves; also Coat Sweaters, with "V" neck, and some Norfolk styles. Colors are Oxford, brown, navy, maroon and cardinal.

Boys' $5 and $6 Sweaters, Very Special, $3.50

Pure wool and worsted, with shawl collar and "V" neck. Norfolk styles, in brown, maroon, Oxford and cardinal.

Men's Wool Knitted Mufflers, Special at $1

Large assortments in such plain colors as Oxford, maroon, brown, navy, Copenhagen and white. Also with fancy colored borders and knotted fringed ends. Used for street wear, motoring, golfing and skating; for men and women.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

$7.50 to $25 Gifts of Gold Shell

At $3.95 to $12.95

***Vanity Cases* at $12.95**

$19.50 to $25 are the regular prices of these 12-kt. gold shell cases, each of which is fitted with coin holder, powder, mirror, memo tablet and place for cards. Plain English finish, engraved and engine turned.

***Lorgnons* at $3.95**

$7.50 is the usual price of these Lorgnons with Colonial handle—hand engraved and hand pierced.

***Eye-Glass Cases* $4.95**

Regularly $9.50. Gold filled; hand engraved or engine turned.

***Cigarette Cases* at $12.95**

$20, at least, is the regular price of these handsome cases, which are in a convenient vest pocket size. They are 12-kt. gold shell—the finish that looks like solid gold and wears for many years. Hand engraved.

Thousands of Gifts in Jewelry at 25c to $875—new, unique and artistic!

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Annual December Sale of MEN'S OVERCOATS

All This Season's Coats Reduced
Today—Saturday

The entire stock of Men's fine warm Overcoats, and specially purchased coats made from the season's ends of high grade foreign and domestic materials. Not an overcoat in stock but what is reduced for this Annual Coat Sale.

***Overcoats That Were Up to $25.00— Now* $18.50**

Loose, easy-to-slip-on models and double breasted coats. In "warmth without weight" knit materials; cheviots and tweeds. All sizes and a range of colors and shades.

***Overcoats That Were Up to $27.50— Now* $22.50**

This lot includes the best selected woolens and the stock of smart form fitting coats, as well as loose fitting models, in fancy mixed tweeds. The colors and shades most wanted and a full range of sizes.

***Overcoats That Were Up to $47.50— Now* $27.50**

In this assortment are included all our highest grade overcoats. The equal in materials and tailoring to carefully made custom garments. Tailored entirely by hand in Chesterfield, form fitting and loose coats. Made of fine lambs' wool, vicunas and cheviots. Full and three-quarter silk lined.

The Values in This Sale Being Unusual
All Sales Must Be Final
No. C. O. D.'s. No Returns. No Approvals.

Fourth Floor.

MEN'S HIGH SHOES

Special at
$4.85

Tan Russia Calf and Patent Leather, Gun Metal and Black Kid Shoes in several smart styles.

Ground Floor.

An ideal gift — for man or woman; appropriate for the holidays,—of moderate cost,—yet the best of its kind:—a pair of

FOWNES FUR LINED GLOVES

Good retailers carry these celebrated gloves, lined with finest fur, from $4.00. Also wool-lined and silk-lined, from $2.

"It's a Fownes—that's all you need to know about a glove."

Ethel Barrymore is talking

in her latest comedy success *"Our Mrs. McChesney"* by EDNA FERBER, now playing at the Lyceum Theatre.

"It's graceful, bouffant, practical and serviceable and at the same time elegant. Made in all the fashionable shades."

Thus of HEATHERBLOOM, the petticoat idea of this charming comedy, inspired by the graceful and practical qualities of the world-famous

HEATHERBLOOM TRADE MARK

The PETTICOAT that made the play possible.

On sale at all good stores
Insist upon the label

BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

is a tooth preparation of unquestioned merit. The best buy in a practical safeguard for the teeth. Keeps the teeth clean, white and beautiful. Burrill's Tooth Powder is widely known for its exceptional purity, fineness and flavor. Burrill's is recommended by Prof. Lewis B. Allyn of Westfield. An absolute guarantee of merit.

Insist that you get BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER (Or Paste)

25c. in powder or paste form, at all good drug and department stores.

New England Laboratory Co.
LYNN, MASS.

Unless you know the number of sheets in each roll, you cannot measure quantity—the size or weight of a roll may deceive you.

You should look for quality of the paper first—always. Soft, clothlike toilet paper is more pleasant to use—safer, too.

Scottissue Toilet Paper

is as "soft as old linen"—this is your quality test. The quantity—1000 counted sheets, 10c.

"It's the Counted Sheets that Count"

Sani-Tissue Toilet Paper, "soft and clothlike." Its balsam treatment makes it healing—your quality test. 2500 counted sheets in a carton of 3 rolls for 25c—your quantity guarantee. Ask your dealer.

SCOTT PAPER CO.
30 Church Street, New York — *Makers of absorbent ScotTissue Towels*

7-20-4

R. G. SULLIVAN

10c Cigar on sale at all United Cigar Stores, Riker Drug Stores, Liggett Drug Stores, and all first-class cigar dealers.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

ARABIC'S CAPTAIN BRINGS IN ADRIATIC

First White Star Commander Who Ever Got Another Ship After Losing One.

TELLS OF GERMAN ATTACK

Did Not Go to Dunsley's Aid or Try to Ram Submarine—Went Down on the Bridge.

The White Star liner Adriatic arrived yesterday from Liverpool with $8,000,000 in gold for New York banks, 199 passengers, and 2,645 sacks of mail, under command of Captain William Finch, who commanded the Arabic when she was torpedoed by a German submarine on Aug. 19 off the coast of Ireland and sank in eleven minutes, drowning forty-seven passengers, of whom two were American citizens.

Captain Finch is the first commander in the White Star service to receive another command after losing a ship. This is his twentieth year in the company. From the day he started with the Gaelic in the San Francisco-China trade Captain Finch has never had his bonus stopped on account of a minor accident, such as knocking a coal hoist into the river, bumping his bows against a pierhead, or rubbing the letters off a ship's side.

Blushes Under His Honors.

When he was congratulated yesterday morning after the Adriatic had been made fast for his skill and coolheadedness in getting the people off the Arabic into the boats, the Captain blushed through the tan of his weatherbeaten face, and he almost collapsed when told that P. A. S. Franklin, General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine, was going to give a luncheon in his honor next week.

On being interviewed Captain Finch cleared up two or three disputed points in connection with the sinking of the Arabic. He said he did not go to the rescue of the crew of the British freighter Dunsley, never saw the submarine at all, and did not dive off the bridge of his ship into the water.

"It was a cowardly attack," he continued, "considering the women and children on board. We were about three and a half miles from the Dunsley, and the only thing that I or any of the crew saw was a few bubbles of air from the torpedo that was fired at the Arabic from off the starboard bow. It struck her abaft the engine room, with an explosion that even shook the bridge. The bottom was ripped clean out by the torpedo, and no vessel, however built, could have stood up against it. With the weight of water pouring in, she went down by the stern.

Went Down on the Bridge.

"I remained on the bridge until she sank under me, and I was drawn into the vortex as the ship disappeared in 360 feet of water. She was a fine ship and a good sea boat in all kinds of weather, and I was sorry to see her career ended in such a way.

"In time of peril women can give some men a long lead in pluck and presence of mind and still win. Facing death on the deck of the Arabic, women were as cool as martyrs of old. Some of them even asked what they could do toward getting the boats lowered. A woman in the water with her baby was magnificent in her courage. In the lifeboat I was in, one of them wanted to take an oar, and it's pretty hard pulling in a lifeboat filled with people, for there is very little room. I was in the water forty minutes, and had a chill afterward through having to sit in a boat for four hours in my wet clothes. That brought on an attack of rheumatism, but I am all right now.

Not Headed Toward the Dunsley.

"I was not steering toward the Dunsley when we were torpedoed and did not try to ram the submarine, as I did not know where she was. It all happened in barely eleven minutes, and I am confident that everything possible was done by my officers, engineers, and crew to save the passengers. People who have not had the experience do not understand how difficult a task it is to lower a boat with forty or fifty persons in it. The idea of the new Seamen's law, I hear, is to have more rafts and fewer lifeboats on passenger steamers. Rafts are all right to cling to in an emergency, but I prefer lifeboats myself, as they afford more protection and comfort, especially for women and children. From the deck of a big steamship the sea may look calm, but there is nearly always a swell that is disquieting to passengers in a small boat. There is always a risk from fire, fog, and shipwreck in going to sea, but under normal conditions in a well-found ship one is safer than in the streets of a great city."

In New Uniform Perforce.

Captain Finch said he was glad to see New York and his old friends again. He weighs a little less, and his hair is grayer than when he sailed from this port at the end of July on the Arabic, but says he is in excellent health and very proud of his new command. He wears a new uniform, as his wardrobe was lost on the Arabic.

Plans were discussed in shipping and marine insurance circles yesterday for presenting Captain Finch with a testimonial for his conduct in the Arabic disaster, which the Captain says he wants to forget.

'SISTER BEATRICE' ACCUSED.

Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Called a German Spy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Mrs. Caroline Gardner Bartlett of Boston, who is known to the wounded soldiers in France and Belgium as "Sister Beatrice" through the extensive relief work which she has been conducting there, has left Boston for Cleveland, to obtain from Myron T. Herrick credentials which will enable her to refute stories circulated in Canada to the effect that she is a German spy.

As soon as she has seen Mr. Herrick, who is familiar with what she has been doing in France, and obtains from him letters identifying her and setting forth some of the facts in regard to her work, Mrs. Bartlett will go to Washington for a conference with the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, and expects to obtain from him further credentials. Then she intends to go to Montreal and in person answer the charges of her enemies.

Neither she nor her friends can account for the circulation of the German spy story, but Mrs. Bartlett asserts that it has not the slightest foundation. There are said to be some reasons for believing that it is the work of Germans, or people who sympathize with them.

ANDREW FREEDMAN IS ILL.

Ex-Owner of National League Team Breaks Down from Overwork.

It was learned yesterday that Andrew Freedman, organizer of the Casualty Company of America and at one time the owner of the New York National League Baseball Club, was suffering from a nervous breakdown due to overwork.

Physicians and nurses have been attending him during the last week in his apartments at Sherry's. Only members of his family have been allowed to see him, but Dr. Warren Coleman of 58 West Fifty-fifth Street stated last night that Mr. Freedman needed only a rest to recuperate from his attack.

WALKER WILL LEAVE FOR HOME TODAY

Remains in Prison Another Night Because His Sister Does Not Call for Him.

INDIGNATION OVER PARDON

Connecticut Officials Want to Know What the Embezzler Did with the Money He Stole.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Dec. 3.—William F. Walker, the bank embezzler, who has been paroled by the State Board of Pardons, was informed this afternoon that he would have to spend another night in prison because his sister, Mrs. John Coats, failed to come for him from New Britain. Her husband, State Referee John Coats, arrived at the prison early in the afternoon with new street clothes for Walker, and the embezzler was waiting to change from his blue prison uniform when it came time to lock up the prison for the night. Walker is sleeping tonight in the prison hospital.

Judge Coats went back to New Britain tonight, leaving Walker inside the cellroom, cleanly shaved and waiting for Deputy Warden Carl O. Lewis to take his prison uniform and pass him through the guard room. Ward A. Garner, the Warden of the prison, had agreed to take Walker in his automobile to the Coats residence in New Britain if he was called on the telephone before the closing hour.

It is now said that Walker will leave the prison early tomorrow and will probably go direct to New Britain, where he will remain until he gets word from an old friend in Northern Massachusetts, who asked the aged prisoner to come to his home for a visit.

Throughout the State the storm of indignation at the action of the Parole Board in freeing Walker over the protest of State Attorney Hugh D. Alcorn, increased today when it became known that Walker refused to tell the officials what he did with the money he stole from the bank.

Colonel Norris G. Osborn, Chairman of the Parole Board, is the editor of The New Haven Journal-Courier, and his leading editorial this morning followed the defensive lines of the editorial which appeared yesterday in The Hartford Times, owned and edited by Willis O. Burr, another member of the Parole Board. In an interview today, Colonel Osborn said that what the Parole Board did did not concern State Attorney Alcorn, who was through with the case after sentence had been imposed.

Prosecutor Alcorn and others flatly disagree with the claim of Colonel Osborn and the Parole Board members, that inasmuch as Walker is on parole he is still in the custody of the board and immune from further prosecution. The State Attorney believes that the court which sent Walker to prison may summons him for additional arraignment and sentence which would become effective when the original term expired. Mr. Alcorn was deluged again today with telephone calls and letters from prominent people of the State, who offered to give new light on Walker's career before his flight.

In looking over his papers bearing on the two indictments of fourteen counts of forgery and embezzlement still pending against Walker, Mr. Alcorn this afternoon made the interesting discovery that the foreman of the Grand Jury that indicted Walker in the Spring of 1908 was Marcus H. Holcomb, now Governor of Connecticut.

Walker spent his last day in prison preparing the Christmas number of the "Monthly Record," the prison newspaper. Though the prison Chaplain is the editor in chief of the publication, Walker has been its actual publisher. The embezzler was the object of much scrutiny at dinner in the big dining hall by the 620 other convicts who believed he was eating his last meal with them.

State Attorney Alcorn said tonight that his sole interest in Walker's release was his duty to the public as the official prosecutor and that he had no quarrel with the Parole Board whose members, he supposed, had done what they thought was their duty. However, he said he never knew of a man being paroled from the Connecticut State Prison until he had satisfactorily answered questions as to his crime and disposition of loot.

LIBELS GOLD-SEEKING SHIP.

Ex-Captain of the Academy Sues Because Wife Died on Board.

PANAMA, Dec. 3.—Thomas Owen, former master of the American sloop yacht Academy, has libeled the vessel, which is now in charge of the United States Marshal. The Academy put in here yesterday and is now in quarantine, there having recently been several deaths on board from yellow fever.

Owen's wife, who, he says, was a daughter of Max Pemberton, the British novelist, and a niece of Lord Northcliffe, died in October at the Ancon Hospital from yellow fever contracted aboard the Academy at Buena Ventura, Colombia. He declared today that the owners of the Anglo-American Exploration Company, of which Adolph Behm of San Francisco is the President, must pay for her death.

According to Owen the Academy was outfitted for a year's stay in Southern Chile, where work was to be carried on in placer mines which he discovered on a beach where he had been shipwrecked six years ago. He had trouble with the crew of the yacht and was forced to put into Buena Ventura. Then, he declared, there arose difficulties with the British cruiser Newcastle, the British Consular officials, and the Colombian authorities, which forced a virtual abandonment of the venture.

Of the original crew of the Academy sailing from San Francisco only three survive. The others died from yellow fever.

When the Academy sailed from San Francisco on June 21 she had a crew of nine men on board.

BANKERS IN POLICE COURT.

More Than a Score Present to Look at Alleged Robbers.

Three young men, charged with trying to steal $1,500 at the Colonial Bank, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, last Tuesday, were examined yesterday afternoon in the West Side Court before Magistrate Simms. More than a score of bank officials from various parts of the country were in court to see the prisoners—William Elliott of the Hotel Endicott, Charles Hoffman of 300 West Forty-eighth Street, and William Clark of 640 Riverside Drive.

Louis P. Pierce, Cashier of the Mechanics National Bank of Trenton, N. J., identified Elliott and Hoffman as men he had seen at his bank in December, 1914. In that month $1,500 in cash and a check for $22,000 were stolen from the institution.

Edward Schmidt, Cashier of the Broad and Market National Bank, of Newark, N. J., identified Elliott as a man he had seen at his bank in November, 1914, about the time $2,500 disappeared. Frederick Armbruster, Cashier of the Trust Company of Jersey City, identified Clark and Hoffman as men he had seen at his institution last February, about the time $8,000 was taken.

The prisoners later waived further examination and Magistrate Simms held them in $25,000 bail each.

Finds Girl Baby in Hallway.

Robert L. Gordon of Mills Hotel 3, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, found in the hallway of the office building at 344 Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon a four-months-old girl baby sitting in a go-cart. He called Patrolman Kelly of the West Twentieth Street Police Station, who made inquiries in the building, but could find no one who knew the child. The child was taken to the West Twentieth Street Station, where it remained several hours. It was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night. The child wore a white coat, a white dress, white knitted bootees, knitted underwear, and a pink petticoat. It was wrapped in a small blue quilt.

KELLY COLLECTION, $11,011.

Highest Price, $860, Paid for a XVII. Century Tapestry.

Pictures and antiques, collection of the late Eugene Kelly, were sold at afternoon and evening sessions at the American Art Galleries yesterday, bringing returns of $11,011 for the 354 numbers. A seventeenth century verdure tapestry, Flemish, brought the highest price of the sale, going to Bernet, agent, for $860. A silver trophy cup incrusted with 44 coins of Great Britain from the time of William the Conqueror, 1066, to Queen Victoria, went to E. T. Marion for $170. A panel of Genoese jardiniere velvet went to Frank for $105; an antique English walnut knee hole desk, Queen Anne, went to Ginsburg & Levy for $115. A "Study of Five Heads," by Antony Van Dyck, went to E. T. Marion for $400. This had a record from several well-known collections. "The Passing Storm in Picardy" went to the same buyer for $225. "Portrait of Boswell," by Nathaniel Dance, went to Bernet for $200. Walker & Gilette paid $105 for "Trafalgar Bay: The English Fleet Attacking Those of France and Spain," by R. Dodd.

A pleasing picture of "George III. and His Family," by Allan Ramsey, showing the King in blue, the Queen with an infant in her arms, and other children at play, went to E. T. Marion for $230.

AGAINST WILSON IN QUEENS.

Branch of the German-American Alliance to Oppose Renomination.

Several thousand Germans living in Queens and belonging to the United German Societies of Queens County, a branch of the German-American National Alliance, at their annual meeting held in Schützen Park, Long Island City, Thursday night, decided to join other German-Americans to fight President Wilson's renomination. A resolution to this effect was passed unanimously.

Dr. L. H. Mandow said "the attitude of the present Administration is unneutral against the Germans and neutral for the English."

PUT WILSON IN 1916 RACE.

Nebraska Democrats File His Candidacy—Bryan Didn't Sign.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 3.—The name of Woodrow Wilson was filed today with Secretary of State Pool of Nebraska as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The petition was signed by Governor Morehead, P. L. Hall, National Committeeman, and several other leading Democrats in the State. Bryan's name did not appear on the petition. When the document was handed to Charles W. Bryan for his signature he refused to sign it, saying that the filing of the petition might embarrass the President's nonpartisan program.

The petition was accompanied by a statement to the effect that for reasons of a sentimental nature the President should have no opposition, but that even on practical grounds he had done vast good to the country, and that he should have the support of citizens generally at the next election.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street — NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

An Important Sale of Men's Overcoats

for to-day (Saturday) will consist of

MEN'S FUR-LINED OVERCOATS

of dark gray vicuna, lined with natural muskrat (selected skins), and finished with large beaver collar . . . $58.00

The above decidedly attractive garments will be found ideally comfortable for motor use, and perfectly adapted for street wear.

ALSO MEN'S DRESS OVERCOATS

of vicuna or melton materials, Chesterfield model, and lined throughout with merveilleux silk; in black or Oxford gray . $24.00

In the regular stock may be found very interesting assortments of Imported Overcoats, for street or motoring, at moderate prices, ranging from $35.00, $40.00, $45.00 to $65.00.

Men's Fur Caps, Gloves, and other essentials of comfortable dress may also be obtained at very reasonable prices.

Boys' Clothing

Boys' Suits, Coats and Furnishings in the correct styles, materials and designs for school wear and the smart occasions of dress, are offered at moderate prices.

Especially attractive is the selection of BOYS' OVERCOATS

excellently tailored and of superior materials, in regular stock at $13.50, $15.00, $16.50.

An Interesting Sale of Girls' Coats, Suits and Dresses

in sizes ranging up to 16 years, is announced for to-day. This will afford an exceptional opportunity for the selection of attractive styles at extraordinary values.

Practical Coats for cold days, $8.75 & 11.00

Tailor-made Suits, warmly interlined, at . . . . . $14.50 & 16.50

Dresses for school or street wear, at . . . . . $9.75 & 12.50

Tailored Separate Skirts, in navy or plaid diagonals $3.90

THERE IS NOW BEING HELD

A Special Sale of Women's Tailor-made Suits

(sizes 34 to 44 inches)

at the extraordinary price of . $19.00

Many of these Suits are fur-trimmed.

An Unusual Sale of Misses' Coats, Tailor-made Suits Afternoon and Evening Dresses

is now in progress.

GREENHUT'S

"THE BIG STORE"

Meet me at the Fountain

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

GREENHUT'S

A Few of Toy Town's Delights, Today

Cute "Racketty-Packetty" Dolls—Dressed in quaint dresses; big selection. Each, $2.

"Sandy Andy" Sand Toys, Elevators, Pile Drivers, Etc.—Come and see them operated. Prices are 50c and upward.

The Old Favorite Friction Toys—Automobiles, Fire Engines, Street Cars, Hook and Ladder, Water Tower, Elephants and Many Others—at 50c and upward.

Grocery Stores with Packages of Real Goods, including Karo, Babbitt's Cleanser, Uneeda Biscuit, Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes (also Some Stores Have Real Pure Candles)—Prices are $1 and upward.

Bicycle Rope Rider, Coin or Slippery Slim; at 25c.

"Ma Ma" Dolls—"Made in America." One of the most delightful dolls that we have ever introduced at 50c.

Boys' Tool Benches—Filled with tools for the youthful builder; at $1 and upward.

Rastus Castle—A life-like monkey at $2.29.

Chautauqua Blackboard — Extra large reinforced chart; at $1.

GREENHUT'S

Year's Best Overcoat Sale FOR MEN

Big Special Purchase from Hochman Blum Co. of Rochester, New York

$20 to $25 Overcoats

Today at . . . $13.95

These high-class makers of men's clothing have just sent us their clean-up, and, really, we have very rarely seen such an excellent lot of Overcoats.

Every one of them is hand tailored. Stylish in every sense of the term, perfect-fitting and well-wearing.

Scores of overcoats to choose from in semi-form-fitting or loose box backs.

Many are half satin lined; dozens of these splendid overcoats come with worsted linings and satin yokes.

Grays, browns, blues and fancy mixtures are represented in the collection. Velvet or self collars for choice.

A better Overcoat bargain in New York cannot be found, as these garments are $20 to $25 values; on saletoday, at $13.95

GREENHUT'S

Handkerchiefs

For Men, Women and Children

BUY TODAY when stocks are at their best and prices are low.

For Women

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs—with wreath initial; three styles (assorted); 6 in fancy box . . . 75c

Fine Imported Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs—hemstitched, with elaborate wreath initial; three styles assorted in box of 6 for . . . $1.45

Crepe de Chine Silk Handkerchiefs—each, 25c; 6 for . . . $1.35

Dainty All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—with beautiful hand embroidered floral spray; sheer mull with lace trimming; neat imitation Madeira scalloped edge; some with Venise lace edge; 6 for $1.35; each . . . 25c

For Men

Fine Quality Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—box for . . . 59c

with openwork letter; 6 in fancy

Pure Irish Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—with neat block letter; 6 in fancy box for . . . $1

Extra Size All-Linen Handkerchiefs—hemstitched; ¾ and ½ inch hems; each . . . 25c

Silk Handkerchiefs—colored borders; with medallion block initial in corner to match; each . . . 45c

Fine Imported Irish Linen Handkerchiefs—with hand-embroidered letter; 6 in fancy box for . . . $1.45

For Children

Neat Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs—with dainty colored borders and initial to match; box of 3 for . . . 19c

Plain White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs for Boys—6 for . . . 19c

GREENHUT'S

Popular Weaves and Styles in

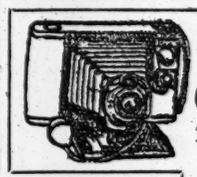
Men's and Youths' $4 & $5 Sweaters

Today at . . . $2.95

An exceptional variety, including COATS, V-NECK SWEATERS, SHAKER KNIT, ROUGH NECK AND NORFOLK JACKETS.

The price we name for these garments is all the more interesting when you consider the present prices of dyestuffs and woolens. Buy now!

GREENHUT'S



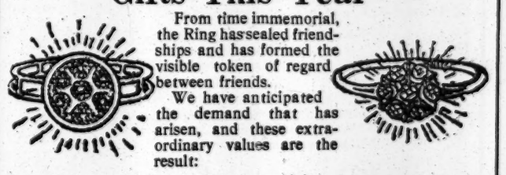
Eastman "Hawkeye" Cameras *Today at . . .* $6

You can't buy them anywhere at this price. They are made of aluminum, covered with seal leather; polished brass trimmings. Picture taken is 3¼x4¼. Fitted with rack and pinion, rising front, 2 tripod sockets and brilliant reversible finder. Weighs 28 ozs.

No. 3, Model 8 Folding Eastman Hawkeye Camera—This has Kodak ball bearing shutter and R. R. Lens. Will do anything photographic; originally sold at $16.20; today for $6

GREENHUT'S

The Ring Is King of Gifts This Year



From time immemorial, the Ring has sealed friendships and has formed the visible token of regard between friends.

We have anticipated the demand that has arisen, and these extraordinary values are the result:

$38 (9 Diamond) Cluster Rings—set high in a prong setting giving the appearance of a large stone . . . $25

$38 (7 Diamond) Cluster Rings—set low in a hexagon shape . . . $25

$42 (7 Diamond) Cluster Rings—set low in a hexagon shape with pierced ring . . . $32

$45 Round Cluster Rings—set with 7 diamonds in black enamel border . . . $35

$50 (7 Diamond) Cluster Rings—set low in a hexagon shape . . . $40

$55 Princess Rings—set with 16 diamonds . . . $39

$60 (9 Diamond) Cluster Rings—set high in prong mounting giving the appearance of a 2 kt. stone . . . $32

$99 (7 Diamond) Cluster Rings—set in a hexagon shape; at . . . $65

GREENHUT'S

Soft Hats and Derbies

A Special Purchase & Sale for Men & Youths, today $1.25

You have a choice here of the most wanted styles and shapes. THE SOFT HATS are in various colors. THE DERBIES IN BLACK ONLY.

The size range is complete.

Plain and Fur Band Caps—today at . . . 50c

Genuine Alaska Piece Seal Fur Caps—today at $3.50

GREENHUT'S

A Convenience for Charge Customers

Goods purchased up to and including December 10th will appear on your bill of February 1st, 1916.

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps with Purchases Till 12 o'Clock—Single S. H. Stamps Thereafter

HAVE YOU MONEY?

Guaranteed Mortgages have two factors of safety—the value of the real estate and the strength of the guaranty.

This Company exercises extreme caution in the selection of the mortgages which it guarantees and cares for them with attention. For the further protection of its policy holders the Company, since the beginning of business, has saved and carried to Capital and Surplus 51% of its total net earnings.

The results of its business prove the correctness of its methods and the conservatism of its valuations.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO
Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

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Hear Them Side by Side

A full line of Victrolas, Columbias and Sonoras to be heard side by side under equal conditions, thus insuring a fair comparison, is an advantage that is possible at Wissner's only.

There are twenty-three soundproof demonstration rooms in the Wissner Building, and a sufficient number of efficient attendants to insure comfort, privacy and service.

A tremendous stock of Victor and Columbia Records, Cabinets and accessories.

THE LOWEST TERMS

Player Piano SALE

Guaranteed new player pianos, worth $550, offered now at $379. Bench, cover, delivery, free music and service. Don't delay.

USED PLAYER PIANOS

$650 Sterling	$235
700 Pianola Piano	195
500 Van Kirk	215
550 Reinhard	345

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55 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Near Fulton St. BROOKLYN
OPEN EVENINGS

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The safest soap for babies is

Resinol

This is so, first because it is one of the *few* soaps which contain no free alkali—that harsh, drying chemical which so frequently causes eczema, or other skin irritation. But, even more important, it contains the soothing, healing Resinol medication* to keep the delicate skin soft, clear and beautiful. You can safely trust your baby's skin health to Resinol Soap.

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*Prescribed by doctors, for over 20 years, in Resinol Ointment, to heal skin affections.

Dead Storage for Autos
AT NOMINAL RATES.
PIONEER
Fireproof Storage Warehouses
57 TO 63 FLATBUSH AVE., B'KLYN
PHONE MAIN 6900.

AMEN CORNER POKES FUN AT PUBLIC MEN

Burlesque of Ford's Peace Ship "Flivver" Staged at the Annual Dinner.

MITCHEL SENDS REGRETS

Writes That the Organization Renders Service in "Putting Public Wise to Officials' Weaknesses."

The brethren of the Amen Corner gathered in the ballroom of the Waldorf last night for their fifteenth annual dinner, and for more than three hours made merry by poking fun at national and local celebrities. From a huge desk at one end of the room the President, Charles T. White, acted as Master of Ceremonies and kept things moving at a lively pace.

Mayor Mitchel sent a letter of regret that he could not attend, for, he said, the Amen Corner rendered a great public service by letting public officials "get wise" to themselves. "These dinners would do any public official good," he wrote. "The worst thing that can happen to a public official is for him to submerge himself in an atmosphere of self-satisfaction and flattery. It takes a pretty tough brand of egotism to persist in that sort of thing after being present at one of your entertainments."

But other public officials were there and they saw themselves in a light which must have done them a world of good if there was anything in Mayor Mitchel's theory.

The arrival at the dinner of Henry Ford's peace ship, "The Fluvver," all but broke up the dinner. William J. Bryan had several verses dedicated to him in the Psalter to the air of "Sit down, you're rocking the boat."

"It is easier to be District Attorney and let the newspapers do the rest than be Governor and have the newspapers give you no rest," was a message purporting to come from Governor Whitman.

Depew Tells a Ford Story.

Former United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew was the only speaker. He told the story of the founding and growth of the Amen Corner, and added that the organization tries to reduce the heads of the Henry Fords in public life. The Senator said that Mr. Ford reminded him of a story Tom Marshall of Kentucky used to tell sixty-five years ago, when Mr. Depew was a Yale senior. It happened at a meeting in Detroit that Mr. Marshall was interrupted by a man calling out: "Louder! Louder!" Marshall stopped and said that when the end of the world shall come and the unnumbered dead gathered about the Great White Throne there would be a Detroit man present to shout: "Louder! Louder!" He continued:

"Mr. Ford says that he has received letters from people of prominence on the other side commending his effort. I wonder if, among these epistles, is one from the King of Greece. If so, it must read like this:

My dear Ford: Peace is so important to me that I wish your effort every success. Sitting on the fence is most uncomfortable and wabbling very dangerous. At present I am leaning toward the Allies, but do not know how long I can remain so or how far I can go. Are you a married man?

Respectfully yours,
CONSTANTINE.

The Burlesquers Start.

There was a short address of welcome by President White, after which a policeman took his stand at one side of a screen in front of the President's desk and a street cleaner in white stood at the other end. Then as the music played slowly this screen was removed and disclosed Father Knickerbocker, with cocked hat, long cane, and in full skirted satin coat and knickerbockers holding over a copy of The City Record. Two dapper looking young men entered and regarded him with considerable curiosity. Another entered and the trio proceeded to carefully examine Father Knickerbocker's clothing. When one of them attempted to take off the sleeper's wig he woke up and in irritation demanded to know what they were doing.

"My name is Speers, and I come from Boston. I am an expert in anthropology, sociology and insectology," said the first young man.

"My name is Bruer, and my home is in Indiana," spoke up the second, and the third added this to the sum of information: "I, Sir," with great impressiveness, "am a representative of the Mississippi Valley and Rocky Mountain Association for the Improvement of the Moral, Mental and Physical Condition of New York."

"Um-hum! Indeed! And what are your qualifications for this intrusive and impertinent task?" asked Father Knickerbocker.

The polite young man explained: "Sir, I am a graduate of the Interyalley Correspondence School for the Propagation of Polite Graft. Its certificate entitles me to operate in this zone. I find the work agreeable and profitable, when I take into account the money I can make by abusing New York in lectures in hick towns."

Father Knickerbocker examined his pockets. They were almost empty. "Well," he said, looking at the trio, "I judge from the state of my pockets that you gentlemen must have found your stay in the wicked city profitable. You should have enough by this time to retire and live in comfort for the rest of your days. Be off! But before you go, tell me who invited you here?"

The Three: "Why, a reform administration, of course!"

No More Reformers.

Father Knickerbocker watched them go, and as he slowly shook his head, said to himself:

"A reform administration! I might have known 'twas that! Whene'er I turn my back upon the men and measures I have known from childhood, whenever I give ear to slanders of the outs against the ins, the same story is told. They search the world for men to do me good; and do me good they do. They say that they will save me from the hands of rascals and I find the process of salvation expensive, hard and cheerless. They raise a cry about the leak at the spigot, and all the time they hold a bucket under the bung hole while they tilt the cask. At spending pennies to save groats they excel all experts. They speak a language I and my children do not understand; they call familiar things by strange names; they drive the robbers off, to take what is left for themselves. And I, an old and trusting man, must have my nap, and let them thieve under fine terms! In new and strange ways of bleeding me they are adept; and I, poor fool, have let them do it, made silly by their chatter, and endured their abuse as though I liked it. From Painted Post and Keokuk, from Death Valley and the uttermost parts of Puritan New England, they flock about me, each lining his own pocket and sneering at the hand that fills their bellies.

"Oh, I have napped too long! My pocket's empty, my bank balance naught. But I have waked, and from today I shall find among my sons, town born and reared, the servants for my house. No more on falsehoods and the windy braying of long-eared donkeys shall I feed my mind, but in honest New York, with honest New Yorkers, take my ease. I go to find Al Smith!"

"Mr. McAneny" Says Good-bye.

As the waiters came forward with the oysters Father Knickerbocker disappeared, and he was not quite out of sight than a disturbance started in one corner. Borough President McAneny, in the person of Frank Hatch, was seen struggling toward the door.

"What's the trouble?" shouted President White.

"I want to quit this party," said the Borough President, and he added in explanation: "I can't stand this bunch! I want to quit."

A whistle heralded the entrance of Harold M. Anderson in postman's uniform, as Mr. McAneny stamped out.

"What right have you got here?" asked President White.

"I am," he said, "the model Postmaster Ed Morgan, and in a few days I am going to be a martyr. Ask Jim O'Gorman if that isn't so?"

"Passing the Buck," was the title of the next stunt, and in it Ernest K. Coulter appeared as John Buck, a chauffeur out of work, who was seeking some way of swearing off a tax assessment for $1,000,000. This matter was disposed of when the waiters arrived with the fish.

As a war bride, Crucible Steel, Tom O. McGill made an instantaneous success. He said that he had come for his "gentleman friend" J. P. Morgan.

Ford's Peace Ship.

Shouts of laughter greeted the appearance of the good ship Flivver. It was fastened about the waist of James Gilroy, and his legs formed the motor power. It was announced as the Ford Peace Ship. With auto horn honking, the Flivver circled about the hall with Henry Ford Gilroy shouting: "All aboard the Peace Ship."

An address purporting to come from Governor Whitman was read by William A. Brady. The Governor said it was much easier to be a District Attorney than Governor. The Governor was made to say that he was not seeking the office of President or Vice President, but he could be persuaded to run for Governor again.

When the roast was on the table President White called: "Will Brother Smith of Tammany Hall take the stand."

Thomas F. Smith got up. His hair was carefully parted, he wore a wrist watch and broad black ribbon supported his glasses. From his left sleeve a handkerchief peeped out.

"For the love of Mike, is that you Tom?" asked the President.

"If you are seeking T. Freylenhousen Smythe, I answer to your inquiry by observing I am that individual," said Smith. "It is quite true that I was once connected with Tammany Hall. I will also confess I was its secretary. Nor do I deny that for a time I was associated with Mr. C. Francis Murphy, but I should not be condemned for that, for so, too, were Deadly Feud Malone and Senator O'Gormen and other passionate political idealists. Like them, I have abandoned the old ways and am trying to live down my past. I have seen the light and have joined the Citizens Union, the retreat of so many of our uplift thrillers, moral assessment, budget and otherwise."

There were other burlesques on men of prominence, and after dessert a member, impersonating George Washington, appeared and gave some good advice.

Some of those present were: Former Governor Odell, William McAdoo, J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Charles F. Murphy, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Frank L. Polk, General Howard Carroll, Edward Lauterbach, Joseph P. Tumulty, Joseph P. Day, Ralph Pulitzer, James Butler, Thomas W. Churchill, Joseph Johnson, John C. Sheehan, John Proctor Clarke, President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, Otto H. Kahn, Police Commissioner Woods, George W. Perkins, Percy A. Rockefeller, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, Ogden M. Reid, Ogden L. Mills, Mayor's Secretary Theodore Rousseau, Samuel H. Ordway, Job E. Hedges, William Einstein, Montague Glass, William A. Orr, Charles M. Russell, Frederic Kernochan, John R. Hegeman, Jr., Gherardi Davis, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Collector Malone, Granville M. White, Frank McKee, Edgar Selwyn, John H. McCooey, Robert E. Livingston, Edward M. Morgan, Ernest K. Coulter, Otto A. Rosalsky, William W. Wingate, Charles F. Bostwick, J. Addison Young, George Gordon Battle, John Jerome Rooney, C. M. Depew, Jr., H. H. Vreeland, Jr., Joseph S. Rosalsky, William Gordon, Arch Selwyn, and Theodore Stitt.

NEW JEWISH SEMINARY.

Will Train Rabbis for Orthodox Congregations.

A new Jewish theological seminary, the first of its kind in America, will be formally opened in this city tomorrow at 9 and 11 Montgomery Street, near Grand, and will represent the Orthodox Judaism, not only of New York but of the United States. The Jewish Seminary uptown, whose President, Dr. Schechter recently died, represents Conservative Judaism, while Reform Judaism has its seminary in the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati. Heretofore almost all of the Orthodox rabbis in this country have been educated abroad. Now it is hoped to supply the demand of Orthodox congregations here with rabbis educated in America.

The new seminary, which is to be called the Rabbinical College, has been established by the Yeshibath Etz Chaim and the Rabbi Isaac Elchana Seminary. Tomorrow a new building housing both institutions will be dedicated, and the exercises will continue almost all next week. In 1886 a schol was established on the lower east side for the training of Jewish youth, and called Yeshibath Etz Chaim, the first school of its kind in this country. Twenty years ago a small seminary was founded and called the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Seminary, after the name of its founder. Now the school and the seminary have been federated, and will occupy the same building.

The new seminary will have for head of both academical and theological institutions Rabbi B. Revel, Ph. D., who comes from Philadelphia. Two professors come from Columbia University, Dr. S. T. Hurvitz and Dr. B. Horovitz, and one, Dr. Bacarat, comes from the University of Leipsic. The President of the Rabbinical College of Orthodox Jews is Jacob Hecht, the Vice President Harry Fischel, and the Treasurer Natha Roggen. Among the Building and Dedication Committees are Rabbi M. S. Margolies, Rabbi H. S. Goldstein, Dr. Theodore Hurwitz, Jonas S. Scheff, Nathan Lamport, Aaron Kommel, Peter Wiernik, and Guedalia Bubelik.

NEALE'S HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

TORONTO MAIL AND EMPIRE: "The Neale Publishing Company possesses a rare reputation for its standard series of works on American history." Every year for twenty years we have made important additions to this department of our output. Recent volumes are particularly noteworthy. If you have not received our latest catalogues and bulletins we shall be glad to supply them to you. They describe at length many valuable works, comprising pure literature, history, biography, reminiscence, science, essays, politics, travel, fiction, poetry, religion, drama, and juvenile. Indeed, there is scarcely any branch of literature that is not represented by the Neale books. Prof. Raymond Weeks, Department of Romance Languages, Columbia University, writes to us thus: "Since about the time I received your catalogue (the most fascinating American catalogue I have seen) I have intended writing to express my appreciation of what you have accomplished for letters in this country." Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, Ambassador to Italy, and author of "Red Rock" and other works, says of our books: "There is no publisher whose publications interest me more and whose books I have bought in the last few years a greater number of." Catalogues and bulletins postpaid on application.

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"Miller" lamps make ideal presents because they are both beautiful and useful. They have selected Art Glass in the shades, so the light is the best for the eyes and the color effects are beautiful. We make a great variety of styles. Dealers should have "Miller" lamps for sale. If not, we have.

When you build buy "Miller" Lighting Fixtures.

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WOODS PROMOTES TWO OVER ENRIGHT

Lieutenant Who Heads Eligible List Passed Up for a Police Captaincy.

"FOR GOOD OF THE SERVICE"

Policeman Heads Organization Whose Counsel, Ellison, Criticised Commissioner.

Police Lieutenant Richard E. Enright, whose activities as President of the Lieutenants' Benevolent Association incurred the displeasure of the present police administration, was "passed up" yesterday by Commissioner Woods for appointment to a captaincy. Although Lieutenant Enright stood first on the civil service eligible list, the Commissioner promoted two other lieutenants to vacancies, giving as his explanation that he had acted "for the good of the service."

The wiseacres about the corridors of Police Headquarters yesterday were free in expressing the opinion that the failure of the association to discontinue the services of William B. Ellison, its counsel, who attacked Commissioner Woods's administration, had to do with the position the Commissioner took regarding Lieutenant Enright. Commissioner Woods would not deny that this was the case, although he did deny that he was influenced by other acts suggested as causes for the failure to promote Lieutenant Enright.

"Police reasons" was the cause, the Commissioner told reporters yesterday afternoon. "I do not think they should be made public."

"Was it because of Lieutenant Enright's position in the Lieutenants' Benevolent Association?" he was asked.

"I decline to say," he replied.

The Commissioner denied that the stand which the association took in favor of suffrage influenced his action and that remarks attributed to Lieutenant Enright during another police administration had anything to do with his being "passed up." Whatever the reasons were, he said, Lieutenant Enright was judged by his conduct during the present administration.

"The law allows the Commissioner discretion to make the appointment from the first three men on the list," he said. "That rule was made for reasons and a Commissioner would not be doing his duty if he did not take advantage of those provisions when he thought that the good of the Department required it."

After Mr. Ellison's attack on Commissioner Woods's administration about a year ago, the Commissioner waited for the various police organizations of which he was counsel to take action. The Inspectors and Captains and Sergeants repudiated him, but when the Lieutenants met they passed resolutions to investigate the published reports of Mr. Ellison's statement, but allowed him to continue as counsel, which position he still holds. When the Lieutenants failed to take action against Mr. Ellison many in the Police Department predicted that there would be war between the Commissioner and those whom he considered responsible for Mr. Ellison's retention. Lieutenant Enright was one of them.

For seven months Lieutenant Enright has stood at the head of the civil service list of those eligible for promotion. Several weeks ago he became Acting Captain of the Snyder Avenue Station, Brooklyn, of which he had been the senior Lieutenant.

The new Captains appointed yesterday by the Commissioner were Lieutenant Edward F. McNally, Acting Captain at the Long Island City Station, and Lieutenant Thomas V. Underhill, Acting Captain of the Classon Avenue Station. Captain Charles A. Formoso left the Rockaway Beach Station to become Captain of the Snyder Avenue Station. Lieutenant Enright goes to the Bushwick Avenue Station for desk duty.

One of the new Captains, Underhill, assumes command of the important station on West Forty-seventh Street. Captain John D. Ormsby is transferred from that station to Traffic Squad C. Lieutenant Charles E. Northrup is made Acting Captain of the Classon Avenue Station, Brooklyn. Captain Jacob Brown leaves Traffic Squad A to go to Traffic Squad E, and Captain Henry Burfiend is transferred to Traffic Squad A from Traffic Squad C.

The Commissioner announced the retirement of Captains Stephen McDermott of the Central Office Squad and Patrick J. Tracy of the West New Brighton Station, S. I. McDermott joined the force in September, 1875, and became a Captain in October, 1903. Tracy joined the force in April, 1854, and became a Captain in October, 1905.

KILLS BANK RUNNER, IS KILLED ESCAPING

Continued from Page 1.

Acting Captain Donovan of the First Branch Detective Bureau, and Deputy Commissioner Scull that he lived at the Mills Hotel, in Bleecker Street. To all questions as to why he had attempted the robbery he shook his head and muttered, "No home, no home."

Fails to Regain Consciousness.

Gardner died in St. Vincent's Hospital about 12:30 this morning. His father and two brothers waited patiently at the boy's bedside for him to regain consciousness, but he died without speaking to them. Occasionally they broke their watch to telephone to the boy's mother and other brother in the family home at Amityville. Surgeons said it would be useless to operate, for the bullet had crashed through the brain, lodging in the skull at the forehead.

Gardner was the youngest of four boys, and was graduated from the Amityville High School last June with honors. He worked with his father as agent for a tea house through the Summer, and in September begged his father to let him go to work as a messenger for the Bank of the Metropolis, saying that it was his ambition to be a banker.

Vice President Evans said last night that the boy had become one of the bank's most trustworthy employes, although he had been with the institution only three months. "I would have lost that $4,000 gladly rather than have that boy shot," said Mr. Evans last night.

De Brosa died in Bellevue Hospital at 1 o'clock this morning, after Dr. William C. Lusk and House Surgeon Taylor had operated upon him. After the operation the doctors said that his intestines and liver were so badly torn that he could not live. Detectives were at his bedside all evening trying to get him to tell how he had conceived the bold plan of robbing the two messengers. He shook his head and muttered, refusing to say a word. They did not tell him of the death of the messenger.

Detectives of the First Branch Detective Bureau found more than 100 cartridges in the pockets of De Brosa, together with a black substance resembling gunpowder, an electric lantern, a plumber's candle, and other devices used by burglars. It is thought that De Brosa is not the name of the bandit, and that he has been in the business a long time.

Seen Waiting for Messengers.

It is thought that De Brosa had been waiting for a chance to rob messengers of the Bank of the Metropolis all day. Several pairs of men had left the bank from time to time to go to the offices of the Adams Express Company with pay roll money directed to patrons of the bank. Neither Gardner nor Orleman thought it necessary to take a gun with them on this trip, for the amount in the bag was small compared to others they had taken earlier. Orleman recalled seeing the Greek sitting on the bench in Union Square earlier in the day, and on other days when he had passed through on his way to the subway station.

The police think the would-be robber had planned his job carefully. He had picked his way of flight, and ran over it apparently without deviation. He had planned to discard his overcoat and cap so that pursuers would not recognise him after he emerged from the rear entrance of the penny arcade. The police believe he was either too badly wounded or confused to doff his coat.

Orleman, who was held on a technical charge of felonious assault, was paroled by Deacon Murphy, Assistant District Attorney, in the Homicide Bureau last night. As soon as he reached the East Twenty-second Street Station last night he telephoned his wife and 3-year-old daughter at West Brighton, S. I., not to believe the stories in evening papers that he had been shot. When he was asked where he got all his nerve Orleman replied "I come from Texas." But he jumped when photographers shot their flashlights at him.

NAVY YARDS TO BUILD NEW DREADNOUGHTS

Bids for Structural Steel Are Lower Than Estimates of Federal Experts.

NO DELAY IN THE DELIVERY

Competitors Offer to Begin Filling Contract in Six Months—Increased Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The prospect that the two new battleships known as Nos. 43 and 44 will be built in Government Navy Yards was increased when bids were opened at the Navy Department today for structural steel for the construction of these dreadnoughts by the Government. The bids showed that the Government could buy this steel for slightly less than the Navy Yard estimates. As the Navy Yard estimates were within the limit of cost fixed by Congress for the hull and machinery, and the bids of private shipbuilding companies were in excess of the limit of cost, Secretary Daniels probably will direct that these two battleships be built by the Government itself.

The estimates of the three navy yards competing for construction of these battleships were: Philadelphia, $6,774,144; New York, $6,987,667; Mare Island, $7,413,156.

The limit of cost fixed by Congress for shell and machinery of these vessels is $7,800,000 each. Private shipbuilders made these bids: New York Shipbuilding Company, $8,705,000; Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, $8,097,000; Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, $8,240,500.

Because the offers of the private builders could not be accepted under the terms of the laws governing Government bidding, Secretary Daniels on Nov. 23 took the first step with a view to building both the projected battleships in Government navy yards, by asking the steelmakers of the country to submit bids for 38,422,220 pounds of structural steel plates, shapes, rivets, and castings. When the bids were opened today it developed that the principal items were bid on by the Carnegie Steel Company, Worth Brothers, and the Carbon Steel Company.

The lowest bidder for the medium and special-treatment steel was made by the Carnegie company, for the nickel steel by the Carbon Steel Company, for the castings by the American Steel Foundries, and for the two classes of rivets by the Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt Company and H. A. Wagner.

The price charged for the structural steel materials for the California, which is now being constructed at the New York Navy Yard, was $994,114.19, and the price quoted for the same materials for one of the battleships under consideration was $1,245,837.60, an increase of $251,723.41. There will be a small reduction in the cost of steel castings if the order is given for making the steel for two ships instead of one.

"The estimates by the navy yards," said Mr. Daniels, "were not based on actual bids, but on informal quotations, and these formal bids were asked for in order that the Navy Department might have binding figures, so that before taking final action in awarding the contracts for the ships it might know exactly what the structural steel material would cost."

TO KEEP LID ON CHICAGO.

Mayor Thompson Puts Damper on New Year's Eve Festivities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The lid is to be clamped down tight on the New Year's Eve celebration in Chicago, according to a statement made by Mayor Thompson today. The Mayor said that the law would be strictly observed and the cafés and restaurants closed at 1 o'clock sharp.

"This is a special night, and former Mayors had privileged the sale of liquors until 3 o'clock in the morning," the Mayor was reminded.

"We can't change the law," was the reply.

Congratulations

During the week now ending celebrations have been held in many places in recognition of the extent to which electricity contributes to the industrial supremacy, the general welfare and the prosperity of our country

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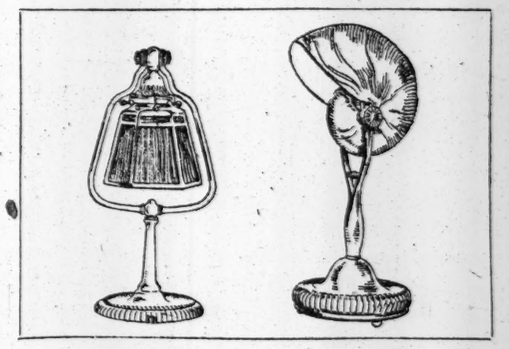

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CARRANZA DECLARES WE MUST AID HIM

Says That Recognition Without Physical Assistance Is of No Value.

WANTS EMBARGO ON BORDER

Completes His Northern Tour and Is Back at Monterey—Reforms That He Favors.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 3.—"Recognition without physical assistance is without value to the de facto Government of Mexico," declared General Venustiano Carranza, executive head of the Mexican Government, in an authorized statement issued tonight through the office of Consul General Gracia.

"We have dissipated the Villa revolution against the authorized Government," Carranza continued. "It is not Villa now, but the roving bands of bandits under him, which we fear most. As long as the United States continues to lend moral aid to them by failing to maintain a rigid embargo on the border we will be powerless to establish a central government and restore permanent peace. The de facto Government is now in communication with its authorized Ambassador at Washington, and will insist that the embargo, which was promised, be made effective against all factions but the de facto Government.

"The executive head is now trying to formulate a permanent organization, to put into effect plans for the central Government, and to establish a stable monetary system. The Government intends to carry out the reforms as promised in the Constitutional Convention. With the assistance of the United States this will be made possible at once, together with a permanent and lasting peace."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Thursday Dec. 2.—General Carranza has completed his northern tour and has returned to Monterey, where he arrived last night.

Carranza spent the day in dispatching official business. Hundreds of callers throng the Continental Hotel, where he has established headquarters. He will review the troops stationed in Monterey today, after which an exhibition of field sports will be given under the direction of Governor de la Garza. He will leave here tomorrow for Saltillo, where a few days will be spent with his family, who have accompanied him on the northern trip.

During the entire trip there was a noticeable absence of starving people. While prices are high, there is no actual suffering. The new crops of corn which have been seen during this trip give promise of a supply large enough to cause a much-needed drop in prices.

It can safely be said that the people are tired of the revolution and are only waiting an opportunity to return to their normal business. One thing the people ask is education—more schools and better teachers. This desire has appeared even in the addresses of welcome to Carranza during his tour.

It can be said that Carranza is sincere in his desire to give more and better education, as his talks with the Governors of the various States demonstrated. It has been suggested that a number of American teachers be brought into Mexico, where they could implant modified American methods.

Another movement that is being talked of is one favoring Protestant opposition to the Catholic Church, which has had practically a monopoly in Mexico.

Business in the Northern States shows signs of quick recovery, and, with the opening of through railway traffic, a boom is expected. Monterey already shows signs of returning prosperity. The steel works and the brewery are in full operation, and there has been a great demand for laborers. Telegraph lines have been restored from Mexico City to Nogales. General Carranza has been in constant communication with General Obregon for the last week. There is a great increase in railroad traffic and the passenger trains, north and south, are crowded.

Luis Cabrera will join Carranza in Saltillo, where, it is expected, Carranza will make his long-looked-for appointments.

TORTURED, AMERICAN SAYS.

Ring Tells of Methods Used by Villa Troops to Extort Money.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Dec. 3.—Dennis Ring, an American mining man and storekeeper at Cos, Sonora, a short distance north of Nacozari, arrived here today and told of conditions south of the international border, where the Villa troops have been operating.

Ring said he had been robbed by Villa troops and tortured when he refused to reveal the whereabouts of $200 they believed he had hidden. Other Americans, Ring said, also had been robbed and imprisoned.

Villa troops, under the command of Colonel Martinez, a subordinate of General Pablo Lopez, according to Ring, after having looted his store of provisions and robbed him of his personal effects last Tuesday, took him into a canyon where Colonel Martinez demanded $200 in gold from him as the price of his life. Ring sought in vain to convince the Mexicans that the only money he had was taken from him earlier by Villa raiders. He declared that a Mexican horseman then placed a rope around his neck and dragged him through the canyon for fifty or sixty yards, while another soldier shot at him.

Ring accompanied the Carranza soldiers northward along the Nacozari Railroad to Esqueda, where Colonel J. M. Aguirre sent his cavalry in pursuit of Villa soldiers toward El Tigre.

At Esqueda, Ring said, he met James Easton and Gabriel Friend, American cowboys, who had been held prisoners by Villa soldiers for twelve hours, after being robbed of their horses, rifles, and money.

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PERKINS URGES PUBLICITY.

Says It Will Cure Many Evils in Our Political and Industrial Life.

George W. Perkins told 250 members of the Advertising Club of New York in the clubhouse at 47 East Twenty-fifth Street yesterday that he believed publicity would remove most of the evils in the political and industrial life of the country. He also expressed the opinion that as long as telephones and other means of communication existed the Sherman Anti-trust law would be a "scrap of paper," and that publicity would be a good substitute for that measure, because it would abolish false prospectuses, overcapitalization, and stock watering.

In saying that there should be a law requiring the same publicity in politics as we aim to have in business, he cited his own open letters attacking the proposed State Constitution and appearing in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other newspapers, as the right kind of political publicity.

"I believe that publicity would settle most of the disputes between capital and labor, or even prevent those disputes," said Mr. Perkins. "Secrecy, concealment, lack of information have done more than anything else to arouse suspicion on the part of labor that all was not so fair and equitable as it should be between capital and labor. I am perfectly satisfied that labor is more than willing that capital should have a handsome return in the way of interest or dividends, but when it does not know whether that return is fair, handsome, or exorbitant, you cannot expect labor to be contented and free from suspicion.

"We Americans are not afraid of things simply because they are big," he said, "provided that they are big in the open; but we are afraid of secretive, blind pool methods. And it is largely because of secretive blind pool methods that our people have been afraid of large aggregates of capital under what is known as corporate control. That is why they have been afraid of legislation conducted by a small group of men in star chamber councils."

PROMINENT BELGIANS HERE.

Carton de Wiart to Study Our Industries—Minister to China with Him.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the White Star liner Adriatic was a small party of four Belgians, two of whom are connected with the Government of that country under King Albert. They are Chevalier Edmond Carton de Wiart, Mme. Carton de Wiart, Aloys Van de Vyere, Minister of Finance, and Baron Ernest de Cartier.

Chevalier Carton de Wiart, who acted as spokesman for the party, said that there was some misapprehension in the newspapers as to the purpose of their visit.

"In the first place," he continued, "this is not a commission, and we are all working individually. Baron de Cartier is the Belgian Minister to China and is on his way to take up his post in Peking. M. Van de Vyere and myself will spend some time in the United States, but we have not come here to arrange a loan or to purchase supplies.

"To put it briefly," he went on, "we are going to study conditions in the industrial and manufacturing centres to find out what can be done after the war, when we shall require all kinds of commodities to rehabilitate our country. We know what will be needed there, and wish to ascertain just what the United States will be able to supply. My wife, who accompanies me, is not the Mme. Carton de Wiart who was in prison in Belgium for three and a half months. That is my sister-in-law, the wife of the Minister of Justice, who was released two months ago. I have not seen her since."

The party will make its headquarters at the Hotel Gotham during its stay in this city.

J. K. CLARK ENTERS CHARITIES INQUIRY

Investigator of Carnegie Trust Scandal to Aid Charles H. Strong.

COMMISSIONER TELLS PLANS

Thinks Governor Whitman Sees Need of New Regulation of State Institutions.

Charles H. Strong, Commissioner appointed by Governor Whitman under the Moreland act to investigate the State charities, last night made the following statement at his home, 120 East Seventy-first Street.

"I have been in Albany for several days on the work of the investigation. It is plain that the undertaking is twofold in character—first, the question as to some simplified system of control of the State charitable institutions, and, secondly, the question which Commissioner John A. Kingsbury of New York has raised as to the quality of inspection by the State Board of Charities of institutions in New York City receiving public money for the care of public charges.

"I have been asked whether I am a Judge or a prosecutor. In a sense I am both. The first question—that of the revision of the system—calls for careful study of the conditions and of the law with a view to possible new legislation. That work, at least at the outset, can best be done at Albany, and will be the first to be undertaken.

"How extensive public hearings will be on this subject or when they will begin I cannot now say. I shall press the matter in the hope that it may be in hand as soon after the Legislature meets as is practicable.

"As to the second question, I shall hear what both sides have to offer, and if I am not certain that this has brought out all the facts I shall continue the investigation in my own way. Public hearings on this question will be held, when the first question is fairly out of the way, in New York City, at the Bar Association.

"I have been asked what I know about the controversy between the State Board of Charities and the State Charities Aid Association, and whether that is not the cause of the investigation. I do know that the first thing the Governor said to me was that he had in mind for months the need of this investigation. I know, further, that representatives of both organizations have assured me that they welcomed the investigation.

"As a Commissioner, I confess that I do not care whether there is or is not such dissension. If there is, it will be all the more likely that one side or the other, or both, will help dig up the truth.

"I recognized years ago, when I was President of the Board of Managers of the New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson, that there was a bad mess in the law relating to these institutions, and from what I hear since I was appointed, I can see the situation is no better.

"There will be need of so much research, both into the law and the facts, I am glad to be able to say that I have prevailed upon John Kirkland Clark to assist in the investigation. Mr. Clark was formerly Assistant District Attorney under District Attorney Whitman, and was in charge of the investigation into the affairs of the Northern Bank, Washington Savings Bank, and Carnegie Trust Company, which resulted in the conviction of William J. Cummins, Joseph B. Reichmann, and Joseph G. Robin. He also had charge of the investigation of police graft, which resulted in the conviction of four Police Inspectors."

By F. HOPKINSON SMITH

FELIX O'DAY

OUTLOOK	"Has the overflowing kindness of 'The Christmas Carol.'"
NEW YORK TIMES	"It will rank with the best from this author's pen."
NEW YORK SUN	"Never did Mr. Smith write so vigorously."
CHICAGO POST	"Treats New York as Dickens used to treat London."
BOSTON TRANSCRIPT	"All the characteristics that endeared the late F. Hopkinson Smith to a multitude of readers."
BALTIMORE SUN	"No one since Charles Dickens's day has written so understandingly of the humble folks of a great city."
SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN	"The tale overflows with the charm of the author's well-known and well-loved qualities."
ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH	"The reader is reminded of Dickens."

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The New York Times

"All the news that's fit to print"

NEW METHOD FOR SAFETY.

Woods Hopes to Reduce Number of Serious Street Accidents.

Commissioner Woods has devised a system for recording and classifying all kinds of street accidents. By this method he hopes to eliminate many accidents and remedy conditions on the public highways which have been a menace to the safety of persons on foot.

On the walls of a room at Police Headquarters he has placed large maps of the five boroughs. These maps are covered with hundreds of various colored pins of large and small size. Each color represents a particular kind of accident. The large-headed pins indicate fatal accidents, the small ones minor accidents. For example, a large-headed white pin indicates a fatal automobile accident, and a small-headed white pin a non-fatal auto accident. In the same manner a large-headed green pin represents a fatal trolley car accident. The map shows that a large stretch of Fifth Avenue has an almost continuous line of accidents.

The worst precinct for accidents is the Thirteenth. This precinct contains Delancey Street, with the approach to the Williamsburg Bridge and many narrow east side streets.

In the working of the system all policemen are supplied with cards, giving complete information on accidents.

School Art League to Celebrate.

The School Art League is to hold a luncheon today at the Waldorf to celebrate the most successful year in the league's history. The budget shows that in twelve months, with less than $3,500 spent, more than 67,000 persons have been reached. Among the speakers to address the league are F. C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration; Henry Bruère, City Chamberlain; Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch, President of the National Society of Settlement Workers, and Dr. John Huston Finley, State Superintendent of Education.

ACCUSED OF POISONING WIFE

Barken Arrested After Collecting Insurance and Marrying Again.

Harry Barken, 29 years old, a tailor, of 786 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was held without bail yesterday by Magistrate Nash in the Gates Avenue Court on a charge of homicide in connection with the death of his wife, Bessie, who died from poisoning six months ago. Since that time, according to the police, he has collected $785 in life insurance, and was married on Oct. 22 to Miss Annie Goldberg.

After the death of his first wife on May 23, an inquest was held by Coroner Senior and resulted in the verdict that the woman had died of poisoning and included the phrase "method of giving poison unknown."

Coroner Senior yesterday said that at the time of the inquest he suspected something was wrong, but could get no evidence to warrant an arrest, so he had simply kept the case open, hoping that some new evidence might turn up. In September Miss Lizzie Zalkin, a sister of the dead woman, went to District Attorney Cropsey and is said to have told him that Barken gave his wife tablets which burned her stomach.

When it became known that Barken had married again the District Attorney's office turned over to the police the result of its investigations. Detectives Conroy, Hemminginger, and Reif of the Seventh Branch were put on the case. They found that the larger part of this insurance had been placed with the Beth Abraham, a Jewish society, only a short time before the death of Mrs. Barken.

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M'CALL HEARD AND LIKELY TO GO

Continued from Page 1.

ground that Mrs. McCall's ownership of the stock contravenes the letter or the spirit of the statute, because there is no such charge to furnish the basis for my removal.

"These four charges and these six specifications grouped under 'first,' therefore present to you, Governor, this one question: Did I or did I not transfer this stock to Mrs. McCall? Purely a question of fact. Now, what is the evidence? First, there is my testimony that I transferred this stock by delivery to Mrs. McCall before assuming the Chairmanship. You have known me for some years, Governor. Is my standing in the community that of a man whose word is good? When I was a Justice of the Supreme Court and you were a Judge of the Court of General Sessions and District Attorney we had official relations. Did you find then that you or any of my associates on the bench ever had reason to question my word? You know how humiliating it is to have my word questioned even though by such as seek to involve it here. Let me point out to you that the evidence is not contradictory, but distinctly corroborative. As a lawyer, Governor, you know that on the question of a gift two factors would control the decision of a court—possession and benefit. What is the evidence as to them in this case? As to possession, there is absolutely not a scrap of evidence to controvert my testimony that I handed these stock certificates to Mrs. McCall before assuming the Chairmanship."

The Executive Chamber was filled when, promptly at 12 o'clock, Governor Whitman entered and took his seat directly facing Mr. McCall. Senator Thompson, and Lawyer Lewis; with Mr. McCall were Leroy T. Harkness, counsel to the Public Service Commission, and Secretary Travis Whitney. Commissioner George V. S. Williams had a seat in the rear of the room. A few women were present.

McCall Indignant.

"Governor," began Mr. McCall, glancing at the press table, "you will observe that I am here to answer these charges in person, and that I am neither pale-faced nor flushed with excitement. I am not thumping the table nor leering at anybody, but I am filled with indignation. The acts of the Thompson committee constitute the most glaring illustration of the abuse of power on the part of a legislative committee that I have ever heard of."

He then assumed an easy manner and spoke in a quiet voice. Most of the time he toyed with his watch chain. He said the first four charges and the first six specifications merely stated and restated the complaint growing out of his past ownership of the stock of the Kings County Electric Light, Heat and Power Company.

Mr. McCall said that while there might exist a grave legal question as to the power of the Governor to pass upon the validity of his appointment, he declined to raise that point or make an issue of it. He said he had dealt frankly with the Thompson committee, and gave it every bit of information he had, and that the committee had put much irrelevant testimony into the record for purposes of publication. When he allowed the committee to have access to the books and records of his bankers, he said, the committee abused the privilege and pried into his purchases and sales of other stock long before he went on the commission.

Addressing Senator Thompson and shaking his finger vigorously, Mr. McCall continued:

"Had the committee contented itself with simply bringing out facts I might not be especially concerned, but when it coupled with its prying into my private affairs, entirely outside the province of the investigation, a campaign of insinuation and innuendo based on one-sided or distorted statements of fact, so as to imply wrongdoing or ulterior on my part, it presents a condition unwarranted, unjustifiable, and calling for condemnation."

Could Have Hidden Stock.

The fact that he held the stock in the name of John J. Mackin, his confidential clerk, prior to his appointment, he said, was not pertinent to the inquiry of the committee and none of its concern. He attacked the committee for the manner in which it subpoenaed Mackin and his wife, all of which, he said, was done "to pander to an appetite for sensationalism." Getting down to the transfer of the stock to his wife, Mr. McCall said, that between the date when the Governor suggested that he take the place, and his appointment he transferred all the stock by delivery to Mrs. McCall. He said he made a memorandum "transferring all my right, title, and interest in and to the same, declaring it to be an irrevocable gift. What on earth else could I do to be open and honest about it?"

Had he been of a crafty disposition or had any other than an honest purpose, he added, he could readily have prevented any public knowledge of his business affairs. He said:

"Both as Justice of the Supreme Court and as Chairman of the commission, I have concealed nothing and have been so absolutely frank and open in public announcements as to subject myself to this attack. In the first place, as a judge I declined in open court to try a case because, although not a stockholder of record, I owned certain stock in the Kings County Electric Light, Heat & Power Company, and second as Chairman, I openly and publicly stated that I did not wish to vote upon the Amsterdam matter because I had formerly owned stock of the Kings County Company and had transferred such stock prior to my appointment."

Mr. McCall here quoted court decisions to bear out his contention that interest on the part of a relative of a judge in a corporation does not disqualify him from sitting. The same rule, he argued, applied to relatives of Commissioners holding public service stock. He said it never even occurred to him that the holding of a public utility stock by the wife of a Commissioner would be regarded as a violation of law. Taking up the question of benefits received from the stock, Mr. McCall dared the committee to show one scrap of evidence that the dividends were not received and the proceeds used by Mrs. McCall. Each of the dividend checks, he said, was indorsed "Pay to the order of Produce Exchange Bank, Ella Gaynor McCall," in Mrs. McCall's own handwriting. The Produce Exchange Bank account, he said, was Mrs. McCall's own personal account, while his account was in the Bankers Trust Company.

"Governor," said he, "as you stated before, you sit here as a judge. You demonstrated that by your action on the prior charges, when, despite popular clamor, worked up as now, though perhaps not so grossly, you refused to be swayed from a decision on the evidence and on the evidence alone. Would any judge be able to decide on this evidence other than that there had been a gift, and, therefore, a transfer?

"What is there that militates against this evidence? Insinuations and innuendo, nothing more or less. The only thing tangible that has been called to my attention in the suggestion that my request to be excused from voting on the Amsterdam case is an indication that in my own mind I still considered myself as the owner of the stock."

Wife's Checks Submitted.

Mr. McCall said it was not pleasant for any man to bare his private affairs and those of his wife, but that he would lay before the Governor all the checks drawn by Mrs. McCall for the years from 1912 to 1915. He said they showed that he gave Mrs. McCall an allowance for household expenses and that instead of these allowances being reduced by the dividends from the quarterly checks of $774 for the stock she owned, her allowances had been increased, "and in addition she has had these dividends to do with as she pleases." The checks were submitted to the Governor.

Pounding the table and emphasizing each word, Mr. McCall shouted: "What a pass we have come to in public life, disgraceful and humiliating to you as well as to me, when a public official, by reason of the contemptible insinuations, not of some irresponsible muckraker, but of a committee of the Legislature of the great State of New York, is put in the position where to defend his honor he must place before the Governor of the State the private personal household affairs of himself and his wife."

Regarding his failure to put transfer tax stamps on the stock certificates, as required by law, Mr. McCall said the matter was inadvertently overlooked. He said the committee well knew that the failure to put on such stamps did not defeat or impair the legal transfer of stock certificates. Taking up the charge of neglect of duty in that he failed to prevent the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn purchasing the 122 outstanding shares of the Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, which the committee charged affected the validity of the franchise of the latter company now pending before a referee, Mr. McCall said:

"When you come to analyze this matter it will be difficult for you to understand how any lawyer who is not either muddled in his mental processes or malicious could make it the basis of a charge. The whole matter indicates more clearly than I can point out to you in words the animus and the purpose of this investigation by insinuation."

Mr. McCall went at length into the history of the case and told how he refrained from voting when the order to allow the transfer of stock to be made came up. He laughed at the idea that the transfer of stock resulted in "irreparable injury to the City of New York and its inhabitants," as the committee charged.

Counsel to the commission, he said, advised that even although the Edison Company had all the outstanding stock, it could not merge without obtaining the consent of the commission. This contention, he said, was carried out by the transportation corporation law and the stock corporation law.

Parting Shot at Thompson.

"I now openly say," said Mr. McCall, "that this charge was drawn with malice aforethought, and that they must have known how trivial and insignificant is their contention and that it is unworthy of a student in the first year in a law school." Turning to Mr. Lewis, he said that out of friendship for him he would say that he did not have anything to do with drawing up the charge.

"I drew that charge myself," remarked Mr. Lewis dryly.

"The Chairman had nothing to do with that charge," echoed Senator Thompson.

"My personal opinion," snapped Mr. McCall, turning to Thompson, "is that the Chairman has not the ability to draw any charge."

Mr. Lewis was allowed to make his answer to Mr. McCall's explanation and Mr. McCall sat down after talking for an hour and a half. He said it was not pleasant for any person to prefer charges against another, and it was particularly unpleasant for him to prefer the charges against Mr. McCall. He denied that he had any personal interest to serve in doing so. Taking up the purchase of stock of the Amsterdam Company by the Edison Company, Mr. Lewis said:

"The harm that was done gets down to this—your action against the advice of the Corporation Counsel places the city in the position that it must assume and carry the burden of sustaining the validity of a franchise instead of making a defendant assume that burden. If Judge Hatch is right in the opinion he gave regarding the merger of the two companies, then there is no power on earth to prevent the Edison company from filing a certificate of merger today, and if the city is to continue its action in the matter it must bring a suit in equity to set aside the certificate of merger so filed. By attending a meeting and presiding at it and by permitting without protest the actions of his associates, in the light of the opinions of the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Maltbie, and others, Judge McCall was guilty at the very least of neglect of duty, and for that alone he might very properly be removed from office."

"The same charges might also have been brought against Commissioner Maltbie?" suggested Governor Whitman.

"Unquestionably," replied Mr. Lewis. Mr. Lewis read the letters that passed between William F. Sheehan, counsel to the Edison company, and Commissioner Cram and Mr. Maltbie, and asked:

"Who should be more regarded, the threats and demands of Sheehan or the opinion of the Corporation Counsel's office? Mr. McCall has asked how the city was harmed by the sales of stock. I will tell you how it was harmed. The franchise, said to be worth millions, is today under the control of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. Every share of stock in that company is owned by the Kings County Company in which the Chairman of this commission is content to own 387 shares of stock, and he offered no opposition to the order."

Mr. Lewis said that there was no record that the 387 shares of stock had been presented to Mrs. McCall as a gift and that no attempt had been made to prove that the gift, if such it was, had been accepted.

"There is not a scrap of evidence," Mr. Lewis said, "to show that Mrs. McCall ever accepted the stock or that she is the owner of it. I suppose there are men who, since their judgment is honest, succeed in justifying themselves to act as Judge McCall concedes he acted. That is a matter for a man to deal with his own conscience. If he is satisfied that his wife owns those shares of stock and that his action is precisely the same as if he had sold them on the Stock Exchange, I am not in a position to dispute his claim and I don't know of any one that is.

"In the matter of the transfer of the stock of the Amsterdam company I assert that Chairman McCall could have prevented it. He should not have attended the meeting and he should not have permitted the granting of the order. That I think is the view of the average man. The spirit of the law is that the Commissioner should exercise an honest and impartial and effective supervision over every public utility of the State. That is what the Legislature provided for when the law was enacted."

Thompson Has a Word.

Senator Thompson at this point asked to be allowed to say a few words. He remarked that John J. Mackin held Mr. McCall's stock in much the same manner as he would hold the Chairman's overcoat.

"Governor, the weakest thing we found when we arrived in New York was the Public Service Commission," said the Senator. "It was even weaker then than before you made the last appointment to it. No man can carry out the spirit of the law if he owns stock—whether in his own name or that of his wife."

Regarding the charge that the commission granted an improper and inadequate certificate of authority for the construction of a third track upon the elevated lines in Manhattan, Mr. McCall said the charge went back to the old dual subway controversy of 1912 and 1913 and had already been answered. He went at length into the various contracts and told how they had been signed. He also told of the inspection work of the commission's engineers. Concluding his argument on this point, he said:

"I have gone into this, Governor, in perhaps unnecessary detail, but this dual system work is so creditable to the city and State that I want you to understand how well it is done. We are appreciative of the great work of building the Panama Canal, but almost as great a work and one infinitely more difficult and complicated in its engineering features is going on in our city almost unknown and unnoticed except when this committee has the hardihood and presumption to set itself up as a critic of one of the greatest engineer corps in the world, headed by a man as chief engineer who stands without a peer in his branch of the engineering profession."

The Third Avenue Case.

Of the fourth charge—that he voted against the order to compel the Third Avenue Railway Company to repair its tracks—the Chairman said:

"The assumption underlying this charge is that because I voted with two of my colleagues granting, upon the application of a street railway company, an extension of time to comply with part of an order issued by the commission I used my influence against bringing a penalty action. What the charge really amounts to is an accusation against me for acting in accordance with my best judgment."

Mr. McCall added that if granting an extension of time constituted neglect to enforce the commission's orders, "this alleged misconduct occurs at almost every meeting of the commission."

Mr. McCall treated lightly the charge that he had neglected to attend scheduled meetings and hearings on important matters pending before the commission. He said he would stand on the records of the commission. He also denied the charge that he had accepted a retainer from and rendered legal services to a corporation seeking to avoid the payment of State taxes. He pointed out that the Governor dismissed this charge against him once before, and that as to the committee's motive for bringing it up again he would not stoop so low even to refer to it.

Mr. McCall went at considerable length into the charge that he acted for the United Booking Offices in their fight against the Hammerstein Amusement Company. He said he felt bound to act as he did, having accepted a retainer to represent the company before he became a Commissioner.

To the charge that he had used his power as Chairman to interfere with the hearings pending before other Commissioners, Mr. McCall said:

"I have never during the entire term of my office given any directions or suggestions to any Commissioners as to how and when they should conduct their hearings, except when they referred questions to me for my opinion or to the entire commission for decision. It has been a more or less common occurrence for interested parties in hearings before a single Commissioner to ask for a hearing before the entire commission upon some particular question or upon appeal from a ruling by a Commissioner. So far as I am able to ascertain such requests have never been denied. Every present Commissioner has at one time or other come to me, and advised me of such a request for a hearing before the entire commission, and I have in such cases directed that such hearing be held."

Fought for Better Cars.

Mr. McCall scoffed at the charge that he had improperly interfered with Commissioner Hayward in his hearing on the Edison rate case. He also told how he had forced the Manhattan and Queens Traction Company to use better cars.

The next charge taken up was that of the so-called Stevens contract for third tracking the Manhattan elevated lines. Mr. Lewis said he didn't believe that Mr. McCall took sufficient time to study the contracts for this work.

"If there is any basis for these charges against me," said Mr. McCall, "you would have to deplete the entire city government, including the Board of Estimate."

"I contend that the situation is unexplainable on any honest theory," was the comment of Mr. Lewis.

Mr. McCall referred to the rumors of a "yellow dog" fund in connection with these contracts.

"I have asked the Chairman of this committee why he didn't ask the name of the man who gave them this stuff, and why they didn't use their inquisitorial powers here."

Senator Thompson said he did ask this question, but that Mr. Maltbie said he could not remember.

"Governor, why don't they subpoena the officers of the Interborough—Mr. Shonts and the others—if they want to find out about these third-tracking contracts? Why don't they subpoena live men instead of mousing around in Massachusetts through a dead man's effects?"

Enraged Over Belmont Charge.

Taking up the charge that he acted as attorney for August Belmont, Mr. McCall, his voice trembling with rage, said: "That charge was put in there at the behest of William R. Hearst. For a year and over he has been constantly assailing me as being the attorney for Mr. Belmont. What the wretch can mean I don't know; but if this committee is giving him any aid, as I believe it is, something ought to be done about it. The matter was before you once and you adjudged it."

He explained that the Gillespie Company obtained the contract after it was refused to Mr. Stevens, and that the former company turned over part of the work to other companies, as follows:

"The committee may tell you that while the Gillespie Company gets 15 per cent. under the third-tracking contract, the Terry & Tench Company that is doing part of the work is getting only 4 per cent. and that therefore the 12 per cent. allowed by the commission is excessive. If it does, I ask, Governor, that you call on it to supply you with the precise terms of the agreements between the Gillespie Company and its associates. It stands to reason that if the Terry & Tench Company is doing work for a cost, plus 4 per cent., it is largely relieved of overhead managing, financial, and plant costs. Even without the benefit of the chief engineer's advice on this matter, I am well enough acquainted with contracting work in New York City to know that the usual surcharge is from 10 to 15 per cent."

Mr. McCall said he would scorn to say anything regarding the charge that he had wrongfully used Public Service Commission automobiles, and when Mr. Stevens said he wanted to say that someone had removed the letters from the automobile used by Mr. McCall, thereby making it impossible to determine if it was a commission car, Mr. McCall said at his home in East Hampton he had three cars of his own, he said he had paid more than $1,000 out of his own pocket for repairs on the commission's car he used.

"I did not order the commission's plate taken off the automobile," he said, "and I do not know who did. The only evidence before the committee as to this is that the secretary was asked who had ordered the plate taken off, and he said he did not know. The committee charges that I have neglected and refused to make and return a record of the uses to which the automobile has been put. The committee seems to have confused the functions of a Commissioner and a chauffeur. As I stated to you in my former answer I wish that a balance might be struck between my use of the commission automobile and the use of my private car for public purposes. If members of my family put foot in a commission automobile it was of course incidentally and not as a matter of practice."

Praises Board's Employes.

In ending his testimony Mr. McCall made this comment upon the work of the Public Service Commission:

"In the recent effort of the City of New York to standardize its employes the organization of this commission has been taken more or less as a standard. The Controller of the city even wrote me a personal letter asking me to detail the Secretary of the Commission for service on the City Standardization Committee because of the high standard in force in the commission. You may have been informed that the officials acting under your direction in considering budget matters have also found the organization of the commission worthy of praise. Again a system of promotion that has been devised and worked out in the commissoin has been adopted by the State Civil Service Commission, and it is now endeavoring to put that system in force in State and Municipal Departments.

"I can tell these things to you, Governor. It is a matter of pleasure for you to hear of efficiency and good work, but it is not and never has been pleasant for this committee to hear anything favorable to the commission or to its work. I have this further to say in this connection:

"I resent bitterly the assaults of this committee and its allies on my reputation. But even more bitterly do I resent the slurs that this committee has dared to put upon the staff of the commission and its work. The men on the staff of the commission, Governor, are workmen skilled and faithful to the last degree. The most staggering blow this committee received was to find that of an engineer corps of about two thousand men only about twelve at the head were in exempt positions, and even those twelve—even the Chief Engineer—had worked their way up through the service. Those men and the men in other branches of the staff have done and are doing great work for the city and State. Are they to be blamed if by reason of these attacks their point of view has come to be that for that work they need expect no credit? That their best efforts will be misrepresented, and it is only a question of how much discredit they can avoid? Just imagine for yourself, Governor, how much pleasure there is in work in the commission under present circumstances, with a Legislative committee and its allies keeping the commission under constant attack. This has gone on steadily now for nearly a year. The greatest praise I can give the staff of the commission is that it has stuck to the work and has not broken under the strain."

It was a few minutes after 6 o'clock when Mr. McCall finished his defense. Governor Whitman then announced that he would take the entire matter under consideration and would not make his decision known before Monday.

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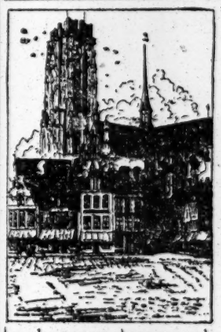

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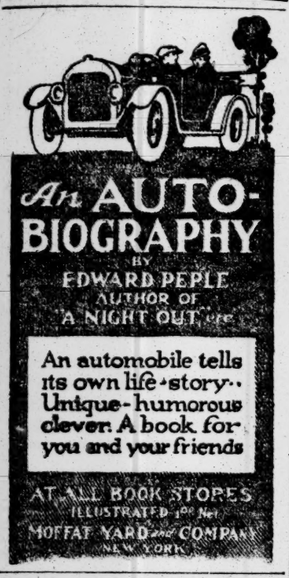

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DEMOCRATIC PLIGHT AMUSES 'UNCLE JOE'

Back in Washington After Two Years' Absence, Cannon Takes a Fling at His Old Foes.

ENJOYS THEIR 'FAMILY ROW'

Ex-Speaker Says Revenue Situation Has Put Them In a Hole and Republicans Won't Help Them Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Joseph G. Cannon former Speaker of the House of Representatives, back in Washington again to sit in Congress, after an absence of two years, talked today about what he thought the legislative session would bring forth. It was a self-satisfied and philosophic "Uncle Joe" who discussed Democratic family rows, national defense, the condition of the finances, and ways and means of raising revenue. Incidentally he said a good word for the historian, Tacitus, whom he placed above Ezekiel as an advocate of military preparedness.

"When Democrats fall out and daily advertise their differences, why should Republicans say anything?" queried Mr. Cannon in response to the question what he thought of the situation before Congress. "Mr. Kitchin, who will be at the head of the committee which has to find revenue, and Mr. McAdoo, who is the chief spender of the revenue, do not agree as to the assets. Mr. Kitchin finds a deficit, Mr. McAdoo a surplus. I have known such disagreements in families where the provider and spenders looked at the bank account from different angles, but it is not common for two great Administration leaders to take such radically opposing views as to a fact.

"The Treasury either has a surplus or it has a deficit, and the party in power ought to make the situation clear to the country, at least from its own point of view, before it asks the minority party to co-operate on a plan to spend millions of money which may not be in existence. Three years ago the Administration did not consult Republicans about the reduction of taxes. They made their Tariff bill in secret caucus, and bound their members to vote for it without amendment of any kind from the floor. There was the beginning of this muddle. Secretary McAdoo chased the surplus left in the Treasury by Republicans until it died from utter exhaustion. He is now chasing its ghost, and, according to Mr. Kitchin, the Secretary is seeing old Republican ghosts when he talks about a surplus.'

Old Tacitus Testifies.

"Preparedness ought to have been provided for by maintaining a bank account to meet extraordinary expenditures. The Republicans left such a bank account, but it has been dissipated in the same way the prodigal son disposed of his surplus. The President has evidently forgotten that parable and has turned to Ezekiel, the most pessimistic prophet of the Old Testament. He might have found a better quotation from the old Roman, Tacitus, who said: 'The peace of nations cannot be secured without arms, nor arms without pay, nor pay without taxes.' The whole argument is there, especially in the last two clauses. Preparedness cannot be without pay nor pay without taxes.

"When the war with Spain was forced upon the McKinley Administration we appropriated $50,000,000 for national defense in one block, but we had the money in the Treasury, and everybody knew it. Then we followed that act with a war revenue bill, but the Democrats strenuously opposed that legislation. They were for war but they were opposed to taxes. Their alternative was to coin the seignorage and issue fiat money. Anything but taxes to pay.

"The Democrats have been opposing taxes so long that it has become a habit, while they continue to spend recklessly as though Government revenues could be extracted from the air, or with the expectation that the Republicans would come back and lay another surplus nest egg in the Treasury. I confess that I do not know how they are to prepare for preparedness, but it is their affair. I can't help them to harmonize the differences between Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Kitchin as to a fact regarding the condition of the Treasury.

Won't Vote for Bankruptcy.

"I shall be glad to vote liberal appriations for army and navy if the party in power will provide the revenues. I cannot vote to spend millions of money that we have not, without a plan to get it. With a deficit of more than $100,000,000 in ordinary expenses and no plan to secure the money, a vote of that kind would be simply a vote of bankruptcy. The party responsible for the conduct of the Government must make its preparedness cover both ends of the question, the taxes or bonds to put revenue in the Treasury as well as to take it out. They can't eat their cake and have it, too. What does the President propose to recommend?

"There has been a lot of reckless talk about Republicans sharing responsibility with the Democrats in preparation for preparedness. We could not share in that responsibility if we would. They are the responsible agents of the American people in the conduct of the Government.

"The only assistance that will be asked from Republicans will be to step across the line and take the places of Democratic insurgents. All help of that kind they get will, I fancy, depend on the legislation proposed. I would not vote for revenue legislation in which I do not believe, simply to help the Democrats out of a hole into which they deliberately plunged, and from which they want to be extricated without admitting their responsibility. They should compose their differences as to facts and policies and proceed to relieve the Government from the humiliating position in which they have placed it, or admit their incapacity. Just now they appear to be like the man who tried to lift himself over the fence by his bootstraps."

WAR MAPS MADE IN AIR.

U. S. Marine Invents Means of Recording Aerial Observations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Sergeant Herman Stroscheim of the United States Marine Corps, who has been on duty for the last twelve years at the headquarters of the corps in Washington, has devised a means of producing military topographical maps from the notes and observations of aviators which is regarded as a great success. The invention consists of a plane table, with telescopic thumbscrews on each of the four sides, by means of which elevations or depressions may be made in an elastic map. In this way hills, mountains, valleys, rivers, fortifications, forests, and similar objects of the landscape may be represented.

With a collection of mannikins and figures the various kinds of troops, guns, railroads, bridges, canals, villages, cities, and a great variety of structures and objects can be located. For purposes of reconnoissance and for use in indirect or direct artillery fire the map is believed to have distinct elements of value. Sergeant Stroscheim has not finished his invention yet, but has worked long enough on it to indicate what its ultimate developments will be. Major Gen. George Barnett, commander of the Marine Corps, and the staff officers at headquarters have examined his device from time to time and pronounced it a decidedly valuable contrivance.

MANY DEFEND COL. HIRST.

Officers and Men Say He Did Right In Handcuffing Private Greene.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Testimony today at the military trial of Colonel Robert L. Hirst of the Third Infantry was all in favor of the Colonel, who is charged with mistreating Private Michael Greene after the soldier had assaulted him. Scores of officers and men testified that Greene was a dangerous character, and it seemed to be the general opinion that it was necessary to handcuff the man in order to make sure of his confinement. The trial closed today and the record will go to the War Department.

Private E. S. Rose, who was in confinement in the guard house while Greene was a prisoner, swore that Greene threatened to kill him. Officers testified that Greene had been known as a "guard house lawyer" because of the number of times he had been confined for various offenses.

Greene, who was brought from Fort Jay, where he is serving a five-year sentence for striking Colonel Hirst, was called this morning, and the only question put to him was how much he weighed. The object of the Judge Advocate seemed to be to show the court that it was unnecessary to handcuff a man who weighed only 146 pounds.

DEMOCRATS CHOOSE CLARKE IN CAUCUS

Favor Him for President Pro Tem. of Senate Over Pomerene by a Vote of 28 to 23.

RIVAL MAKES HARMONY PLEA

Result May Affect the Contest Over Cloture, Which Comes Up for Decision Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The spirited contest in the Democratic caucus over the choice of a President pro tempore of the Senate ended late this afternoon with the nomination of Senator Clarke of Arkansas, the incumbent, who received 28 votes against 23 for Senator Pomerene of Ohio. The Senators lined up as follows:

For Clarke—Bankhead, Beckham, Broussard, Bryan, Chamberlain, Gore, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Hughes, James, Johnson of Maine, Lane, Newlands, O'Gorman, Overman, Pomereue, Ransdell, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Shields, Simmons, Smith of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, Tillman, Underwood, Vardaman, and Williams—28.

For Pomerene—Ashurst, Chilton, Clarke, Fletcher, Hollis, Husting, Johnson of South Dakota, Kern, Lee, Martin, Myers, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Reed, Sheppard, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Maryland, Stone, Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, and Walsh—23.

Senators absent—Culberson, Lewis, Martine, Lea, and Shively.

Although sharp speeches had been made during the session of over four hours, the leaders at once made a concerted effort to restore harmony. As soon as the vote was announced, Senator Pomerene made a conciliatory speech and moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Senator Clarke replied and the motion was agreed to. This makes certain Clarke's election by the Senate.

During the caucus speeches were made against Clarke by Senators Stone and Reed of Missouri and others. They argued that he had deserted the party in leading the revolt against the ship purchase measure, which had been made a caucus measure. Senator Stone urged that Clarke before being chosen, should state his intentions on certain party matters. Senator Gore retorted that he ought not to be elected unless he pledged himself to refuse recognition to Senators not supporting the party program. Senator Newlands held that the Ship Purchase bill was not properly a party measure, in spite of the caucus action supporting it.

Clarke Answers His Opponents.

Senator Clarke, replying to his opponents, admitted that he was of his original opinion as to the Ship Purchase bill, but said that if he found himself presiding when a measure was before the Senate which he disapproved, but had the approval of his party, and it was the sort of measure in which the party representation had a right to control individuals, he would resign.

All the Democrats who joined with Senator Clarke in his fight against the Ship Purchase bill stood behind him on the vote, and most of the Southern Senators also supported him. The majority leader, Senator Kern, voted for Pomerene.

The effect of Clarke's election on the fight for cloture is not yet clear, but the general feeling is that there is a better chance of harmony with him in the chair than if he had been defeated, as defeat would have affected four or five Democratic Senators who would have opposed cloture, the Ship Purchase bill, and possibly other items on the President's program. On the other hand, a supporter of Pomerene said this afternoon that the election of Clarke would mean that party discipline was so weak that neither that bill nor cloture could pass the Senate.

At least two of the six Democratic Senators who opposed the Ship Purchase bill at the last session are not opposed to a moderate form of cloture. They are Hitchcock and Vardaman. The caucus will meet tomorrow and take a vote on the cloture question at 5 P. M. It seems certain that the rule proposed by the special committee of which Senator Owen is Chairman will be made less drastic by amendment. One change suggested is that debate shall be limited only by a two-thirds vote, instead of a bare majority as proposed by Senator Owen's committee. Such an amendment would win the votes of several Senators who oppose the rule as drafted. Senator Hitchcock would favor such a restriction of debate and even cloture on appropriation bills by a majority vote.

Cloture Advocates See Danger.

Advocates of cloture see danger to their proposition if Vice President Marshall, who is attending his wife, now recovering from a recent operation, is not in Washington Monday, and Senator Clarke is in the Chair when the contest begins. It is understood tonight that telegrams have been sent to the Vice President, urging his attendance. A few days ago Mr. Marshall said he would come if an emergency threatened, but not otherwise.

The danger feared from Clarke's presiding is that when the motion was made to adopt the old rules with an amendment providing for cloture, he might decide the motion out of order on the ground that the rules were already in force. That would leave advocates of the measure no recourse but appeal, and this would precipitate a vote that for the time being would be final without permitting debate.

BALL PARK SHUTS STREETS.

Federal League Asks Right to Close Two Thoroughfares.

President J. A. Gilmore of the Federal League applied yesterday to the Board of Estimate for the closing and discontinuing of West 143d Street and West 144th Street, between Lenox Avenue and the Harlem River, so that the league could build its Manhattan Park. The application was referred to Chief Engineer Lewis.

It cost the backers of the Federal League $1,250,000 to acquire the property for the new ball park, success of the venture hinging on the closing of the streets. There will be a public hearing on the question Dec. 23, when objections may be made.

NEW HOME FOR INCURABLES.

Dr. Vibbert Lays Cornerstone in the Grand Concourse.

The cornerstone of the new home of the House of the Holy Comforters, Free Church Home for Incurables, was laid yesterday afternoon, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. William H. Vibbert, President of the Board of Trustees of the home. The new building is at the corner of 196th Street and the Grand Concourse, which was decided upon as a location when it was found that the home was expanding too fast to occupy the old building at Riverside Drive and 139th Street.

This is the second time since its foundation in 1879 that the Free Church Home for Incurables has had to move on account of its increase in size. The present site on Riverside Drive was taken when the first building at 149 Second Avenue was found insufficient.

The government of the home is by a Board of Trustees, of which the Rev. William H. Vibbert is President. Other members of the board are the Very Rev. William M. Grosvenor, D. D., the Rev. E. M. Stires, D. D., Beverly Chew, Stanley W. Dexter, John C. O'Conor, J. Sanford Barnes, the Rev. Herbert Shipman, and George S. Brewster.

The active management of the home is under the control of a Board of Managers, of which Mrs. Henry W. Munroe is President, Mrs. Francis Rogers Vice President, Mrs. F. Taylor Gause Treasurer, Miss Caroline L. Morgan Secretary, and Miss Kneeland Financial Secretary.

SHIPLACOFF DAMAGES A CAR.

Assemblyman-Elect Breaks Door Closed to Him.

Accused of assaulting a trolley car, Assemblyman-elect Abraham I. Shiplacoff, the first Socialist to be voted into the State Legislature in Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in the Butler Street Court. Whether the newly elected legislator from the Brownsville district was asserting the rights of the downtrodden common people in his alleged attack upon a part of the rolling stock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company did not come out in court. He merely pleaded not guilty to a charge of malicious mischief, and the hearing was set down for next Tuesday.

Shiplacoff was arrested on Thursday night at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues. A centre-door car of the St. John's Place line had stopped in front of the Long Island Railroad Station, and the Assemblyman-elect was about to board it, when the door was closed. Shiplacoff is alleged to have broken the glass of the door with his umbrella. On the complaint of the Inspector employed by the railroad company Shiplacoff was arrested and taken to the Bergen Street Station. He gave bail and was released. In court yesterday the Assemblyman-elect declined to talk about his arrest.

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PLEA FOR JAPANESE NOW IN CALIFORNIA

Baron Shibusawa Asks That Fair Treatment Be Accorded in Land Legislation.

OPPORTUNITIES IN CHINA

He Urges That This Country Combine with Japan in Developing New Republic.

The Japanese-American questions of the relations of the two nations in this country and in China were discussed frankly last night by Baron Eiichi Shibusawa and Willard D. Straight at a dinner given in honor of the Japanese financier by Drs. Johichi Takamine and Toyokichi Iyenaga at Sherry's. After admitting that the questions presented problems, each of the speakers was positive in his opinion that the problems could be solved in justice and benefit to both countries. No question, they agreed, should cause disturbance between the nations. The striking point of their agreement was that the Japanese already in this country, especially those in California, should receive less discriminating treatment than at present.

An issue was drawn at the dinner between Oswald G. Villard and Morgan Shuster. Mr. Villard pronounced the pacifist opinions, and suggested that the money appropriated for two battleships a year, $80,000,000, be spent by this Government in an effort to bring about peaceable settlement of international problems, with the immediate end in view of organizing a Pan-Pacific congress to meet on some island in the ocean between Japan and the United States for the discussion of questions affecting the East and the West. Mr. Shuster spoke strongly in favor of military and naval preparedness—for Japan as well as the United States—and said that the two nations should stand together for honest against "criminal" powers. He attacked Mr. Villard's views. Mr. Straight in his speech agreed with Mr. Shuster that both countries should be prepared, but said that it was not then the time to talk of battleships, but of the questions opened by Baron Shibusawa.

The California Situation.

The Baron spoke in Japanese, but his address was translated by M. Zumoto, his secretary. Baron Shibusawa said:

"I want to take advantage of this opportunity to make reference to the Japanese-American relations as affected by the situation in California. I beg you to understand that we Japanese are not in any way unaware of the difficulties, constitutional, economic, and otherwise, which exist in America in connection with the California question. We do not wish to be understood as demanding the solution of that problem as we would wish it to be solved. We are ready and willing to meet you half way, so that this important question may be settled in a spirit of conciliation and friendly understanding.

"There prevails a certain misconception which confuses the question of the treatment of the Japanese in California with the question of Japanese immigration. The two questions are distinct. That relating to immigration is settled by a gentlemen's agreement between Japan and the United States, and, as you all know, Japan has adhered to that agreement. No fresh emigration to America has been allowed. That restriction of emigration was not pleasant to the Japanese people, but as the Government has pledged the honor of the country, the people are now willing to abide by the terms of the agreement, and, therefore, there is no complaint as to the restriction of prohibition of Japanese immigration into America. That question is out of consideration as long as the agreement is in force.

"The only question before us now is that of the treatment of Japanese already legally residing in California. We object to the discriminating treatment resulting from the land legislation in California. The question of this treatment is the only one presenting any difficulty, and it is a question well worth the calm and wise consideration of both nations concerned.

Future Industries in China.

"Another question that will come up is what will happen after the war with regard to the possible expansion of the economic activities of this country. In whatever way the war is ended, America is going to take a more and more leading part in the financial and industrial activities of the world. New York will become the headquarters of the world. We, as a commercial nation, will also find scope for our commercial and industrial activities, and each of our nations will find scope in China.

"The question arises whether the coming together of the two nations will mean hostile rivalry or friendly co-operation. Hostile rivalry will be fatal, and there is no reason why it should come. The two nations of Japan and the United States are so situated that we should be able to work together for each other's benefit. Japan is near China, and we understand the Chinese better than you—or think we do. We have trained many skilled mechanics and foremen who are valuable in China. You cannot be sure that mechanics and foremen from America would get along with Chinese workmen, and besides it would be expensive to put them in China, whereas ours can go there at little expense.

"America, on the other hand, has capital, experience, and energy, which, with our two advantages, should make our two countries able to co-operate successfully against the competition of the world. I see profitable fields for both nations in China. I see an opportunity to bring two types of civilization so close together that nothing will be able to disturb their relations."

Willard Straight Disagrees.

With few preliminaries, Mr. Straight attacked both of the questions put forward by the Japanese.

"With regard to the treatment of Japanese in the United States," he said, "we should face the fact of the California situation and give the Japanese in that State fair treatment. They are entitled to be there and it is no more than right that we should give them the treatment to which they are entitled. It is unfair to the Japanese for us to express words of friendship unless we can show the friendship we express.

"About China, I think I can assure Baron Shibusawa that there will be no hostile rivalry over there. We have mutual friends who have tried to create trouble between Japan and the United States, as they did between Japan and Russia, but I do not think that there is further danger from that source. John Hay, when Secretary of State, enunciated the policy of the open door for China, and Secretary Knox, his successor, in his dollar diplomacy, was only endeavoring to carry out in a practical way the policy of Secretary Hay. Upon this policy Japan and the United States can co-operate.

"Co-operation must be the keynote of the future. It is to the interest of Japan that China should be developed by the powers of the world in co-operation. There will be friction, of course, but the lessons of the past have been learned and the friction should not cause problems too difficult to solve."

Mr. Straight referred to the opening up of China by the six powers as an example of what co-operation should be. He also advanced the idea of Frank A. Vanderlip that the Eastern countries had at least an equity in the money now coming into this country, which, he said, should be invested in the East according to the plans of Mr. Vanderlip's "new corporation" for the purpose.

The other speakers were Dr. John A. Finley, Dr. Albert Shaw, Don C. Seitz, and Edward J. Wheeler.

Baron Shibusawa was the guest of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt yesterday at Oyster Bay. George W. Perkins and Clarence H. Mackay were also present. The Baron stopped for a visit to Mr. Mackay's place at Roslyn, L. I., on the way to Oyster Bay.

FIRE SHOTS IN DRUG RAID.

Two Alleged Narcotic Peddlers Caught in Brooklyn.

Three detectives, members of the Narcotic Squad, were sent to Brooklyn by Police Commissioner Woods last night to stop the drug traffic which was reported to be in progress in the vicinity of the Flatbush Avenue extension. One of the complaints came from a woman, who signed herself as "Heartbroken Mother," and who informed Commissioner Woods that her son was being ruined by drug fiends.

Detectives Graham, Johns, and Laffan stood at the Flatbush Avenue extension for not more than a quarter of an hour, when they saw two men attempting to make sales in the shadow of doorways. They followed them to Fleet Street and Myrtle Avenue, where Detective Johns tried to arrest one of them. His prisoner broke away, however, and ran back to the Flatbush Avenue extension, where he was caught, after Detective Johns fired two shots in the air to stop him.

The other man was caught by Detectives Graham and Laffan at DeKalb Avenue and Navy Street. Both were taken to the Adams Street Station, where they said they were William Duncan of 707 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, and Charles Williams of 212 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. They were charged with having narcotics in their possession.

TO FREE CASSIDY AND WILLETT SOON

Queens County Boss and Politician Who Bribed Him to be Paroled Next Month.

EACH HAS SERVED A YEAR

State Board to Give the Two Convicts the Benefit of Minimum Sentence.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—William Willett, Jr., who was convicted of offering a bribe for a Democratic nomination for a Queens County Supreme Court Judgeship in 1911, and Joseph Cassidy, convicted of receiving the bribe, probably will be paroled by the State Parole Board at its meeting Dec. 14, Judge John B. Riley, State Superintendent of Prisons, said tonight. The paroles will become effective on Jan. 15, 1916, when the men will have served their minimum sentences.

Judge Riley, who is an ex officio member of the Parole Board, said the law providing for minimum and maximum sentences was intended primarily to shorten the sentences of convicts who deserved it. Willett and Cassidy, he added, had been model prisoners.

Willett was charged with having paid $25,000 to Cassidy for the nomination as candidate for the Supreme Court. Cassidy had been a Democratic leader in Brooklyn and it was alleged had been told that he could select a man for one of three newly created Judgeships in the Second District.

Willett and Cassidy were sentenced to serve not less than one year or more than a year and six months and each fined $1,000. Their convictions were affirmed by the Court of Appeals on Jan. 12, 1915. Both are in the Great Meadow Prison, to which they were transferred from Sing Sing.

PERKINS FILES ACCOUNTING.

Shows Association Spent $45,207 to Beat Constitution.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—George W. Perkins filed with the Secretary of State today the statement of expenses of the association to defeat the Constitution. He wrote that he filed the statement voluntarily, having been advised by counsel that he was not required by law so to do.

No contributors' names are given and the expenditures are set forth as follows:

Newspaper advertising	$36,542
Printing	1,620
Clerk hire and envelopes	1,873
Postage	5,037
Telegrams	135
Total	$45,207

William E. Fitzsimmons, attorney of the Association to Prevent Corrupt Practices at Election, who was at the office of the Secretary of State at the time the statement was received, said that it did not comply with the requirements of Section 548 of the election law in that it failed to give details of the items. The law requires that the names of the persons to whom payments were made, the amounts paid to each, and the purposes of the payments be set forth in full.

Dr. C. E. De M. Sajous Recovering.

Dr. Charles E. de M. Sajous, senior editor of The New York Medical Journal and widely known for original research in his profession, recently underwent a serious operation, according to an announcemet made in the current number of the publication he directs. The publishers say that, notwithstanding the severe shock of the operation, Dr. Sajous is now doing well.

Miss Coline Ingersoll Operated On.

Miss Coline Ingersoll, daughter of Colin Macrae Ingersoll of 167 East Seventy-first Street, underwent an operation for appendicitis on Wednesday at the New York Hospital. She is said to be progressing favorably. Miss Ingersoll was a débutante of last Winter, and is well known in the younger set.

CALLS BUS LINE BID FAKE.

Lawyer Accuses Fifth Avenue Coach Company of "Acceleration."

Counsel for the rival motor bus concerns and a few citizens interested for and against the newest proposal of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, appeared yesterday before the Board of Estimate and discussed at length the revised bid for a franchise.

Bainbridge Colby, who with William R. Willcox appeared for the New York Motor Bus Company, called attention to the fact that counsel for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which owned 40 per cent. of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, had appeared to oppose the bid sent in by that company last Summer, while the coach company itself was now submitting a revised proposal.

"Such tactics," he said, "would provoke a reprimand from a more strict tribunal. It is palpable that the bid of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company is a fake and the old game of acceleration is being worked."

William D. Guthrie, counsel for the Interborough, threw back the accusation of "acceleration." He produced a letter written by Poland Conklin, President of the New York Motor Bus Company, to the Allied Real Estate Interests, in which it was asserted that the Interborough was using its influence to get citizens to go before the board and protest against franchises for new motor bus companies.

Henry G. Schneider, a school teacher, expressed fear that the successful bidder would sell out to the unsuccessful, and thought that the Board of Estimate should include in the franchise a prohibition of such a deal.

Borough President Matthewson of the Bronx showed that for the last two years the Fifth Avenue Coach Company with its 10-cent fares had ben making a net profit of 12 per cent. He did not see, he said, why with 5-cent fares it should not make 6 per cent.

The hearing was then declared closed.

CHARGES SENT TO WHITMAN.

Findings on Diamond Factory Fire Criticise Industrial Board.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—State Senator Robert R. Lawson of Brooklyn placed before Governor Whitman today a copy of the finding of Coroner Wagner's jury, based on an investigation by District Attorney Cropsey of the recent fire at the Diamond candy factory in Brooklyn, in which twelve lives were lost.

Senator Lawson requested the Governor to study the finding before taking action concerning confirmation of the present industrial commissioners by the Senate. The commissioners, who are severely criticised in the report, were named by the Governor after the adjournment of the 1915 Legislature and their appointments have not been confirmed.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Dec. 3, (via London.)—The statement of the Reichsbank issued today shows increases in metal stocks, Treasury certificates, and notes on other banks of 99,809,000 marks, of which 500,000 marks were gold; discounts and Treasury paper, 4,996,000 marks; loans, 2,094,000 marks; securities, 3,211,000 marks, and note circulation, 234,544,000 marks. The deposits decreased 135,500,000 marks.

FACTORY OWNERS FINED.

Thirteen Accused of Violating Safety Appliance Regulations.

As a result of an extensive campaign against fire hazards in the factories of the city thirteen persons were arraigned yesterday on the charge of violating regulations relating to smoking and safety appliances. Six men and one woman appeared before Magistrate Frothingham in the Yorkville Court. All but two were fined from $5 to $20, the others obtaining an extension of time in which to comply with the law. The woman was Miss Imperior Brigantl, who employs thirty-four persons in a factory at 205 East Seventeenth Street. She pleaded guilty to having an inadequate fire alarm apparatus.

Six factory owners were arraigned in the Harlem Court before Magistrate House. They were all charged with having failed to provide proper fire exits. Two were fined, one was held for trial, and the others were granted short adjournments. The Magistrate declared that he was going to take drastic action in the future. Those he fined were Louis Cohen of 409 East 102d Street, $20, and Charles H. Hart of 157 East 128th Street, $25.

DELEGATES PROBE 'SUMMER BASEBALL'

Harvard, Yale, and Princeton Committees Making Broader Eligibility Rules.

The two days' conference of the Eligibility Committees of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton began last night at the Yale Club for the purpose of formulating a new code of rules which will take a broader view of the Summer baseball problem and will also make a uniform standard of amateurism between the three universities. It is not likely that the findings of the committee will be announced for some time, as there are so many suggestions to be offered and discussed that they will be carefully considered before a final code is drafted.

The committees were closeted for several hours last night, and refused to give out anything concerning their deliberations. The Princeton delegation includes Professor Howard McClenahan, H. B. Fine, W. E. Green, H. Henry, Professor C. W. Kennedy, and M. Taylor. The Yale delegation includes Professor Robert N. Corwin, Fred Allen, George Case, C. P. Day, John Field, Henry Hobson, and John Kilpatrick. Harvard's delegation is headed by Dean Le Baron R. Briggs, who is also President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

There is a strong likelihood that as the result of this conference the three colleges will adopt a plan which will permit college athletes to play Summer baseball under the direct jurisdiction of the college authorities. This means that students may play for their expenses with the teams at various Summer resorts, but will not, of course, be permitted to ally themselves with any of the minor league clubs identified with organized baseball.

If a new code of rules is adopted which would permit Summer ball under certain conditions, it is believed that the result will be that the Yale players who voluntarily withdrew from Yale athletics because they played last Summer with a team at a Summer resort on Long Island will be reinstated. At the time that Legore, Milburn, and the other players gave up their amateur standing, both Harvard and Princeton requested the Yale authorities to permit these players to return to the game, but Yale took the position that the men had technically violated the amateur rule at Yale and would have to be barred from playing.

Under the new rules these men, it is believed, may be reinstated, and if so, Captain Milburn will again lead the baseball team. It is significant that although Milburn withdrew from the nine some weeks ago, no successor has been appointed. If Legore is reinstated, he will not only be a big aid to the Yale baseball team, but also to the football eleven next Fall.

College opinion has been divided for many seasons on the Summer baseball question, and the authorities believe that the time has arrived to settle the question for all time. Several colleges throughout the country have permitted Summer baseball for several seasons without any apparent ill effects to amateurism. Flagrant cases have come out at other colleges from time to time, but it is expected that a uniformity of rules and a broader interpretation of the subject will prevent many of the complications concerning amateurism which have come up in the past.

It is planned to have each university exercise full control over its own athletes on the amateur question, they to be responsible only to their own university and not to any of its rivals. It is the object of the eligibility conference to eliminate, if possible, the necessity of one college protesting the athletes of another college.

If each athletic committee had a thorough understandmg with its own men, protests would be unnecessary. It is admitted that the Yale players did not play Summer ball in any spirit of professionalism, but they did violate the technical rule, although they did it at the advice and permission of one of the Yale coaches.

It is understood that whatever rules are formulated at the meeting of the eligibility delegates now in session here must first be referred back to the athletic authorities at the three institutions before being finally adopted. This move on the part of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, it is believed, will lead to a broader interpretation of the amateur rule when the National Collegiate Athletic Association meets here at the end of this month. This organization includes more than 100 colleges, and for many years it has been grappling with the Summer baseball question. Following the example of the three colleges now in session here, it is likely that the national body will take important action on the question.

TWO HILL-AND-DALE RUNS.

Van Cortlandt Park and Jamaica to be Scenes of Races.

Despite the fact that only four teams and one individual have entered for the senior Metropolitan cross-country championship to be run over the six-mile course at Van Cortlandt Park today, one of the best contests over hill and dale in two years is expected. Hannes Kolehmainen and the Irish-American A. C. will defend the titles they won last year.

The Millrose A. A., Yonkers Y. M. C. A., and New York A. C. are the clubs which hope to wrest the laurel from the Winged Fistites today. Each of these three organizations has unusually strong teams, but they appear to lack strength enough to cope with the great combination of the Irish-American A. C. The New York team two weeks ago ran away with the Metropolitan junior title, and, with Hugh Honohan added, should make a fine impression. Mel Sheppard is counting on the even balance of his squad to overthrow the Irish club's representatives. He has Nick Gianakopulos, Willie Kyronen, and Charles Pores as the foundation of his team, and all three of these men undoubtedly will be close up to the victor.

Twice this year, in the ten-mile championship and the Derwick modified marathon, Gianakopulos has run Kolehmainen almost to the ground. He was beaten in each event by small margins, and over the hills of Van Cortlandt he can be counted upon to give the Finn another hard battle.

Russell Springsteen of the Yonkers Y. M. C. A., who two weeks ago annexed the junior championship, and Gaston Strobine, New York A. C., are others who will be in the running all the way. George Holden, the Yonkers veteran, may be one of the runners up.

At Jamaica, Long Island, on a course that measures about two and a half miles, the day and evening high school cross-country championships will be decided. Thirteen teams are entered in the day-school competition and five in the evening high division.

THREE-CUSHION RECORD.

De Oro Runs String of 50 in Thirty-five Innings.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Alfredo De Oro established a new world's record at three-cushion billiards tonight when he ran 50 points in thirty-five innings. The previous record was thirty-six innings for the 50 points, made by Frank Day of New Orleans in a match with De Oro at St. Louis in 1907.

De Oro's record was made in the second block of his match tonight with August Kieckhefer of Milwaukee. The latter tonight scored 35 points in thirty-four innings and had a high run of 3. De Oro's high run was 6.

The match began yesterday, and the totals for the two blocks are: De Oro, 100; Kieckhefer, 63. The final block will be run off tomorrow night.

Joe Carney, at Denver in 1912, ran 50 points in thirty-one innings, but as it is said that this was not accomplished in a championship match, De Oro's record, made in an offical match for the world's championship, will stand until broken in a similar contest.

Winners with the Cue.

Joseph Mayer defeated Welker Cochran in an exhibition 18.2 billiard match at Maurice Daly's Academy last night by a score of 300 to 210. Mayer made an average of 12 12-24, and Cochran, 8 18-24. The high run of the match also went to the credit of Mayer, who made 80, and his next best effort was 48. Cochran made high runs of 64 and 38.

Two games were played in the English billiard handicap at Doyle's Academy yesterday. J. Rayne defeated J. Bartlett, 150 to 139, and Rayne also won from J. Harrison by 130 to 124.

At the Brooklyn Billiard Hall last night A. E. Hall, playing 125, defeated Charles E. White, a former National Class B champion, playing 250, by a score of 125 to 218 in the 18.2 handicap billiard tournament. Hall made an average of 3 11-88, and high runs of 16, 12, and 10. White averaged 5 28-38, and made high runs of 35, 27, and 19.

In the billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy last night W. Boyle won his game in the first division, defeating G. Hall by a score of 50 to 46. Boyle's runs were 6, 5, and 5, while Hall had runs of 5, 5, and 4. In the second division G. P. Lunsden defeated E. Stone, 50 to 38. Lunsden's best runs were 9, 5, and 4, and Stone's, 5, 4, and 3.

Hutchinson to Coach Purdue.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 3.—It was announced here tonight that Ralph F. Hutchinson has been engaged to coach the Purdue University baseball team next Spring. Hutchinson played football and baseball at Princeton University and has had some professional baseball experience.

Harvard Cross-Country Captain.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 3.—A. R. Bancroft of Newton, Mass., was elected captain of the Harvard cross-country team today.

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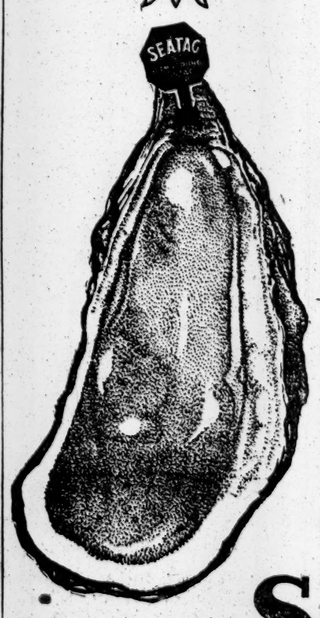

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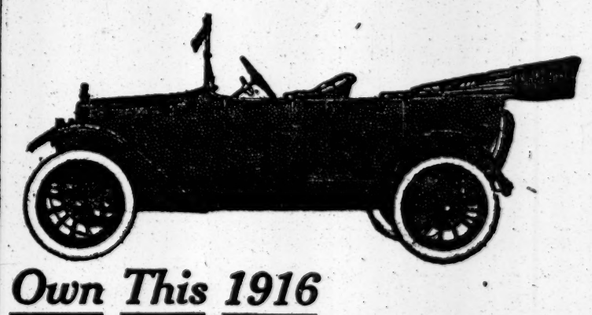

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W. M. JOHNSTON AND MISS BJURSTEDT PLACED AT TOP IN TENNIS RATING—FOOTBALL

JOHNSTON RANKED FIRST IN TENNIS

Champion Leads Williams and McLoughlin—Miss Bjurstedt Heads Women's List.

William M. Johnston, the California racquet wielder and national title holder, is rated as the leading lawn tennis player in the United States. R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, champion of 1914, is second on the list of the leading ten. Maurice E. McLoughlin, former champion, occupies third place and Karl H. Behr of New York is fourth best player. Johnston and C. J. Griffin, the Pacific coast team, lead in the doubles ranking, and Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, indoor and outdoor national champion, holds the premier position among women.

The rating of the leading men and women players of the United States was the subject of a long discussion yesterday at the annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, at the Waldorf Hotel, following the reading of the report of the Ranking Committee which consisted of Walter L. Pate, Chairman; Walter Merrill Hall, and Frederick C. Inman. The work of placing the first twenty-five women players was performed by Mrs. B. F. Briggs, Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, and Mrs. William H. Pouch.

There was considerable difference of opinion as to the relative merits of Johnston, Williams, and McLoughlin, as the members of the Executive Committee were divided in their views, and it required a deal of persuasion to secure a majority report on the adoption of the findings of the Ranking Committee. While McLoughlin was supported for No. 1 position the only other real candidates were Johnston and Williams.

Champion Johnston's record showed four days of play in championship form, when, in the course of the "all-comers" at Forest Hills, Behr, Griffin, Williams, and McLoughlin were vanquished by him, a remarkable record. The remainder of his season's play, however, was bordering on the mediocre, and his defeats by Pell, Niles, and Byford were expected to cause the champion to be ranked no higher than second.

While the players to be included in the "select ten" are the subject of considerable discussion, the rating of the first three was of paramount interest, and the official report is likely to come in for considerable criticism. Most Western experts and critics placed Johnston first, and many ranked McLoughlin above Williams. In the East sentiment largely favored Williams for the premier position and Johnston second, although not a few believe that the Comet's record for the season was superior to that of the title holder.

Johnston's greatest claim to No. 1 position was his victory in the national championship. During the season he defeated Williams, McLoughlin, Behr, and Church, among the first ten players. In addition, he counted among his victims Clarence J. Griffin, twice; Robert Le Roy, R. C. Seaver, and Harold H. Hackett, a total of eight victories over players of class. He was defeated by Williams twice, McLoughlin, Pell, Niles, and Heath Byford, totaling six defeats. His record, therefore, stands nine wins and six defeats, which on the face of it would seem to preclude the possibility of placing him No. 1.

Williams won the Newport invitation, clay court championship, defended successfully at Seabright, challenged unsuccessfully at Longwood, and was semi-finalist at the national championship. He defeated Johnston twice; McLoughlin, Church, and Murray, each twice; a total of seven wins over players ranked among the first ten in 1914. In addition to these he defeated Niles, Griffin, Wallace Johnson, Gardner, Mathey, H. C. Johnson, Bull, Hall, Inman, and Beekman. These wins with the one over the first ten men total eighteen victories over players of class. The exchampion lost to McLoughlin twice, Johnston in the nationals, and Griffin, for a total of four defeats.

McLoughlin won the International Exposition championship, defended successfully at Longwood, and was finanlist in the national championship. He defeated Williams twice, Johnston, Behr, and Alexander in the leading ten; Strachan, W. E. Davis, Carlton, R. Gardner, Niles, Pell, Inman, Vosdell, Throckmorton, and Beekman, making a total of fourteen victories, against which the records show that the Comet was defeated by Williams, Johnston, and Behr, a total of three defeats; making McLoughlin's record against players of class fourteen wins and three defeats.

It was expected that Mrs. May Sutton Bundy would give Miss Bjurstedt a close contest for first honors among the women, especially in view of the fact that she had a victory over the national champion to her credit. The committee, however, decided that there was insufficient data to work on, and failed to rank the former international champion. Mrs. Marshall McLean is placed second on the list. The official announcement of the ranking of the players will be announced at 11:30 o'clock this morning at the office of President Robert D. Wrenn.

The members of the Executive Committee took up several important matters to be acted upon at the annual meeting, which will be held in New York on Friday, Feb. 4 or 11, 1916. The date will be decided later. A Nominating Committee was appointed to prepare a ticket for the annual election, and several minor changes were made in the constitution and by-laws.

Owing to the war, no action was taken on the Davis Cup matches and international competition was not discussed out of courtesy to the nations engaged in the European struggle. Appropriate resolutions on the death of Anthony F. Wilding were drawn up by Craig Biddle of Philadelphia and will be forwarded to Australia.

The following members of the Executive Committee were present: Robert D. Wrenn, President; A. L. Hoskins, Vice President; Richard Stevens, Treasurer; Edwin P. Torrey, Secretary; C. Frederick Wagner, Craig Biddle, George T. Adee, and Watson M. Washburn.

Owing to the absence of Palmer E. Presbrey of Boston, the report on public parks tennis was not made. It was expected that a plan would be submitted for the consideration of the National Association to encourage tournaments in public parks throughout the country. The failure of Mr. Presbrey to attend marks his first absence from executive committee meetings in twenty-five years.

Columbia Athletic News.

Four new candidates for the Columbia basket ball team reported to Coach Harry A. Fisher yesterday at practice, increasing the squad to five full teams. Ecky Calder, forward on last year's team, and who was chosen for the All-American five while a student at St. Lawrence University three years ago, will report early next week. Healey, another member of the year's football team and a basket ball substitute last season, and Jack Wagener of the 1913-14 five, will also report in a few days. The new men yesterday were Joseph Sprung, Louis Place, Raymond Katz, and Jerome Newman.

A. B. Adler, a senior, has been chosen Captain of the Columbia gymnastic team, and has ordered practice three days a week. He will call a mass meeting to restore the sport to the prominence it had on Morningside Heights a few years ago, and a schedule will be drawn up within a few weeks.

Columbia's soccer team will play Yale this afternoon in New Haven in its last game of the season. The Blue and White eleven is hopelessly out of the race for first place, although victory today would put Columbia ahead of Princeton and Yale.

Millrose A. A. Secretary Dies.

Millrose Athletic Association lost one of its most active members when Robert E. Sears, its Financial Secretary, died at his home, 413 West 158th Street, early yesterday morning. Mr. Sears was a young man who had become quite an enthusiast in athletics and aided in building up the interests of amateur sports among the employes of the Wanamaker Store in New York from which the membership of the Millrose Athletic Association is drawn. His remains will be transferred today to Victor, Ontario County, N. Y. He is survived by his wife and a son. The funeral will be held tomorrow.

SINCLAIR NOT OWNER.

But President Gilmore Admits He May Buy New York Club.

It was denied yesterday at the Federal League offices in this city that Harry F. Sinclair, owner of the Newark Club, was also the owner of the New York club, which is to have a park on Manhattan Island. James A. Gilmore, President of the league, said that Sinclair was not the owner of the New York Federals at the present time, but he intimated that there was nothing in the way of Sinclair purchasing the New York Club.

A telegram was received from Sinclair, who is still in Chicago, but Gilmore would not say that it was a denial by Sinclair of the story which is alleged to have been given out regarding his being the backer of the New York Feds. He gave only a glimpse of the telegram, showing the name Baker, but whether this had reference to the Home Run King he did not say. "Sinclair," he remarked, "will be in this city tomorrow, and then you can ask him all the questions you want."

The Federal League adheres to the position which it has assumed that there must be no syndicate baseball, still there is the belief that Sinclair will own the New York Club, partly due to the fact that he has always wanted a club in this city.

It is pointed out that while he may not yet be the actual owner of the club, he may hold a minority interest in the club which would approximate ownership through the fact that he would be the largest individual stockholder. This no doubt violates the spirit of the rule that there shall be no syndicate baseball, but it will not be of vital consequence as long as Sinclair is able to dispose of his Newark holdings before another playing season begins. The Federals assert that the league owns the New York Club. This was said at the time of the announcement of the location of the proposed park. When asked for particulars regarding the sale of the property, the answer was that it was controlled by the Federal League.

The Federal League yesterday made formal application to the Board of Estimate to close the two streets, 143d and 144th, which run through the property selected for the new ball park on Lenox Avenue. James A. Gilmore asked that there be speedy action in the case. Ordinarily it takes about a week to get a decision on such a matter. If the full time is taken, it means that the decision will not be handed down until just before the league is ready to break ground. The Board of Estimate set Dec. 23 for a hearing.

George Gore, who was an outfielder for the Giants from 1887 to 1892, visited John B. Foster yesterday. In comparison with the big salaries of the present day, he said that when he played with the New Bedford team he received $35 a month. One pitcher, the highest priced ball player on the team, received $150 a month.

DOG SHOW IN RESTAURANT.

Seventy-five Pets in Ring at Bustanoby's—Pomeria Wasp Best.

More than seventy-five dogs took part in the regular fortnightly matinée exhibition of toy dogs, held yesterday at Bustanoby's, Sixtieth Street and Broadway.

There was a greater variety of breeds than at any of the matinée shows held this Autumn, and the competition in the various classes was close and interesting. Mrs. Henry Hills of Bradford, England, acted as official, and her decisions were popular.

In the Pomeranian class, which Mrs. Hills's specialty, Miss Marion Kennedy's Pomeria Wasp received the blue in the winners' class. The same owner also obtained the reserve with champion Light of the Light. The former is one of the finest Poms seen this season. It weighs about three and three-quarter pounds in good coat, and wonderfully close to type.

There was a fairly representative class of Pekingese. The blue for the winning dog went to Mrs. Ludlow's Kisses, with Mrs. Mooney's Nala Ling of Cabbossee as reserve. Mrs. Aronstein took both prizes with her successful Chihuahuas, Capita receiving the blue and Rabbit the reserve. These two dogs are the best of their breed in this country, and since their arrival from Mexico have cleaned up all the ribbons at the various shows.

In the puppy classes Mrs. Van T. Dyer's Drewsdone Owney McGinty, a typical little English bulldog, carried everything before it. Owney McGinty is only 4 months old, but it is a perfect miniature of the bulldog type, and has wonderful conformation. It is white, with brindle markings, and has the screw tail, flat muzzle, with heavy shoulders and plenty of bone.

The "best-dog-of-the-show" honors went to Miss Marion Kennedy's Pomeria Wasp, which has previously taken the honors in the classes for the breed. The prize for the "best" of the opposite sex was won by Mrs. Jacobus's Little Miss Figgit.

AGED "PEKE" WINS RIBBON.

Vi Sin of Alderbourne Surprise at Pekingese Match at Martinique.

Preliminary try-outs and matches preparatory to the regular annual Pekingese show to be held next month at the Plaza Hotel took place yesterday at the Hotel Martinique. Nearly one hundred dogs were exhibited before the judge, Mrs. Haley Fiske, a number of them newcomers, and recent arrivals from England.

The feature of the exhibition was the many victories won by entries from the kennels of Mrs. A. M. Holland, Vi Sin of Alderbourne, an old champion imported from England a few years back. It was reported that Vi Sin had deteriorated and gone back in coat, but the entry took all the prizes in classes in which it was entered. The dog was shown by Mrs. Holland's kennelman and virtually against her wishes. Mrs. Henry Baxter's Techak of Arcady was second to Vi Sin of Alderbourne, but was beaten in the winners' class by Mrs. Holland's Tow Wong for the reserve.

The same owner also took the blue with Chinky Sin, for the American bred dogs. In the class for bitches, Miss M. Horne landed first prize with Tsai of Berwick, the reserve going to Mrs. Baxter's Glenwood Nancy.

Puppies were strong in both sexes. In the bitches' division, Mrs. Jenny A. Cochlin showed a handsome little dog named Piti Sing, which won the blue.

The Martinique trophy for the best American Pekingese in the show went to Mrs. Holland's Tow Wong.

Cycle Sprint Races at Garden.

New York's week of bicycle racing will get under way tonight in Madison Square Garden. Sprint and middle distance races will be run off. All of the professional riders entered in the six-day grind, which starts tomorrow night a few minutes after 12 o'clock, are engaged in tonight's medley. The chief attraction will be three motor paced races of ten miles. The riders will be Champion Victor Linart, Bobby Walthour, Georges Seres, Clarence Carman, and George Wiley. Joe Fogler, Marcel Dupuy, and Percy Lawrence are matched for a mile sprint, best two heats out of three. The balance of the thirty-four six-day riders will be seen in a mile handicap and a five-mile open. Amateurs have been provided for also and a half-mile handicap and two-mile open races will find eighty of them engaged.

Fourteenth Regiment Games Tonight.

The Fall games of the Fourteenth Regiment will be contested in the regimental armory at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, tonight. Seventeen events will be contested, among them being two open contests, a two-mile N. C. A. bicycle race, in which Eddie Goodwin will ride from scratch and a one-mile open relay scratch race for the championship of Brooklyn.

Six teams will start in the relay contest and the final leg of the race will bring together Ballestier for the Knights of St. Antony, Hauser for Loughlin Lyceum, Marks for the Central Congregationals, Feurstein for the Presentation Club, and Harry Martin for the Smart Set A. C. In the regimental events will be seen such stars as Frank Zuna, winner of the Brockton Marathon; Lush, Lemberg, Blush, Stevenson, Neil, Politzer, La Rose, Davis, and Hauet Haureter.

Xavier Five Defeats Minuet.

The Xavier basket ball team won its eighth straight victory last night on the Xavier court when it defeated the Minuet by a score of 47 to 31.

WOMEN GOLFERS CAN NEVER EQUAL MEN

Famous British Player Describes Disadvantages and Nature-Regulated Conditions.

Harold A. Hilton, the former British golf champion and one of the foremost amateur players in the world, has compared the woman and man players. He says the former have not the physical attributes of the men and that nature precludes a woman from playing a game in which any degree of physical force is necessary as well as a man. The comparison of the woman's disadvantages was due to a remark made to Hilton shortly after he had played his memorable match with Miss Leitch, when a friend said, "If these women go on improving at the rate they are doing at present, they will soon be nearly as good as you men." Hilton in discussing this phase of golf said:

"Women golfers will never be as good as the men. This cannot be as long as woman is woman and man is man. Nature absolutely precludes a woman from playing a game in which any degree of physical force is necessary, as well as a man. They have not the physical attributes necessary for the playing of forceful games, and, moreover, they are not gifted with the fine muscular touch of the male being.

"The touch of the average woman may be lighter than that of the average man; but it lacks those cat-like properties which are the gift of the male—properties which represent the combination of power and touch which is essential in the playing of all games, even the comparatively gentle and least forceful of games—billiards. I have heard people solemnly assert that if ever women took to billiards seriously they would be surely to surpass men at the game than men, if only on account of their more delicate touch; but you will never find a professional billiard player to indorse this view. Woman may have the more delicate touch in the sense that it is more gentle, but it fails in muscular application, and that is why the fair sex have not the same command of the club as the male being has in the playing of the more delicate shots in golf.

"It is in this department of the game that, in my opinion, the man holds such an enormous advantage. His muscular touch enables him to play a certain class of shots with ease, while the lady player is always striving hard to accomplish a similar result. This disparity is not, by any way due to the fact that the man is the cleverer exponent of the two; it is simply the result of the difference in the physical attributes. There are limitations to a man's power in the playing of strokes at golf, but there are even greater limitations in the case of the fair sex, and the whole question, when discussing the relative merits of the golfing man and the golfing woman, resolves itself into the argument as to which of the two sexes has taken the greater advantage of the attributes which Nature has presented them with. That is an argument upon which it is well-nigh impossible to express a view; but I do not think that at present there are greater possibilities in the way of improvement in connection with the game of the fair sex than in the game played by the stronger sex, as there is always the probably of some superathletic woman making her appearance in the realm of golf and producing a game some strokes per round better than the best lady player of the present day, while in men's golf we would appear to have nearly approached the limit of excellence, as it is a little difficult to imagine any human being playing the game in a more successful manner than Vardon, Braid, and Taylor when at their best.

"Women golfers are at a serious disadvantage as compared with men, in many ways, and most of these disadvantages are in relation to physique, as they are weaker in every department of the human frame, and this comparative weakness means lack of stability and balance, and although I have seen it stated that women are more elegant when playing the game than the male golfer, this is an opinion with which I do not agree, as the man has an infinitely better balance in the upward swing of the club. Moreover one has only to compare the photographs of the sexes at different times in the finish of the swing of a golf club to realize this. Where is the lady golfer to be found whose upward swing can compare with that of Mr. Ball in the matter of balance? And, again, can one name a member of the fair sex who can be said to finish the swing with the same elegant degree of control that Harry Vardon exhibits? They do not exist. Woman's great saving grace in this question of elegance is the habiliments she wears. Feminine fashions aid her in hiding inelegant actions in the lower part of her anatomy. The majority of women golfers attired in the garb of boys would appear extremely inelegant players. On the other hand, the addition of a skirt would add greatly to the attractiveness of the methods of many a man, and it may be said that an extremely long skirt will cover quite a multitude of the sins of inelegance.

"If there is one portion of the human anatomy in which a woman is stronger than another—at least, comparatively stronger—it is in the forearm, and when she is called upon to apply her strength in any exceptional degree, it will invariably be noticed that it is the forearm which she will bring into requisition. This especially applies to the playing of the game of golf. Some lady golfers who have developed short swings trust almost entirely to the strength of their forearm in obtaining length. On the other hand, there are some who rely upon the exceptional freedom of joint which the average woman enjoys. With this exceptional freedom and lissomeness she can perform feats which the average man cannot hope to emulate.

"The woman athlete has one great advantage over mere man. She may not be as muscularly strong, but there is never any great risk of her falling through being muscle bound, and I have known many male golfers who have failed sadly at the game through that very doubtful gift of nature, overmuscular development. This can never be a woman's fate; her handicap lies in the power of exceptional freedom and a certain lack of the muscular power necessary to control that freedom. Omitting the question of the work on the greens, in which the matter of comparative physical application should not materially apply, I consider that the most reliable and the strongest part of a woman's game is in the work from the tee. She does not drive anything like as far as the male golfer. She has not the strength of muscle or sinew to accomplish this, but her natural restraint of action enables her to apply full pressure in the playing of a shot in which the ball is teed up clear of the ground. In playing through the green she is not particularly successful with her wooden clubs, unless the ball is lying more or less teed up. She cannot supply sufficient "nip" to the shot to get the ball away from an indifferent lie. The successful playing of such strokes requires strength of hand and fingers, and that is the prerogative of man and not of woman.

"The iron play of lady golfers cannot be considered their strong point; in truth, one would be inclined to suggest that it represents the very weakest of their armory of strokes. They are comparatively successful in playing full shots with an iron club, mainly for the reason that in such situations they can swing the club freely. It is when they come to play the class of iron shot which requires muscular control of the club, and best may be termed as forcing" methods with the hands and fingers, that they are proved to fall sadly. From a physical point of view few lady players are capable of playing those shots as a man plays them and as they should be played in order to obtain the best results.

"I think it is a difficult matter to compare the golf played by women with the golf played by men, as in a sense the game which the two sexes play bears very little similarity in that it is played by two very different standards of physique, and whether it is the man or the woman who has taken fullest advantage of the varying gifts which nature has endowed them with is a point on which I do not feel in a position to set myself up as an authority."

FOOTBALL BAN AT CARLISLE.

Indians Will Not Be Allowed to Play Intercollegiate Games.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Carlisle team will not be a contender in future intercollegiate football games, as a result of a decision by Secretary of the Interior Lane today after a conference with Commissioner Sells of the Indian Service, and Superintendent Lipps of the Carlisle Indian School.

Secretary Lane held that in the future football must be subordinated to the educational features of the school, deciding that while the game could be continued, it would be impossible for the team to make the showing that it should in the intercollegiate games, owing to the large number of men now being educated in industrial and manufacturing establishments.

It developed that of seventeen Carlisle Indians employed last year in one of the automobile factories, thirteen were on the team, or had been on previous teams. All returned to the school during the football season at a sacrifice of educational opportunity as well as of wages.

COLUMBIA SWIMS BEST.

Watermen Defeat City College in Tank, 37 Points to 16.

Columbia University defeated the College of the City of New York swimming team in the C. C. N. Y. natatorium last night, 37 points to 16. Vollmer and Lee of Columbia won their events in easy fashion after they had competed in the relay race. The best contest of the night was in the fifty-yard race, in which Herbert of Columbia just nosed out Bosworth of C. C. N. Y.

Columbia took first and second in the plunge, but C. C. N. Y. came back in the dive, in which event Liebner of the City College easily defeated the other contestants, and his teammate, Klemes, secured second place.

In the water polo game Columbia defeated the City College team by the score of 23 to 0. Moquin and Cooper scored two touch goals each, and Noble threw goal. The most of the defensive work of Columbia was done by Lee and Rosen. For the City College, Schroeder, Kerkes, and Babor displayed the best form. The summaries:

800-Foot Relay.—Won by Columbia, (Herbert, Walker, Lee, Vollmer;) C. C. N. Y., second. Time—12 3-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by D. Liebner, C. C. N. Y., with 89 points; I. Klemes, C. C. N. Y., second, with 79 points; A. Moller, Columbia, third, with 78 points.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by P. Herbert, Columbia; D. Bosworth, C. C. N. Y., second; F. Peters, Columbia, third. Time—0:27 1-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by H. Vollmer, Columbia; J. Howay, C. C. N. Y., second; M. Cohn, Columbia, third. Time—2:54.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by M. Roy, Columbia, with 65 feet 6 inches; M. Levie, Columbia, second, with 65 feet; W. Jones, C. C. N. Y., third, with 60 feet.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Lee, Columbia; H. Rogers, Columbia, second; H. Schenberg, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—1:03.

WATER POLO.

Columbia.	Position.	C. C. N. Y.
Moquin	Right forward	Clendennin
Cooper	Centre forward	Auerbach
Wallach	Left forward	Schroeder
Van der Water	Right back	Rudolphy
Noble	Left back	Kerkes
Rosen	Goal	Babor

Touch goals—Cooper, 2; Moquin, 2. Thrown goal—Noble. Substitutions—Columbia: Cannon for Van der Water; C. C. N. Y.: Karston for Schroeder, Smyth for Clendennin.

A PRINCETON SWIM RECORD.

Freshmen Clipp Off Two-thirds of Second in Defeating 'Varsity.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 3.—The Princeton University record for the 200-yard relay swimming race was broken tonight when the freshmen in a meet with the varsity clipped two-fifths of a second off the former record. The meet was won by the varsity, 33 to 19. The freshmen, however, presented a strong team and all the races were closely contested. The summary:

Relay Race.—Won by freshmen. Time—1:49 2-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Brereton, 'Varsity; Friessell, 'Varsity, second; A. Anderson, 1919, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Lester, 'Varsity; Green, 'Varsity, second; Ill, freshman, third. Time—0:26 2-5.

Plunge.—Won by Kinnard, 1919, distance, 69 feet; Norris, 'Varsity, second.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Burchenal, 'Varsity; Lester, 'Varsity, second; Holden, 1919, third. Time—0:59 4-5.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY.

American and Canadian Champions to Play Series for Trophy.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the biggest international amateur hockey series in the history of the sport, when the St. Nicks, American hockey champions, and the Montreal Stars agreed to play for the Art Ross trophy. The Canadian team is the holder of the Ross trophy, emblamatic of the amateur championship of the Eastern Division of the Dominion.

The agreement reached between the American and Canadian champions calls for a series, the best two out of three games. The first will be played in the Montreal Arena a week from today. The second will be played in the St. Nicholas Rink, this city, the night of Dec. 18th, with the third game, if necessary, to be played on the local ice surface on Dec. 20.

The St. Nicks, in addition to winning the Amateur Hockey League championship last season, defeated the pick of the Canadian teams, which came here to play. Cornelius Fellowes of the St. Nicholas Rink tried to arrange a series for the Ross Trophy last season and it was not until yesterday that the matter was definitely arranged for this season. The American champions are confident of bringing the coveted trophy to this country. They have been practicing for several weeks and have practically the same team which carried off the Amateur Hockey League championship last season. Ellis, Hobey, Baker, Trimble, Varnochan, Fox, and the other players have shown fine form in their practice at the St. Nicholas Rink and the followers of the champions are looking to see them make an even better showing than they did last year.

Boys' High School Shooters Win.

Recording the next to the highest score turned in this season in the Whitney trophy subtarget competition of the Public Schools Athletic League, the riflemen of Boys' High School yesterday defeated the Manual Training High representatives on the former's range by a score of 270 to 268. Earlier in the season the Erasmus Hall team made 275 bullseyes, and these figures stand as the record. Stollwick, Pisciotta, Schilleppi, and Yeager of the winning team made perfect scores. The summary:

Boys' High School—Plattner, 31; Stellwick, 35; Golden, 34; Schweitzer, 33; Pisciotta, 35; Schilleppi, 35; Hallmak, 31; Yeager, 35. Total, 273.

Manual Training High—Peterson, 33; Hale, 33; Hankoff, 34; O'Reilly, 33; Nelson, 33; Sahlin, 34; Bernet, 35; Wahlstrom, 33. Total, 268.

Boxers Well Treated in West.

The statement by Charley Leonard, the New York boxer who competed in the recent tournament at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, that he had been poorly treated while in San Francisco, has roused a protest from the other amateurs who accompanied him to California. Representing John Gaddi of the St. Bartholomew Club and Meyer Perkel of the Educational Alliance, William Spengler, former amateur heavyweight champion, yesterday reported to Secretary-Treasurer Frederick W. Rubien of the A. A. U. that the treatment accorded the boys was excellent. As to the "tin medals" that Leonard said were awarded to the winners, Spengler stated that solid gold medals, with diamonds inlaid, were the prizes for the victors. Leonard has declared his intention of becoming a professional.

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EAST AURORA'S BIG FOOTBALL TEAM HERE

Boys Practice at Washington Park for Game with Hamilton Institute Today.

The first intersectional schoolboy football game New York has had in ten years will be played at Washington Park, Brooklyn, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, when the Hamilton Institute eleven will be the opponent of the high school team from East Aurora, Ill. East Aurora is considered the best team in Illinois and Hamilton ranks high among the prep schools in this vicinity. The boys from the Middle West have not been defeated in two years.

The East Aurora squad of thirty arrived here yesterday morning and were accompanied by several East Aurora rooters. The boys are at the Hotel Endicott and extensive arrangements have been made for their entertainment while they are in the city. The team practiced at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, but the lads were closely guarded and no one was permitted to get a peek at them while they were practicing.

For high school boys the team is big and heavy. Four of the players weigh 180 pounds each and half a dozen are over 6 feet tall. If they have as much football knowledge as they have brawn there is an exciting afternoon's work in store for Hamilton today. Before the curtain of mystery was drawn around the schoolboys yesterday they warmed up with forward passes and punting practice. They showed much skill at throwing the ball around and expect to show the eastern schoolboys a few new tricks at heaving forward passes. The team is coached by Shale, who used to play with North Dakota.

The captain of the East Aurora team is Albert Pike, full back, who has been playing on the team four years. He weighs over 180 pounds, and is 6 feet 2 inches tall. Pike is the star player of the backfield, and East Aurora expects him to be a big factor in today's game.

Hamilton had their last work out yesterday at South Field against High School of Commerce, and the coaches spent most of the afternoon in running through the formations which Hamilton will use today. The teams know little about each other's type of playing and the outcome is problematical. The Western boys are confident of victory, as they know considerable football.

The game has aroused much interest among high schools hereabout and there will be a big crowd out to see the contest. It is the first time a Western school team has played in New York since Hyde Park of Chicago came here about ten years ago and ran up more than 100 points against the Boys' High School team. The line-up will be as follows:

Hamilton.	Position.	East Aurora.
Cann	Left end	Stevenson
Mulcahy	Left tackle	Risley
Merrall	Left guard	Mercer
Peters	Centre	Matthews
Darrah	Right guard	Baker
Parks	Right tackle	Hadsen
Mason	Right end	Hanny
Crovat	Quarter back	Babcock
Clapp	Right half back	Slater
Formosa	Left half back	O'Grady
Stackpole	Full back	Pike

The officials will be: Referee, Walter Okeson, Lehigh; umpire, David L. Fultz, Brown; field judge, Ed Thorp, De La Salle Institute; head linesman, Harry Fisher, Columbia.

NOTED FOR THE SCHOOLBOYS.

The high school soccer championship will be concluded next Saturday, when De Witt Clinton will play Commercial High School on the latter's field in a match which will decide whether the New Yorkers will finish in second place or be tied for the position with Erasmus Hall in the event of a tie. Should Clinton be defeated Erasmus Hall will retain possession of second place. Curtis High School has won the championship with a total of 15 points, having won seven games, tieing another, and losing only one. The standing of the league follows:

Schools.	Won.	Tied.	Lost.	Pts.
Curtis	7	1	1	15
Erasmus Hall	5	2	1	12
De Witt Clinton	5	2	1	12
Evander Childs	5	1	3	11
Commercial	2	5	1	9
Manual Training	2	3	4	7
Morris	2	1	6	5
Commerce	2	1	6	5
Townsend Harris	1	3	5	5
Boys'	1	1	7	3

An intersectional soccer football match may be the result of Curtis's victory. Dr. Daniel D. Feldman, Principal of the Queens School, in receipt of a letter from Holyoke (Mass.) High School authorities inviting his team to play the winners of the Connecticut Valley Soccer League championship. It is probable that the Massachusetts boys' challenge will be accepted.

The great activity of the Public Schools Athletic League is reflected in the number of boys who have participated this Winter in the standing broad jumping in conjunction with the annual class athletics. In the twenty-eight schools of Manhattan which competed in the sports, 17,807 boys, representing 626 classes, took part. In the Bronx 7,611 boys made a bid for the P. S. A. L. medals, representing 16 schools and 304 classes.

Brooklyn has almost as strong representation as Manhattan, 16,347 boys going through the jumps as students of 46 schools and 642 classes. In Queens 4,320 boys of 8 schools competed. In the Fall the chinning exercise division of the class athletics is disposed of, and in the Spring the track branch will be cleared up.

The basket ball competition for the borough championship of the elementary schools is drawing to a close. Two games remain to be played in the lower district of Manhattan, and when these games are contested the borough title will be decided when the downtown lads oppose the winners in the uptown district round robin. The remaining games, according to the P. S. A. A. schedule, is as follows:

Manhattan—Dec. 6, P. S. 64 vs. P. S. 19, at P. S. 19, senior; Dec. 9, P. M. 62 vs. P. S. 64, at P. S. 188, junior.

Brooklyn—P. S. 50 vs. P. S. 44, at P. S. 188, junior; P. S. 122 vs. P. S. 44, at P. S. 188, senior; P. S. 168 vs. P. S. 43, at P. S. 50, junior and senior; Dec. 9, P. S. 50 vs. P. S. 188, at P. S. 188, junior; Dec. 13, P. S. 43 vs. P. S. 84, at P. S. 50, junior and senior; Dec. 16, P. S. 136 vs. P. S. 84, at P. S. 50, junior and senior; P. S. 50 vs. P. S. 168, at P. S. 43, junior; P. S. 122 vs. P. S. 168, at P. S. 43, senior; P. S. 44 vs. P. S. 43, at P. S. 168, junior and senior.

Play for the evening high school basket ball championship will get under way next week, with games scheduled between Harlem and New York Evening High; Stuyvesant Evening Trade School, and East Side Evening High, and Brooklyn and New Lots Evening schools. The dates for these matches will be selected to suit the convenience of the teams.

Notre Dame Traveled 7,074 Miles.

Notre Dame's 1915 'Varsity football team created a record for traveling this year that has seldom if ever been equaled in the history of the sport. The team covered just 7,074 miles in traveling to complete the schedule of this season, and the eleven has passed through no less than twelve different States. The Notre Dame team has played as far east as West Point, on the Hudson River; as far west as Lincoln, Neb.; as far north as either Omaha, Neb., or South Bend., Ind., and as far south as Houston, Texas.

The team made a splendid showing during the season just closed, and their playing was all the more remarkable because the eleven was a traveling team, only three games of the season's schedule being listed for decision on Notre Dame's home grounds.

Notre Dame traveled to West Point, a distance of 1,688 miles for the round trip, and scored a victory over the Army by the score of 7 to 0. Later the team visited Nebraska and opposed the Creighton eleven in a game at Omaha, which resulted in a victory for Notre Dame by the score of 42 to 0. This contest entailed a journey on the part of Notre Dame of 1,106 miles. These journeys pale into insignificance, however, when compared with the traveling of the eleven last week to Austin, Texas, where they played the Texas State representatives.

SPORTING EVENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
To-Night
MOTOR PACED SPRINT RACES
6-Day Race Starts Midnight Sunday

SAM LANGFORD BEATEN.

Harry Wills Defeats Boston Boxer in Ten-Round Bout.

Harry Wills, the New Orleans colored heavyweight, easily outpointed and outfought Sam Langford of Boston in the ten-round bout last night at the Harlem Sporting Club, 135th Street. The Southern boxer is a fast and clever performer for a man of his weight, and throughout the entire ten rounds, except at intervals when Langford forced him against the ropes, he gave the Boston boxer a lesson on the scientific points of the game. Wills won the honors in seven of the ten rounds; two were even, and one—the ninth—went to Langford.

Langford continually kept after his opponent, and getting Wills on the ropes would send over hard blows to the face and body and then clinch. This was Wills's one weakness; for when Langford did get him in this position, he was unable to protect himself.

As the bout progressed, however, Wills managed to keep the Boston boxer off with a stiff left hand jab, and when Langford forced him to the ropes, he met the Boston "Tar Baby" with a hard right hand blow, which he sent straight to the jaw.

For the first three rounds Wills was easily entitled to the honors. He stood solidly in the centre of the ring and met his opponent's rushes with stiff left and right hand swings, and these blows sent Langford's head back noticeably. In the third session Wills scored with a left to the face. The blow caused Langford to leave himself open, and the New Orleans boxer landed a hard right to the jaw which sent Langford across the ring. The gameness on the part of the Boston colored boxer made the bout interesting.

In the ninth session Langford shook Wills up with two rights to the jaw, landed in overhand fashion, and this made the Southerner more careful. In the closing round, both made a whirlwind finish, but Wills, by keeping his left hand continually in his opponent's face landed more effectively and cleanly, and the final bell found him a winner by a large margin.

FAST BOUTS AT CITY A. C.

Mike Stark Wins Final Bout in 145-Pound Division.

Several keenly contested amateur bouts kept members of the City A. C. at their West Fifty-fourth Street club house until long after midnight this morning. More than a score of contests were staged, and there was not an idle moment in any of them. The preliminaries were productive of better boxing than the finals, but the deciding contests were by no means uninteresting.

In the final of the 135-pound class, Walter Kothe of the Paulist A. C. tried desperately to knock out G. Mengeulus of the Greek-American A. C., but he had to be content with the judges' decision after three rounds. Kothe knocked the Greek boxer down in the first round, and had him on the verge of taking the count, but the fall ended the session and saved Mengeulus from an early defeat.

Mike Stark, formerly a track star of the Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association, created a favorable impression in the 145-pound division when he came through to a victory in the final against G. Bory of the East Side House. This tilt went the limit of three rounds, and it was only the superior generalship of Stark that enabled him to conquer the East Sider. The Young Men's Hebrew Association representative kept away from Bory's heaviest punches, boxing him at long range and doing much damage with a straight left.

The best contest of the tournament brought together Bory and P. Ryan of the Morningside A. C. in one of the semi-final bouts of the 145-pound class. From start to finish Ryan and Bory stood in the centre of the ring exchanging punches, and Bory's advantage was so small that many thought Ryan had won.

Charles Beecher, brother of Willie Beecher, the east side professional lightweight, was the victor of two hard-fought bouts in the 115-pound class. In his first engagement he won after three rounds from A. Orris of the Educational Alliance, and in his second bout he scored over his classmate, B. Volger. The summary:

108-Pound Class, Semi-finals.—A. Berkewitz, New West Side A. C., defeated Joseph Cortez, unattached, by three rounds judges' decision. G. Etcell, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Fritz Eisenstadt, New West Side A. C., three rounds judges' decision.

115-Pound Class, Preliminaries.—A. Granatelli, unattached, defeated H. Schlesinger, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; Thomas J. Quinn, Christ Church, won from C. Spielman, Christ Church, by default; B. Volger, Educational Alliance, defeated R. Castellano, Brownie A. C., in three rounds, bout stopped by referee; Charles Beecher, Educational Alliance, defeated A. Orris, East Side House, three rounds, judges' decision. Semi-final—Granatelli defeated Quinn, three rounds, judges' decision; Beecher defeated Volger, three rounds, judges' decision.

125-Pound Class, Preliminaries.—W. Dressler, East Side House, defeated W. Sheridan, Glencoe A. C., one round; stopped by referee. J. P. Hartnett, Union Settlement A. C., defeated J. Fleishman, East Side House

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THE GERMAN WAR LOANS.

The cable announced yesterday that the subscriptions "paid in cash" on the third German war loan were 10,452,600,000 marks, or 86 per cent., while the amounts advanced by the loaning institutions were 639,700,000. The percentage in cash and the number of subscriptions are larger for each loan, and are admirable evidences of the universality of the German sentiment in support of the German cause. The separate subscriptions for the third loan were 3,551,746, for the second 2,691,060, for the first 1,177,235. The number of small subscriptions also is constantly larger. Thus the applications for 2,000 marks or less for the third loan are 2,983,799, for the second 2,113,220, for the first 926,059. In his speech on the third German war loan Dr. HELFFERICH touched upon this point thus:

> At the time of the first important payments on the second war loan the loans of our loan institutions exceeded the sum of 1,500,000,000 marks. Since then this sum has long ago dropped below one billion marks. Of the loans made by the loan institutions not more than 536,000,000 marks consisted of advances for payments on the second war loan. This sum has in the meantime been reduced to 292,000,000 marks. This is not much more than 3 per cent. of the total of nine billion marks which has been up to today paid in on the second war loan. They (our enemies) spread abroad with an obstinacy which simply will not be taught better the assertion that our war loans are simply nothing but artifice. * * * This systematic and continued depreciation of our financial power, this libeling of what goes on in Germany, has done us endless damage.

The doctor proceeded along this line respecting the savings banks, showing that their deposits had increased in the first half of 1915 1,500,000,000 marks, and that the savings banks themselves had contributed to the loans 1,800,000,000 marks. Since July their condition had improved, so that with twenty billions of marks deposits, their funds are intact and their position stronger than before the war. Similar statements were made regarding the other banking institutions. There is no discount from the patriotism disclosed. Germans are rallying to the support of the Fatherland in a manner rivaled only in France, and worthy of imitation in England, where the contrast is painful. The corresponding classes of British workmen are not putting their money into the savings banks and subscribing to the loans. British accounts say that they are buying gem rings, coming to work in automobiles, and rioting with unaccustomed frequency. Waste comes out of the taxpayers, of course, an economy by the State is the last thing that the wage earners of England want. This week there is a strike by colliers, who have no grievance except that non-union workers are employed, being satisfied with the wages. The contrast is in Germany's favor, and can but inspire anxiety regarding England's outlook in peace, however it may be in war. There have been great subscriptions to German war loans, no less than $443,500,000 in subscriptions above $250,000. In England the rich have been even more generous, the British subscriptions having been as conspicuous for their size and fewness as the Germans for their smallness and number. On the comparison the record favors Germany in this respect.

The explanation is less reassuring for the Imperial cause. Apparently the banks are advancing smaller portions of the loan subscription because there is so much "cash" in the form of notes outside the banks, so that everybody has money to spare. Dr. HELFFERICH's remark that each German loan has been issued at a higher price and that the German quotations are rising while other quotations are falling is ingenuous. The facts are so, but there are other facts, the chief one being that German prices are made in Germany and good only in Germany. Gold payments are made to foreigners by other countries, although among themselves paper circulates as in Germany. Theoretically, gold payments have not been suspended by nations maintaining foreign trade. Germany is relieved from the necessity of sending gold abroad, and the gold in German banks might as well not have been mined. The German confidence in German paper may be as great and deserved as the German officials contend, but the world does not share it. Every price Dr. HELFFERICH cites is subject to the discount indicated by the fact that 4 marks are worth less than 80 cents instead of 96 cents. With that correction the prices officially given are adverse rather than favorable. The "cash" which Germany supplies to its citizens the Government must take from the taxpayers, and there is a point at which it will no more sustain soldiers in the field than citizens at home. If Germany insists upon trading on German prices and in German money its relations with the world will cease, whatever the success of its arms. We know how it is because our Government was compelled to enact that obligations payable to it at the Custom Houses should be in gold. Germany's Generals can win no victory against economics, however cunning German finance. World relations are necessary to a solvent Germany, and it is losing world confidence.

Dr. HELFFERICH even jests about the statement that there is no depreciation in the franc or the pound, but only in the bill of exchange. His hearers laughed loudly at his quotation of RIBOT's statement, "There is "no depreciation in our credit; there "are simply difficulties in paying." The difference between the cases is that England and France are paying despite difficulties and that Germany has stopped real payment of taxes and obligations until after the war. Germany proposes to conquer its solvency.

On this head the official words of the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury are worth quoting:

> If GOD gives us the victory, and with it the possibility of shaping the peace according to our needs and our vital necessities, then we may not, along with all factors, forget the question of costs; we owe that to the future of our people. The entire future manner of life of our people must, so far as is in any way possible, remain freed and be liberated from the tremendous burden which the war is piling up. The inciters of this war have earned for themselves the leaden weight of the billions; let them, not us, carry it through the decades.

Germany wishes to collect a second indemnity on a scale which would disarm her opponents more effectually than before. But the case is different. The world did not perceive the bearings of the first indemnity. The world has witnessed the use made of it, and is in a mood of protecting itself against the like upon a greater scale. Germany has lost more than the world's financial confidence. Germany has lost the world's moral confidence. That is a factor of peace rather than war, and Germany will find that her triumph in war, if attained, will be barren in peace. Almost the whole commercial world is against German arms. The entire world will be against German commerce in peace on the basis of what is being done in her name by her Generals and financiers alike.

VAGUE AS YET.

Mr. CHARLES D. HILLES, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has talked with fifty of its fifty-three members about Republican "Presidential preferences" in their States. The usual edifying if barren fact emerges. Many hold that Mr. Justice HUGHES would be the strongest candidate, but his course as to his nomination in Nebraska is thought to show that he won't accept the prize. ELIHU ROOT has many friends, has them even in Western States wont to sniff at everything of New York. It is perfectly safe, highly respectable, and entirely noncommittal as to one's real choice for President to praise men believed immune from the lightning.

In spite of the catalogue of Favorite Sons, BORAH, BURTON, CUMMINS, and so on, there is no evidence of a wide and strong Republican feeling for any candidate. Local "booms" may be spread and cultivated in States contiguous to or far away from their native soil, but as yet the preliminary flourishes and canvasses stir scanty interest. In a few days the date of the Republican National Convention will be settled upon by the National Committee. The place is inevitable. And by the time the first Presidential primaries are held interest may have quickened. The war and its foreign and domestic corollaries have abated partisan ardor. It is to be feared that the meeting of Congress will breed altogether too much of that more or less suspended bitterness. But there is no visible bitterness among Republicans. As yet the prospects of candidates are vague, rosy visions. In the next few months will Republicans make up their minds?

MR. PERKINS'S SPHINX.

"Colonel ROOSEVELT is enrolled as "a Progressive, and I do not be"lieve he will ever change," says Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS. Mr. PERKINS has had rich opportunity to study Colonel ROOSEVELT, one of the most various, subtle, interesting, and multiplex of men and politicians. To Mr. PERKINS he is an immutable Progressive. Yet how can a Progressive progress if he is anchored to a party, a name, a collection of principles, good, say, in 1912 but subject to addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, to change which is the life of man and parties? Just as a standpatter Republican was a Bourbon, a Tory, in 1912, so a permanent Progressive may be a Tory and a Bourbon in 1916.

Mr. ROOSEVELT was transformed from a Republican to a Progressive. Why does Mr. PERKINS hold that the Colonel may not be retransformed from his present political state or status into a progressive Republican? The worship of forlorn hopes is no part of the character of that sagacious listener to public opinion and gauger of opportunity. Besides, the people must rule. If the majority of the Progressives are trooping back to the Republican fold, why, save not to disappoint Mr. PERKINS's loyal expectation, should Colonel ROOSEVELT linger unreconciled outside?

Has Mr. PERKINS pondered the symbolical suggestion of that "sculptured "figure, with an Egyptian motive, "looking sphinxlike into the future," which Colonel ROOSEVELT so much admired in a Manhattan studio? For the moment Colonel ROOSEVELT is to Mr. PERKINS and some other admirers, students, critics, opponents, himself the Sphinx. He keeps the brethren guessing. But perhaps his riddle is not as unintelligible as Mr. PERKINS seems to find it. At least some of us may guess that Mr. PERKINS guesses wrong. Yet the guess of Mr. PERKINS is creditable to him, even if it be wrong. It shows his faithfulness; yet how can Colonel ROOSEVELT be true to himself, to the law of his self-development and the condition precedent of Progressivism, if he can't move; move toward Republicanism should that be popular and progressive?

PROMOTING EFFICIENCY.

Addressing the National Civil Service Reform League, President Emeritus ELIOT of Harvard, says a Philadelphia dispatch in yesterday's TIMES,

> in criticising what he termed the inefficiency in public service, called particular attention to the Post Office Department. He declared that to change all the high officials of that department once every four years, or whenever the national Administration passed from the hands of one political party to another, was to violate every principle of sound administration.

A Washington dispatch in yesterday's Sun reads in part thus:

> New York will have a Democratic Postmaster within two weeks, said Senator O'GORMAN today.
>
> That's all.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

The verdict of guilty returned by the Federal jury in the case of KARL BUENZ, agent of the Hamburg-American Line, and the three employés of that line, will be received by the country with a far deeper and more general satisfaction than usually attaches to a jury's finding even when the trial is of universal interest. The interest here was universal and the result deeply satisfying, because with the exception of the enforced recall of the Austrian Ambassador this is the first instance in which the protest of the American people against acts perpetrated on our soil in the interest of a foreign Government and in violation of our laws has come to definite achievement. The conviction in this case is notice to all concerned that, in the words of Assistant Federal District Attorney WOOD, "the "laws passed by Congress must be "obeyed and respected." We have been much too tolerant, we have complacently put up with offenses against our laws, with innumerable unneutral acts, with criminal conspiracies. As the public impatience and the public resentment have increased, the wonder has grown why something was not done about it. Something has now been done and the conviction in this case is a good augury for the outcome in other like procedures; it is at least due notice that we have not forgotten the purpose for which our laws were enacted, that the soil of the United States is not a free field for operations in the interest of European belligerents.

It is to be kept in mind that these defendants were found guilty of violating our municipal law; under the form of the indictment and the ruling of the court no offense against international law or against our neutrality was involved. The charges on which conviction was secured were that these persons had obtained port clearances by making false manifests, and that thereby the records of the Government, to which these manifests were transmitted, had been falsified. To be sure, the rulings of the court and the contentions of counsel that the sending of supplies from this port to German warships at sea was no violation of our neutrality must not be extended by any process of reasoning beyond the limits of the facts in this case, for it is obvious that persistence in such practice might make the Port of New York a naval base for a belligerent Government. It will be recalled that the British ships of war cruising on patrol service in nearby waters were not supplied from any American port, and there was a loud outcry when it was reported that a small quantity of beef and some newspapers had been sent out to one of those ships from this port. The ordinary operations of commerce are one thing, the establishment of a naval base is quite another.

This case is on all fours with the proceedings already begun, without much progress having been made, in the cases of the persons under arrest for acts and conspiracies directed against American factories engaged in the making of munitions of war. In the one as in the other class of offenses our laws are violated and violated in the interest of a belligerent power, with the intent to favor and promote the war operations of that power. Proof of the violation of our laws was sufficient for the court and jury in this case. Intent was plain, but that question was irrelevant, and the defense that the acts complained of were committed under the orders of a foreign Government was naturally held to be without merit. Even if such a defense could be admitted for the consideration of a jury its advantage would be more than doubtful, for we have had altogether too many exhibitions of the purpose to override our laws and make them subordinate to the laws of some other Government. The authorities, whether Federal or State, now engaged in preparing evidence for further prosecutions will be encouraged, we should suppose, by the result of this proceeding. There ought to be reasonable expedition in their undertakings. Now that a good beginning has been made against this class of offenders the public will demand that the work be continued until verdicts have been had and penalties imposed sufficient in number and in weight to be really deterrent. These offensive and dangerous practices will not be stopped unless we stop them.

AN EFFICIENT NAVY.

The articles contributed to The North American Review by Rear Admiral BRADLEY A. FISKE have undoubtedly conveyed to the minds of their readers a new and clear idea of what efficiency means in a navy and of the comparative uselessness of a navy without efficiency. It is safe to assume that the number of persons ready to read carefully such illuminating articles as these is much larger now than it was a year or so ago. Realization of the importance of adequate defense to a country is growing in the United States. Still, to most of us a fleet is merely a group of warships and tenders of varying sizes, and nothing more. The measure of the responsibility which rests upon a fleet commander we can scarcely realize even after reading Admiral FISKE's lucid statements. The even larger responsibility borne by the superiors of the fleet commander we can hope to understand only in a general way. But understanding on those matters is larger now than it used to be.

It is not the business of the people of a nation to direct the actions of their armies and navies in a perilous crisis, or, for that matter, of their representatives in Congress. The responsibility then must rest upon the President and the commanders who have been chosen. But it is within the power of Congress, acting by the will of the people, so to prepare for adequate defense that the navy will always be maintained at a high point of efficiency and the land forces ready for mobilization. The faults of our navy, Admiral FISKE thinks, are due to our lack of a General Naval Staff, or an effective equivalent for such an authority. We have a Navy Department presided over by a civilian Secretary, the beginning of whose term of office must always be a period of bewilderment because of the conflicting influences with which he must deal. We have a General Board of tried and highly competent officers whose authority is too lightly regarded. We have a Naval College, controlled by experienced officers. But there is in existence now no general plan to be followed without delay in case of a sudden alarm of war.

Ships we can build, and we are building them. No navy has better officers. But an all-powerful, wholly competent controlling force to put ships and men to the best possible use for the defense of the country we lack. The services of all the great inventors and mechanical engineers in the world would not supply that deficiency in the hour of need. Admiral FISKE testified before the House Naval Committee last December that it would require five years to put our navy in a condition to fight effectively against an effective enemy. That was regarded as sensational testimony at the time. It was the expression of the sincere conviction of a naval commander of ripe experience who has won distinguished honors in the service. Perhaps it has already had some effect upon the direction of the affairs of the navy. It ought to have its full effect. If within five years from this date, the eve of the assembling of one of the most important sessions of Congress in the country's history, the American Navy is in a state of perfect efficiency, the movement for preparedness on sea will have succeeded. If we have trouble in the interim we shall have to make shift with what we have.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Joins All in One Condemnation.

GEORG BRANDES contributes to the December number of The Atlantic Monthly, under the title of "A Scandinavian View of the War," an article which for informative value ranks high among the best outgivings from distinctively literary men that have appeared since the great struggle in Europe began.

The three Scandinavian countries, he says, are all scrupulously neutral, not because they are without sympathetic leanings toward one or another of the belligerents, but because of the terrible consequences that would or might come upon such weak nations as they from seriously offending any one of the great powers or groups of powers. And not only are they neutral, but, for the same reason, their peoples are subjected to a censorship almost as severe as those in the countries at war. Only in the United States can there be free expression of opinion, even for men like himself.

BRANDES's own knowledge of how the Danes in North Schleswig have been oppressed by Prussian rule, full details of which tyranny, at once brutal and stupid, he gives, prevents him from favoring the German cause, but he asks how he, also knowing the conduct of Russia in Poland, can hope for the success of an alliance which joins the Russian Government with those of France and Great Britain in defense of human liberty and small nations. That is a difficulty that has been felt elsewhere than in Scandinavia.

With natural bitterness BRANDES points to the fact that if, half a century ago, the present antagonists of the Teutonic powers had acted on the high motives and noble principles they now profess, they would not have permitted, without even a protest, the dismemberment of Denmark by those same Teutonic powers—and there would have been today no Kiel Canal, with its fortified entrances, to add so materially both to the defensive and to the offensive strength of the Germans. As for "atrocities," BRANDES says in effect that in his opinion all the charges made by each of the contending nations against their enemies are true and all the denials false—a sweeping statement, based on his belief that war necessarily brutalizes all who take part in it, and that when once slaughter and destruction are held legitimate and even laudable, no limits can be placed on the extent to which both shall be carried.

Astonishment Itself Astonishing.

Among the dispatches which the Overseas News Agency—a name for the German Government in one of its activities—sent out this week was one conveying the ingenuous confession that "nobody in Germany understands why our enemies, after diplomatic defeats in the Balkans, coupled with military failures, have not yet begun peace negotiations." And to the confession was added the prophecy, equally ingenuous, that when the Imperial Chancellor addressed the Reichstag in regard to the possibilities of such negotiations, the ensuing debate would reveal to the German public, so much better informed than any other, that "the enemies of Germany, still blinded, believe in Germany's starvation, her economic prostration, and in similar illusions."

Just how widely such statements as these are accepted as true in Germany, just how many Germans sincerely think that the Allies are already beaten, it would be impossible for remote observers of the situation to decide with anything like certainty. Unless, however, a large number of them do so think and so accept, it would hardly be considered worth while, in the high military and political circles where the Overseas dispatches are prepared, to send out "news" of this sort. At any rate, the semblance of surprise that the Allies do not admit defeat and ask the victors for the terms on which peace will be granted is well maintained.

Its implication, of course, is that such peace rumors as may come out of Germany are based on the assumption that victory is already won or in sight, and that, therefore, the rumors are indicative of neither fear nor weakness. As the Allies have a belief at least as firm and sincere that they, not the Germans, are advancing to sure and complete success, it is evident that at least for some time to come the Allies will continue to astonish their foes by not throwing down their arms and standing humbly by while the German cartographers revise the map of Europe.

That everybody should thus be drawing, or pretending to draw, from the same facts conclusions diametrically opposite, throws a strange light on human logic—or is it on human honesty? The only note missing from the great world chorus is that of uncertainty as to the outcome of the war!

Are Oldsters Foolish and Snappy?

"Old men are generally silly or irritable, and the Lord preserve me from being silly; so I have decided to throw down a lot of burdens, among them a big salary."

Thus says, or thus is quoted as saying, L. M. BOWERS in explaining why he has retired from the position—and $30,000 a year—of executive head of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. And Mr. BOWERS made further remarks, vivacious, but not laudatory, about men between sixty and seventy who think themselves as young and brisk and bright as ever.

It is all very amusing, and all quite true, too—about some of the men who have reached the age he mentions. But there are so many exceptions to Mr. BOWERS's rule—of which exceptions his tirade against old men comes pretty near to proving himself to be one—that the inclination is strong to declare that just as many men under as over sixty are foolish and irascible.

No statistics are available or ever will be, but solid fact and frozen truth is it that age is not much, certainly is not altogether, a question of years. The doctors, or some of them, say that it is all a question of arteries, but that isn't so, either.

If Mr. BOWERS has luck—ill or good, according to opinion—his condemnation of the sixty-year-older will make him as famous as Dr. OSLER was made by what he says he didn't say as to the wisdom of asphyxiating all men at the age of forty, on the ground that they would be of no further use to the world or themselves.

Why Not Village Street?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was born in Greenwich Village in 1848, and would suggest that the name of West Fourth Street from the west side of Sixth Avenue to Thirteenth Street West be changed, say, to that of Village Street. Then we would not have the corners of West Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and West Fourth Streets for strangers in our "fair city" to laugh at.

C. R. MONCRIEFF.
New York, Nov. 29, 1915.

TO THE DREAMER.

(Not mentioning any names.)

Come! let us lay a crazy lance in rest
And tilt at windmills under a wild sky.
—*Galsworthy.*

I cannot help but love the knight who goes,
Unchampioned, derided by his foes
And friends, to seek the white star of his dream
In the black night. He only sees the gleam;
And, heeding neither laughter nor the sneers
Of sane complacency, his course he steers
Into the starless skies. Perchance for him
The gleam will never out of darkness swim.
Yet better, dream-possessed, to falter down
In failure than to snicker like a clown
Over the dream. God give us grace to see
The grandeur in the soul of errantry!

FLORENCE RIPLEY MASTIN.

BE PATIENT WITH BROADWAY

Repairs Now Being Made in the Best Manner Known.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The comments and complaints with respect to the condition of Broadway, between Forty-sixth and Fifty-ninth Streets, at a time when necessary repaving is being done, is an injustice to the Bureau of Highways under President Marks's jurisdiction. They are misleading, and are an unfair reflection upon those connected with the Department of Street Paving.

The Broadway Association conferred with these officials weeks before the plans for repaving were prepared, and, with the co-operation of business houses in the section named, agreed upon the most practical and feasible method of rushing the work on a thoroughfare which is one of the busiest in New York.

Police traffic officials were likewise brought into the conference, and it was agreed to repave one side of Broadway, thus permitting traffic north and south to use the other half. No other plan would have lessened the temporary disturbance.

The repaving done now under the new system requires the laying of concrete in place of stones, and means at least fifteen years longer wear and an improved roadway. Recently, Thirty-second Street was repaved between Fifth Avenue and Broadway under the new method, and a record was made in time and quality of work. This was secured by the co-operation of the Thirty-second Street Association and Borough President Marks.

No wise business man would spend thousands of dollars on temporary repairs to a street which is about to be permanently repaved. President Marks is a highly successful business man. He has handled the paving of Broadway in a most businesslike manner, and to the entire satisfaction of the Broadway Association, which represents the merchants and other business men of this important thoroughfare, also property owners.

DAVID ROBINSON,
Secretary, Broadway Association.
New York, Dec. 2, 1915.

An Anti-Vivisection Census.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am just in receipt of a communication from the New York Anti-Vivisection Society, signed Dianna Belais, President. This is a letter addressed to the physicians of New York State asking for answers to a series of questions in order to procure, as the letter states, a list of physicians of New York State who do not believe in vivisection. A second purpose in procuring the names of the physicians of New York State who do not believe in vivisection is also stated "in order to employ them."

What more flagrant insult could be offered to an honorable and learned profession? And yet the statistics thus obtained will doubtless be heralded as a great argument in favor of the cause of anti-vivisection. As a matter of fact, the great majority of these communications will indignantly find prompt committal to the waste basket.

J. RIDDLE GOFFE, M. D.
New York, Dec. 2, 1915.

Advantages of the Country School.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your warm and justifiable approval of Mr. Taft's address before the New York Teachers' Association suggests two more benefits that sprang from the scant but thorough education of the grandfathers and greatgrandfathers. First of all, it honored brains and gave them a chance. The overcrowded city schools of today, which set the pace, are compelled to deal with children in the mass. These children must perforce be graded, to handle them all; but this rough-and-ready system too often measures by avoirdupois and age rather than by mental capacity. Under the earlier mastery of fundamentals the writer, as a boy of 11 years, studied Greenleaf's Practical Arithmetic with young people of 17 to 15 years, who were then to be found in the common country schools during the Winter term and the temporary lull of farm work.

Noah Webster, who did more than any other American to settle and unify our speech by his dictionary, was equally potent with his blue spelling book, once in universal use and issued by the million copies. He correctly reasoned that a child can more easily master the less than the greater, and his spelling book, beginning with words of two letters, divided words of two syllables and more into their component parts. It was as much a mistake in those days to fail to pronounce each syllable as spelled as it was to spell incorrectly. The moderns sneer at it as the house-that-Jack-built method, but it produced a thorough and correct mastery of our mother tongue.

REUBEN H. SMITH.
Corona, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1915.

Kehillah and the Gary Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Monday, Nov. 29, a report of a meeting of the delegates of the Kehillah of New York City held on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 28, at the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, is headed as follows:

> The Kehillah Opposed to Gary School Plan—Jewish Community, in Resolutions, Condemns Various Features of the System.

This is not altogether correct. Neither the Gary nor any other system was mentioned by name in the resolutions we adopted at the meeting. Furthermore, we understand from Mr. Wirt that his modified Schedule D provides for a day of six consecutive hours, including the lunch hour, without any hiatus for religious or other instruction, either within or without the school buildings. We are of the opinion that there can be no objection to a schedule of this sort. Our objection is confined to a schedule that permits of a break in the school day which is to be used for purposes of religious instruction.

J. L. MAGNES, Chairman.
New York, Dec. 1, 1915.

Signaling by Auto Horn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

None of your correspondents has mentioned the greatest nuisance in connection with loud automobile signaling devices, and that is the use of the horn as a door bell. There are in my neighborhood three garages. Their entrance doors are kept closed, and the homecoming cars signal with their horns for admittance. This morning at 3:30 o'clock a car equipped with the brand of horn which is guaranteed to be heard a mile woke the entire neighborhood because the driver was too lazy to leave his seat.

The horn and the headlight were designed for country roads. The headlight has been dimmed by ordinance. Now let the horn be abolished for city use. If this were done drivers would be more cautious and accidents fewer.

AUDUBON.
Brooklyn, Dec. 2, 1915.

German Financial Comforts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The pathetic plea of O. J. Merkel may surely be allowed and full credit be given to Germany for "the careful plan and solid structure of her financing," and the "uncommon degree" of her "thrift and foresight," and for anything else that the German University League may care to claim on her behalf in the material order. Who will grudge him or the league such comfort as he or they may extract from these things?

But "what doth it profit—?" You know the rest.

THOMAS F. WOODLOCK.
Mount Vernon, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1915.

The Diagonal Path.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Twice recently you have printed communications objecting to pedestrians being expected to cross the street at the corner, on the plea that this involves the difficulty and confusion of looking out for danger from four directions before venturing forth. The plea simply implies the foolhardy blunder of crossing diagonally instead of at right angles, and overlooks the consideration that at the corner drivers are compelled for their own safety to look out for transverse vehicular traffic.

H. A. TODD.
New York, Dec. 2, 1915.

FOR ANOTHER KIND OF NAVAL BOARD.

One That Would Undertake to Deal Broadly with the Problems of Our Fleet and Reconstruct It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The late Professor J. Russell Soley, one-time Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in his book "The Blockade and the Cruisers," presents a sombre picture of the inefficiency of the navy at the outbreak of the civil war. First sketching the conditions then to be met, he writes:

> From the fact that the navy at this period was concerned with essentially living and growing science, it was important that its officers, above all in the senior grades, should be men of progressive minds and of energetic and rapid action. Especially was this the case when the navy found itself upon the threshold of a great war, in which every variety of naval operation was to be attempted, and every contrivance of mechanical art was to be employed.

Among the reasons adduced why the higher personnel in 1861 did not measure up to these conditions—which conditions exist in still more acute and manifold form at the present moment—are the following:

> The natural conservatism of a military body is exaggerated, and judgment becomes warped by tradition. The whole tendency of the navy has been to preserve traditions and repress individuality in junior ranks. Public opinion in the service has no leaders, for the leading minds are not destined, as in every other profession, to gravitate to leading positions. Men thought alike, talked alike, and acted alike.

Professor Soley wrote the above, and much more in the same vein, as an indictment of promotion by seniority, which system yet exists in the naval service. But the considerations he presented in support of his views have a much more general application than he chose to make, and, indeed, are but slightly related to his thesis. A real injustice is done in the implied arraignment of the officers who in the early years of the war were supreme at Washington, for they were men of high character and not lacking in ability, who by a process of selection logical under the circumstances, and not through mere favoritism, came to occupy positions at the head of the naval organization, precisely as happens at the present day. Indeed, the argument of Professor Soley largely loses its force when it is recalled, first, that the principle of promotion by selection has from the beginning of the navy been recognized in the appointment of officers to conduct in times of peace the more important work of the navy, such as the heads of bureaus, members of special boards, &c.; and, second, that at no time in the history of the navy has there been evidence of undue lack of competency on the part of officers of all ranks when serving at sea. The latter consideration is particularly true at the present time, for there is every reason to believe that for actual fighting efficiency our ships were never, even in the war of 1812, better manned than now, nor their personnel imbued with a higher morale.

In brief, what weakness our navy now presents exists not in its juniors subject to promotion by seniority, but at its administrative head, in the selected body that presides over the destinies of the navy as a whole. This weakness is not chargeable to individual lack of ability, but is similar to that which the present war is revealing in both arms of the British service, being due in great part to subservience to traditions and its corollary, repression of individuality; and to insufficient grasp of modern method, to neglect of the close specialization that has characterized the German military and naval systems, and which has also been the basis of the marvelous industrial development at home and in Germany of the last twenty years.

Among symptoms of this infirmity are, first, the absence of a well-trained, skillfully co-ordinated staff of highly specialized officers, imbued with the spirit of modern method and free of the trammels of naval tradition, of obsolete precedents; second, and of even more serious import at the present moment, the lack of vigorous initiative and active up-to-date policy to study and subsequently to meet the revolutionary conditions that the present war is creating with respect to the material of navies. What follows directly concerns only the last-mentioned subject.

Some able technical specialists have been incidentally developed in the navy, and were it only a matter of ability and knowledge, a board selected from among these survivors of a deadening routine could prepare, if given a free hand, a valuable report dealing with the present situation and future needs of the navy as relates to material afloat and ashore. There is, however, another means to the same end that cuts loose entirely from the traditional and other service trammels that would hamper even a body of the most broad-minded naval officers. This is the appointment of a commission from civil life to deal broadly with the present naval technical situation, in some respects the most serious and pressing that has arisen in the whole course of our naval history; the commission to be definitely instructed to hesitate at no recommendations, however drastically they may conflict with present official naval policies or existing naval technical organization. If the membership of such a commission were selected with broad judgment its recommendations would unquestionably carry the greatest weight with the country at large, and especially with Congress, which has become so wearied with the vagaries of the Navy General Board, the conflicting opinions of individual officers of high rank, and the incessant and usually ill-considered departmental reorganizations by Secretaries of the Navy. Whether the work of such a commission should extend beyond formulation of a program might be left for subsequent developments to determine.

But the main significance of this suggestion lies in the fact that there are now available in civil life for almost the entire necessary membership of such a commission former naval officers of high authority in important departments of work with which the body would deal. Most of these men left the navy in order to develop capabilities that would have lain dormant had they remained, or to give free rein to activities that could not have found range in the service. Moreover, it goes almost without saying that in the competitive career that brought them distinction in civil life they have naturally developed strongly in breadth of view, in courage to attack radical problems, and in executive capacity to direct successfully the working out of difficult details. Finally, the standing they have acquired with the public as the result of their individual achievements would favorably commend their conclusions to Congress and the country at large, however radical they might be declared by their more conservative former brethren in the service.

To enumerate, there are now in civil life Lewis Nixon, designer of the Oregon, shipbuilder, and latterly an authority in the manufacture of explosives; Francis T. Bowles, formerly Constructor in Chief of the navy, who since his resignation has developed the great shipyard at Fore River and built many war vessels; W. L. Emmet, who developed one type of steam turbine largely used in the navy, and whose work in marine electric propulsion had such a brilliant exemplification in the recent trials of the U. S. S. Jupiter; Walter M. McFarland, a close adviser of Assistant Secretary Allen during the Spanish war, formerly Vice President of a great electrical works, and now an executive officer of the largest boiler concern in the world; Lawrence Spear, designer of submarines, one of which has been favorably mentioned in an Austrian war report; R. P. Schwerin, steamship line and railroad executive; M. E. Cooley of the University of Michigan, and W. F. Durand of Stanford University, both of wide consulting experience in important engineering undertakings of an original character. The list could be considerably extended, and might also include the names of Colonel R. M. Thompson and E. J. Berwind, captains of industry, whose executive abilities and broad judgment would be of high value on such a body, as well as the names of several retired naval officers of notable ability, such as Captains J. H. Gibbons and F. K. Hill.

Appointment to a commission of such far-reaching importance should not, of course, be confined to former naval officers, and the list given is merely an indication of the possibility of securing highly competent men for service on the commission by recourse to the shipyards, armament and munition factories of the country, to its great engineering establishments, and the offices of consulting engineers of national reputation. It is not hazardous to predict that by confiding to such a body a fundamental and broad study of the technical needs of the navy, the result would not be a cautious report based upon well-worn precedents, but one embodying a program which, if followed, would in all probability restore our navy to the leading position with respect to originality of material that it occupied in 1812, and which, indeed, was retained until the end of the civil war.

A NAVAL OBSERVER.
New York, Dec. 1, 1915.

COMFORT KITS FOR FRANCE.

A Useful Christmas Gift to the Soldiers in the Trenches.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Soon we are to lay aside business worries and cares of every sort that we may be happy on Christmas Day. Can we not give a thought—a material thought—to the soldiers in the trenches at this glad Yuletide season? Can we not do a little something to lighten the burden and give a share of brightness to the men who are fighting for life and freedom? I refer to the soldiers of the Army of France. It is but natural that we should feel closer to them than to any of the European fighting forces. It is the descendants of the men who fought shoulder to shoulder with our own in the dark and trying Revolutionary days who are fighting today for the very existence of France. They came to us when most we needed help, and they helped us win our freedom.

It is not force of arms I ask for the Army of France; it is but the small generosity of Americans who are grateful, if they have good memories. It is France we must thank for being free today, for owning the divine privileges of independent citizens, on the dawning of this coming Christmas Day. France was our salvation yesterday; let us contribute in a small measure to the Christmas good cheer of the brave men who are defending France today.

I want to suggest the comfort kits of the Lafayette Fund as a medium of sympathetic American expression to the French soldiers. Nothing is more acceptable, nothing more genuinely useful to the soldier on the firing line than one of these comfort kits. Americans have but to make the contributions; the Lafayette Fund will turn the money into kits, and see that they are placed in the soldiers' hands. It is a little thing at best; it would mean more to the soldiers than words can tell.

Subscriptions for these kits, costing $2 each, may be sent to the Lafayette Fund, Room 122, Vanderbilt Hotel. Let us remember the soldiers of France in the trenches on Christmas Day.

FRANCIS ROCHE,
Secretary the Lafayette Fund.
New York, Nov. 29, 1915.

As to the Ford Peace Ship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent Judge Parker's objections to the Ford expedition, it may be well to recall that cackling of geese once saved Rome. At worst, history may repeat itself.

L. J. J.
New York, Dec. 2, 1915.

SCIENTIFIC ANSWER ON BATS

In Which the Subject Is Run Down in a South Pacific Isle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Louis How writes to ask if bats ever really get into women's hair. Certainly they do! But the term is symbolical and corresponds exactly with the expression sometimes heard: "A man has bats in his belfry." Originally, and perhaps universally, in the days of the terrible taboo, (as in the South Pacific Islands,) man and women belonging to the same tribal group had a separate language which for the other sex to speak meant death.

The expression regarding the bats is evidently an interesting relic of this strange linguistic custom, and has probably come down to us from a remote antiquity. Both terms signify that a person is "nutty" or "cracked" or "loony" or "dotty." We hope this purely scientific explanation will satisfy Mr. How and the other million readers of THE TIMES who share his superstition that real bats get into women's hair. Not that it is impossible that an individual woman coming into contact with a real bat might get it entangled in her locks; if rats (as we are told) are frequently found in such places, why not bats?

NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.
New York, Dec. 1, 1915.

Obstacles to Natur

LAMBS EAT BONBONS AND FORGET SCOTCH

"Have Some of My Chocolate Drops," Says De Wolf Hopper to Nat Goodwin.

PEANUT BRITTLE FAVORITE

Club Barkeep May Quit Job Because He'll Have Nothing More to Do—Maybe.

Strong drink like a wolf seizes few members of the Lambs Club by the throat these days, for it is all sugary in the Snuggery.

The Lambs have taken to candy.

As De Wolf Hopper said to Nat Goodwin the other night, "Try some of my chocolate drops." Peanut brittle and lollipops and satiny marshmallows and striped sticks all "tinct with cinnamon," as Friend Keats would say, are the newest pasturage.

When the wearied Shepherd puts down his buttoned staff, does he call for jolly good "old and old"? Mayhap he does, but more likely is he to take a pair of frosted tin tongs and go prowling around in a two-pound box for a pistache bonbon. Does he order up a highball? Perhaps, and also perhaps he gathers to himself a pyramid of caramels and butter creams.

The Lambs no longer nibble cloves, and there has been none served with mint after dinner for several days.

One may picture for one's self Willie Collier and Dudley Field Malone sitting on a settee and whiling away the hours with sweet discourses.

So the Lambs gambol not upon the green, but in realms of sugar cane.

And, by the way, this tendency of men to eat candy is growing apace. There is less interest in bubbling and fizzy drinks and more in saccharine substances which art an excellent substitute for ardent libations, it is alleged. Every once in a while there passes by a man whose nigh overcoat pocket bulges with taffy. Cocoanut brittle clinks in many an honest office coat. Men who formerly ordered cocktails have been seen of late sitting at their desks and munching at maple and walnut confections. At soda water fountains there are long lines of men who order sweet drinks, some so alien to their surroundings that their feet involuntarily feel for imaginary brazen rails and they absentmindedly blow off froth from imaginary beverages.

In the fold of the Lambs, and in other clubs as well, the water wagon is a popular vehicle while the candy cart is going around. The barkeepers are to keep up with the demands of the sweet tooth by blending more cream and gum. And yet one does not see honest white-jacketed persons out of employment. The Lambs have not turned theirs out of the fold. They may get along without him some day—maybe.

CARUSO TO CRITIC—"LIAR!"

This He Angrily Wrote on an Unfavorable Notice of His Singing.

Caruso turned critic of his critics, or of one of them, for a moment yesterday morning. He had sung the night before in "Pagliacci," and yesterday morning, in making a visit to the Opera House, stopped in for a moment to have a look at the huge book of press notices which Alphonse, the secretary to the publicity department, keeps up to date so conscientiously.

As Caruso read, he came upon a notice in one of the morning papers which said he had not been in his best voice during the "Pagliacci" performance. The tenor generally takes very philosophically the things, serious and otherwise, said about him in the newspapers, but for some reason this particular specimen of purest Anglo-Saxon seemed to anger him.

He let loose a few phrases in Italian and then, as the only way he could properly stigmatize this criticism and relieve his feelings, seized the thickest pencil the office boasted and wrote across the face of the notice in the fattest letter he could manage: "Liar! Enrico Caruso"—not even omitting the flourish with which his signature is customarily adorned.

The defi of Caruso, tenor, to John Doe, critic, remained thus conspicuously blazoned forth on the records for several hours. But somebody who has charge of the oil that is always kept around an Opera House ready to pour on troubled waters, realized that there was an emergency job for him, and by the time visitors began to arrive he had cut another copy of the same notice from the newspaper and very neatly pasted it over that which bore the sign of Caruso's displeasure.

Charles Cooper, Pianist, Plays.

Charles Cooper, a pianist new to New York audiences, gave a recital last night in Aeolian Hall. He played Bach's Fantasie in C minor, Three Bagatelles, Op. 33, by Beethoven; Brahms's Sonata in F minor; "Six Small Piano Pieces," by Schoenberg; Three Fantasias, Op. 111, by Schumann, and Chopin's Nocturne, Op. 48, No. 1, together with eight preludes by the same composer. In these numbers Mr. Cooper showed that he possessed certain pianistic gifts. His playing is generally interesting and generally perfectly correct. He lacks something of passion and vividness in his playing, which qualities, as he is a player young in years if perhaps not so in experience, he may be expected to develop to the benefit of his work.

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Physicians—DR. G. B. CAPITO, DR. OSCAR KNIFFLER, (of Wiesbaden.)

DANCES FOR DEBUTANTES.

Misses Jennings, Oakes, and Townsend Among Those Introduced.

Yesterday again brought the debutantes into prominence, and a number of teas, luncheons, and dinners were arranged for them.

Mrs. Philip B. Jennings of 27 West Fiftieth Street entertained in the Tapestry Suite at Sherry's yesterday with a tea dance to introduce her daughter, Miss Elizabeth T. Jennings. Those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. Edward Stevens and the Misses Esther Auchincloss, Hope Colgate, Irene Gibson, Dorothea Camp, Ethel Simmons, Hope Williams, Grace Colgate, Marion Townsend, Katharine Olcott, Peggy Rathbone, Adelaide and Aileen Sedgwick, Madge Lesher, Gertrude Murray, Charlotte Platt, and Helen Wilkinson of Providence, R. I.

Miss Jennings will have a luncheon for debutantes on Dec. 17 at her home, and on Dec. 21 Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hall Jennings will give a dinner for Miss Jennings and afterward the guests will go to the dance for Miss Charlotte Platt.

Mrs. Edward W. Packard gave a tea dance at Sherry's yesterday to introduce her daughter, Miss Muriel Oakes. Mrs. Packard and her daughter had receiving with them Mrs. Charles Hosmer Morse of California, Mrs. William Barnham, and the Misses Madeleine Carey, Marion Carey Dinsmore, Angeline Krech, Adelaide Flint, Sarah Larkin, Elizabeth Lassell, Helen Barrett, Florence Lincoln, Rosamond Lancaster, and Marian Marion Terry. Mrs. Packard will give a dinner and theatre party for Miss Oakes this evening.

Mrs. J. Allen Townsend gave a luncheon yesterday for her débutante daughter, Miss Marion Townsend, and Miss Genevieve Clendenin, the guests being chiefly other débutantes of this season. They included the Misses Anstiss de Veau, Marie Thayer, Grace Hartley Jenkins, Lillian Palmer, Jeannette Blake, Frederica Bull, Isabel Yeomans, Ethel Simmons, Marion Tiffany, Hope Hayden, Dorothy Greer, Isabel Stettinius, Faith Hayden, and Helen Porter.

Mrs. Townsend has invitations out for a reception for her daughter at 237 Madison Avenue, on Dec. 10, which will be followed by a dinner and a theatre party for forty guests.

Mrs. Eugene Lamb Richards introduced her daughter, Miss Diana Elmendorf Richards, at a tea, followed by a dinner for those receiving and some young men, and then took her guests to the assembly dance. Mrs. Richards and Miss Richards had receiving with them the Misses Mabel Alker, Josephine Bedle, Elise Sage, Barbara Thatcher, Helen Bangs, Abby Boody, Alice Austin, Mrs. Victor Garrett, Mrs. George Peabody, Mrs. Joseph Howe Allen, and Mrs. Paris Scott Russell. The men asked for the dinner and dance were Lyman B. Frieze, Rodney Williams, Dacy Kelly, Serrill Flash, Charles M. Stewart, Jr., Edwin Sage Elmendorf, Lester Carr, Frank Paterson, Herman Kahle, and J. Russell Manning of Baltimore.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Berlioz, Strauss, and Brahms's Second Concerto—Harold Bauer, Soloist

Both Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" symphony and Brahms's second pianoforte concerto, which, with Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel," made up the program of the New York Symphony Society's concert in Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, are not strangers to New York; but neither is well known, even to accustomed concertgoers, from frequent repetition. Movements from Berlioz's symphony were played here nearly fifty years ago; the work has never found a place in the heart of the public. Like so many other of his compositions, it shows the composer aspiring to represent in music what he had not the power to compass; his inspiration pants in vain after his ambition.

There are brilliant passages in the festival music; sometimes the lovers speak fleetingly with accents of tenderness and sincerity in the love scene; the scherzo, that embodies Mercutio's account of Queen Mab, is a delicate piece of filmy orchestration in which Berlioz excelled. But its musical substance is even more tenuous, and the other two show a vague and uncertain touch, a halting inspiration. Long stretches drone, and the cold and colorless quality of their musical ideas, which the brave orchestration cannot conceal, gives little stimulus to the imagination and little reminder of the ardent pages of the drama. The originality of the instrumental treatment, remarkable for its time, nearly eighty years ago, but no longer remarkable, may be recognized by those with a historical turn of mind, but the music itself fails dead upon the imagination and symbolizes the listener, even when so well played as it was yesterday.

Harold Bauer played Brahms's concerto, and he made his performance of it as noteworthy as he did his performance of the first pianoforte concerto by the same composer last season. He played it with the greatest love and reverence and with an intimate knowledge. It has something more of the qualities of a concerto than the other one; more brilliancy in the pianoforte part, though that part by no means stands out from a merely accompanying orchestral background as material for a virtuoso's manipulation. The music has the characteristics of Brahms's later development, it is warmer and more genial in sentiment, less austere than the first concerto.

The opening measures are of a superb breadth, and this characterizes the whole movement. The allegretto, unusual member of a pianoforte concerto, has the true scherzo spirit, and Brahms wrote few more beautiful movements than the andante, which has the glow and the serenity of a Summer sunset, or a more captivating one than the brilliant and sparkling finale.

Mr. Bauer brought to this concerto, obviously, the admiration and sympathy, the grasp of its significance that alone can achieve a true interpretation of it. The orchestral part was also admirably played under Mr. Damrosch's direction, and there was much of the unity of effect between orchestra and solo player that is an essential requirement.

Garrick Lessees to Sue for $100,000

Walter and Jerome Rosenberg, who hold a lease on the Garrick Theatre, announced yesterday that they had retained Max D. Steuer to bring suit against the American Burlesque Association for refusing to continue to furnish the theatre with burlesque attractions. Damages of $100,000 will be asked for, the alleged value of a franchise for that district for a term of five years. The association withdrew their shows on the ground that a previous franchise for the district in which the Garrick is had been issued. The Rosenbergs will establish a burlesque stock company at the Garrick. The new organization will give its first performance Monday.

"The Barber of Seville" Sung Again

At the Opera House last night the second performance of "The Barber of Seville" was given. The cast remained unchanged, with Mmes. Hempel and Mattfeld and Messrs. Damaco, De Luca, Malatesta, Didur, Reschiglian, and Audisio as its members, and Mr. Bavagnoli conducting.

POOR CLARES FOUND NEW YORK NUNNERY

Nuns of the Great Silence Plan to Build Cloister in This City.

MOST ASCETIC OF ORDERS

Established by St. Francis in 1212, Members Came to America in 1801.

Nuns of the great silence, the Franciscan Poor Clares, who have established a temporary nunnery in this city at 865 Riverside Drive, consented to speak yesterday of their ambition to found here a great cloister to be given to contemplation and prayer.

One of the strictest orders in the Roman Catholic Church, and by many considered the most ascetic in their observances, the Poor Clare Nuns keep perpetual Lent. Not even on Christmas day do they eat meat, and for them there is no festival. All day they contemplate on religious truths, and are given to long periods of prayer.

Their nunnery, which, until recently, was a residence, has just been consecrated by Cardinal Farley, and the nuns have been officially welcomed into the archdiocese of New York. The devoted band of gray-haired Sisters came from the headquarters of the order at Omaha. The Mother Abbesse is Sister Mary Seraphim, who, for thirty years, had lived in seclusion so deep that when she left the nunnery she was so little familiar with the outside of it that seeing it at a distance she asked what building it was.

Compared with the way the Poor Clares have lived their new home is almost of the world, for yesterday morning instead of walking down the pillared cloisters, they walked through city highways to the Church of Our Lady of Esperanza, in West 156th Street, just off busy Broadway. It was scarcely daylight when they were abroad on their way to mass, but for all that they saw unaccustomed sights and heard sounds new and strange.

From compline, which follows the simple collation of the evening, until mass next day, these nuns are in "the great silence." They are not permitted by the vows of their order to speak to each other except in cases of the utmost necessity. They get up at midnight for their silent devotions, and at the coming of the dawn, in their robes of gray, which they wear by night and by day, arise to pray. With their prayers and tasks they are much occupied. It is not permitted that they have even a furnace man. Where they lived in Omaha the heating plant was outside of the grounds of the nunnery, and there was no difficulty. Here the Sisters have to tend the furnace as well. Their domestic duties are lightened by the fact that they have only one full meal a day.

The Mother Abbess is aided by Sister Mary Pius, Assistant Abbess. The others of the order are Sisters Mary Fidelius, Mary Ignatius and Mary Jane.

The Poor Clares, a cloistered community, are one of the three orders established by St. Francis, whose life was given to poverty and deeds of charity. It came into being through St. Clare, his counselor, in 1212, and for seven centuries more it has prayed and worked for the faith. On the death of the gentle saint of Assisi, St. Clare became the supreme exponent of the Franciscan ideal of self-denial.

The first Poor Clare Nuns came to this country in 1801 from France, and established a nunnery at Georgetown, D. C. They failed, however, to obtain a firm foundation and returned to Europe. The suppression of religious orders in Italy in 1875 caused others of the order to come to the United States. Two Italian Sisters, sisters in blood as well as in faith, Marta Madelena and Maria Costanza Bentivoglio, from the noted nunnery of San Lorenzo, in Panisperma, embarked for America by direction of Pope Pius IX. and founded a convent in Cleveland. They subsequently relinquished this institution to a band of German Poor Clares and went to Omaha, where they were very successful. Several foundations have sprung from that nunnery. The Mother Abbess of the new nunnery here was induced to enter the order by the two Italian Sisters.

The order is one of the smallest known. There are in the United States 113 professed Sisters, 23 novices, 18 postulants, 20 extern professed Sisters, 5 extern novices and 5 extern postulants.

Sons of Revolution at "Battle Cry."

Members of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution occupied the entire lower floor of the Vitagraph Theatre last night for the showing of "The Battle Cry of Peace." During intermission Dudley Field Malone made an address on preparedness, in which he stated that President Wilson was not committed to any particular program and that he felt sure he would be willing to co-operate with the national legislators in any movement having the indorsement of the American people.

SIR JOHN HARE COMING.

He Will Appear in "Caste" Under the Direction of Daniel Mayer.

Daniel Mayer, the London manager, arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Adriatic with Miss Sybil Vane, a Welsh soprano, 20 years old, who will make her first appearance in this country in concerts under his management.

He said that among the artists he had booked to tour the United States were Sir John Hare, who is 74 years old, and will appear in "Caste" next February; Mme. Steinheil, who will appear in March in a one-act drama, and Mme. Rejane, coming to play in vaudeville.

Egyptian Necklace Sold for $95.

At the Azeez Khayat sale of iridescent glass, Persian potteries, &c., at the Anderson Galleries yesterday a loving cup, 4½ inches high, unusual in outline, with eight side handles and with a beautiful blue and opal iridescence, went to J. C. Taylor for $35; N. J. Olcott paid $110 for a blue pitcher with handle and relief decoration. T. E. Merritt paid $65 for a bottle with unusual iridescence. A necklace of Egyptian inlaid cylinder glass beads, very rare, strung with Egyptian crystal and modern gold beads, went to J. Forah for $95. The returns for the day were $2,624. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

Took Pictures at 12,000 Feet.

Donald Thompson, a war photographer, returned yesterday from his third trip to the fighting lines in Europe, bringing several thousand feet of film taken from an aeroplane along the battle front. He said that one film was taken at an elevation of 12,000 feet, while 2,000 feet below his machine two French aeroplanes and one German were fighting a duel to the finish with quick-firing guns. The film shows the lines of both the French and German armies, with artillery in action and shells bursting in every direction

Dutton's
The Book *Store*
681 Fifth Avenue

THREE SHERRY DANCES.

Season's Buds Join Last Year's Debutantes—Dinner Hostesses.

The first of the Three Sherry Dances for this Winter was held last night in Sherry's large ballroom, and was preceded by a number of dinners. These dances are for the girls who have been out for a year or so, but last evening a number of the season's débutantes were present.

The members, about eighty, are all girls, who invite the guests. The committee in charge is made up of Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, Mrs. J. Herbert Johnston, and Mrs. Edward S. Knapp, who is the Chairman.

Among the dinner hostesses before the dance were Mrs. Robert R. Livingston, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mrs. Philip G. Bartlett, and Mrs. George Barton French. Mrs. Livingston's dinner was at her Washington Square home and was for Miss Elizabeth Howard, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Thomas H. Howard. The other guests included Mr. and Mrs. Howland S. Davis, the Misses Audrey Hoffman, Grace H. Jenkins, Ethel Potter, Irene Gibson, Marion Carey Dinsmore, Julie Zabriskie, Betty Carson, Fischer Goodhue, Johnston Redmond, William Carlton, De Coursey Fales, Elliott Cobb, Fahys Cook, Thomas Harris, Shippen Davis, and E. N. Taller.

Mrs. Charles H. Marshall entertained for her niece, Miss Isabel Banks Taylor, and Mrs. Mali's dance was for her daughters, the Misses Gertrude and Eva Mali. Mrs. Bartlett's dinner was for her daughter, Miss Priscilla Bartlett, and Mrs. George Barton French gave her dinner of forty covers for her débutante niece, Miss Ellen Mercer French. It was followed by a theatre party and a supper at Sherry's, and afterward some of the guests went to the Sherry dance. Mrs. Richard Peabody gave a dinner for her daughter, Miss Constance Peabody, and Mrs. Thomas H. Talmage's dinner was for her daughter, Miss Lillian Talmage.

Among those at the dance were the Misses Marie Johnson, Emily Coe, Margery Rand, Augusta McCagg, Josephine de Gersdorff, Margaret Knapp, Mary Stevens Chapin, Jane Morgan, Catharine Colt, Adrienne Iselin, Urling Sibley, Margaret and Louise Trevor, Katharine Oakman, Phyllis and Elizabeth McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Appleton, Anna and Virginia Alexandre, and Mary Jay Schieffelin.

The patronesses include Mrs. C. O'Donnell Iselin, Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, Mrs. John E. Alexander, Mrs. Richard C. Colt, Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, Mrs. William Bard McVickar, Mrs. Hiram W. Sibley, Mrs. Carl de Gersdorff, Mrs. Henry E. Pierson, and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin. The next dance will take place on Jan. 21.

PERCY R. PYNE, 2D, IS HOST.

Gives a Dinner at Union Club and a Dance at Delmonico's.

Percy Rivington Pyne, 2d, entertained last night with a small dance at Delmonico's, which was preceded by a dinner for a number of his men guests at the Union Club. The dancing was in the small ballroom at Delmonico's, which was turned into a Japanese room, with pink as the prevailing color.

Supper was served soon after midnight, and during it Japanese lanterns danced, and there were also Japanese attendants.

The guests began arriving shortly after 11 o'clock and Mr. Pyne was assisted in receiving by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr.

The guests at the dinner at the Union Club included Harold S. Vanderbilt, Robert W. Goelet, Robert Goelet, Ogden L. Mills, Henry W. Bull, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., William Rhinelander Stewart, Jr., William F. McCombs, Vincent Astor, Hobart H. Baker, George B. Sheldon, McKim Hollins, Guy Cary, Payne Whitney, Grafton H. Pyne, Bertram de N. Cruger, Sherman Day, Charles E. Sands, Arthur and Lewis Iselin, Elliot C. Bacon, Lawrence Waterbury, Robert D. Wrenn, Richard H. Williams, Jr., J. Gordon Douglas, and W. Earl Dodge.

Those who attended the dance and who numbered about 100 included the dinner guests and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt D. Barnes, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Jr.; Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.; Mrs. Herman Oelrichs,

Miss Ely to Wed Frank T. Bailey.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Ely of Massapequa, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Amy Carter Ely, to Frank Trowbridge Bailey of Montclair, N. J. Miss Ely, since her début, has been popular with the Long Island set, and also in Montclair, where the Elys formerly resided. Mr. Bailey is a graduate of Yale and belongs to the Yale Club of New York and the Montclair Club of Montclair. The wedding will take place the latter part of January.

New Assembly Dances Meet.

The New Assembly Dances held their first meeting for the season last night at Delmonico's. Those who received were Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips, who organized them several years ago; Mrs. William K. Mittendorf, Mrs. Clifford M. De Mott, Mrs. George R. Branson, Mrs. W. H. McIntyre, Mrs. F. Benedict Turck, Mrs. Frank Briggs Carpenter, Mrs. Lawrence Reed, and Mrs. Isaac Bell Brennan. The next dance is to be held on Monday evening, Dec. 27.

Miss Margaret Read Makes Debut.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The army scored this afternoon when Miss Margaret Read, daughter of Colonel George W. Read, U. S. A., was presented to society at the most brilliant débutante function society has witnessed this season. The reception took place at Rauscher's, with the débutante's maternal grandfather, Lieut. Gen. S. M. B. Young, U. S. A., and Mrs. Young as hosts.

The flowers sent Miss Read would have been enough to decorate the first ballroom, in which Mrs. Young, Mrs. Read, and Miss Read stood to welcome their guests. An orchestra played in the white and gold ballroom from 4 to 7 o'clock.

Mrs. John Gibbon of Philadelphia, Mrs. Albert Mills, Mrs. Charles Henry Butler, Mrs. James Brown Scott, and Mrs. Hawkins presided at the tea table, with a bevy of young people assisting.

Banking Department Inquiry Begins

As a preliminary step in his investigation of the State Banking Department, former Deputy Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Groehl will meet a committee of depositors today from the Union Bank in Brooklyn. Several of the charges preferred against the Bank Department arise from the liquidation proceedings in connection with the Union Bank, and Mr. Groehl in today's conference intends to familiarize himself with the complaints of the depositors. The conference will be held in the Criminal Courts Building.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Members of the Cornell University Club of 65 Park Avenue gave a costume dance last night at the clubhouse. Dancing began at 10 o'clock. Many novel costumes were worn.

The Belgian Minister and Mme. E. Havenith of Washington are here for the week-end and are staying at the Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens is to give a dance at Sherry's on Dec. 13.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich will give a small dance at Sherry's tonight.

Mrs. William Barclay Parsons of 524 Fifth Avenue will give a dinner on Dec. 30 for her granddaughter, Miss Katharine de Berkeley Parsons, and afterward the guests will go to the second Sherry dance.

Mrs. Jacob L. Phillips of 49 East Sixty-seventh Street will give a dance on Dec. 29 at the Plaza to introduce her daughter, Miss Margaret Phillips. The Misses Maude L. O'Brien and Alice Johnson and other débutantes will receive with Miss Phillips.

The débutantes for whom entertainments are to be given today include the Misses Adeline L. Hatch, Alice Baldwin, Mary W. Munro, Muriel L. R. Conkling, Helen Porter, Angeline Krech, Isabel Stettinius, Charlotte L. Riker, and Marie Demilt Jordan.

RARE TAPESTRIES IN ART MUSEUM

Eight Flemish and Gothic Gifts of the Late Mrs. Robert McM. Gillespie on View.

A FINE RHENISH SPECIMEN

"Adoration of the Magi," a Weaving of Late XV. Century—Sculpture from a Siamese Temple.

Eight beautiful tapestries are placed on exhibition this month by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, bequests by the late Mrs. Robert McM. Gillespie of New York and Stamford. The tapestries make one of the most interesting gifts the Museum has received, and fill in vacancies in its collections. The gift was generously made, the Museum authorities being allowed to make their own selection from among a number of tapestries which had belonged to the donor and to obtain those fitting best into the Museum collection. The bequest will be known as the Lillian Stokes Gillespie collection. A portrait of Mrs. Gillespie is in the Recent Accessions Room. Some of the tapestries are to be seen for the present in the Recent Accessions Room and two are in the big main hall of the Museum.

These latter, charming in tone, are shown delightfully against the soft stone color of the walls. One is a "Fishing Scene," the men at the front handling their nets, with a background of houses, castles, hills, and forests, a floral border with Cupids in the corner, and at the centre of the top is Diana, holding a crescent moon, horns up—dry weather—and near by another crescent on end—rain. These, with the sign of the Cancer on Diana's chariot wheels, indicate that June is represented, and this was probably one of a series of tapestries representing the months. It is a Flemish tapestry of the early seventeenth century, and the largest single piece, 17½ feet long by 11½ feet high.

It is on the west wall at the right of the entrance, and on the east wall opposite is another Flemish tapestry of the same period and workmanship particularly valuable to the Museum, as tapestries of this kind had been inadequately represented. It is said to be from the loom of Pierre van den Hecke, the subject in the style of the painter van Schoor, tapeing similar to a painting in Paris, the subject of which is attributed to him. "Autumn," or "The Vintage," is represented, with a lovely lady, "Pomona," the central figure, crowned with grapes and with an entwined thyrsus in her hand, is attended by two classic symbolic figures.

There is an impressive architectural background, with smaller figures, among them laborers at a wine press. The coloring of soft blues and rose is charming. The tapestry is 12½ by 11 feet, and more finely woven than is usual in Flemish tapestries.

There are two Gothic tapestries, "Courts of Love," 1510, and late sixteenth century, one showing a gentleman under a canopy receiving fruit and many attentions from beautiful handmaidens, and the other shows a group of women, to one of whom a man in full robes is presenting a necklace.

Most interesting of the Gothic tapestries is the earliest, an unusual piece of German weaving, the late fifteenth century. It represents the "Adoration of the Magi," the figures distinctly outlined against a background of deep sky blue covered with tiny crescents, perhaps intended to represent stars. It is by far a rare tapestry of a kind the Museum has previously had no opportunity to acquire. The monks and nuns and sometimes the village workers were the makers of the old Rhenish tapestries of which this is a specimen. The pieces are usually smaller than other tapestries, coarser and less skillfully made. This very interesting one is first recorded in the possession of Mme. Lelong of Paris, and later was secured by Henry W. Poor of New York, purchased, it was said, on the advice of the late Stanford White.

A strip of tapestry shown in one of the cases in the Recent Accessions Room, made for the side or back of an old-time Flemish upholstered bench, is interesting and characteristic of the best work of the country in the high Renaissance period. There is a classical subject in medallian in the centre, with figures on either side, animals and children.

Siamese sculpture, interesting heads, and a young Buddha in bronze, fifteenth century, are purchases of the Museum and a recent acquisition. They come from the site of an old Siamese temple, a long way up the River Meping, at Muang-Fang, where, with the temple now gone, they have been almost lost in rich vegetation.

A Renaissance dalmatic of red velvet galloon and embroidery is a valuable addition to this portion of the Museum's treasures, presented by Sir Charles and Lady Waldstein of London in memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Einstein of New York, parents of Lady Waldstein. This is one of a set of vestments said to have been presented by Emperor Charles V. to the Cathedral of Burgos.

The Museum is showing this year Christmas cards, photographs of its painting and sculpture, which suggest the spirit of the season, mounted for the purpose. The Museum will be open on Christmas Day this year only from 1 to 6 P. M., instead of as in other years from 10 A. M.

'LEFTY' FLYNN TO WED AGAIN

Yale Football Star of 1912 Engaged to Miss Blanche Palmer.

The engagement of Miss Blanche Shrove Palmer, daughter of Dr. Edmund J. Palmer of 103 West Eighty-sixth Street, to Maurice B. Flynn was announced yesterday. Mr. Flynn is known at Yale as "Lefty" Flynn, where he was star full back on the 1912 football team.

While he was a student at Yale he married Miss Rena Leary, a chorus girl, who was divorced from him in 1914. No date has been set for his marriage to Miss Palmer. The young couple will make their home in the West, where Mr. Flynn has been living for some time.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ROCHAMBEAU, (Bordeaux.)—J. M. Bronk, F. Bruckman, Miss Louise L. Coleman, Dr. W. A. Clark, Mrs. Mabel End, Mrs. M. Gabard, Dr. T. W. Kay, Mrs. A. Kind, Miss Frances Lilford, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Mitchell, Robert A. Lloyd, Mrs. A. E. Newton, E. K. Swan, Mrs. L. A. Stevenson, Mrs. M. Hatch Willard, J. J. Swan, Mrs. R. W. S. Finney, and William B. Nell.

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—F. J. Abbott, Dr. J. F. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton, Mrs. C. Bellairs, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Biggar, Mrs. L. Bingham, F. E. Bond, Mrs. C. F. Bruce, E. S. Church, A. M. Dawson, Marcus Daly, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Ewing, Oswald Faulkner, Mrs. Levinson Gower, R. C. Hamilton, C. V. Haines, Mrs. G. H. Hughes, John Laing, W. G. Mann, R. A. Moon, A. J. Newbold, Williams Roundtree, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Sellers, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Sibley, C. M. Torrey, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Tracey, T. J. Wilson, Emerson Wood, A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Manning, Miss Maria Mosley, W. Reece, Thomas Reynolds, G. C. Riggs, and A. L. Deal.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Adriatic were:

Frederick Arnold, Noel Arnold, A. M. Bartram, J. B. Body, R. E. Briggs, Miss Alice H. P. Berlage, Chevalier Edmond Carton de Wiart, Mrs. de Wiart, A. J. Chandler, F. M. Davies, Baron Ernest de Cartier, Mrs. W. S. Fenton, R. H. Gordon, Miss E. M. Hodgson, F. H. Hardinge, Claude Lauder, Marshall Langhorne, Secretary to the United States Legation at The Hague; Victor Moorhouse, Colonel G. G. Nasmith, W. H. Passmore, Sir Horace Plunkett, F. A. Powell, Miss Lina M. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. P. Gordon-Smith, Mrs. J. C. Taite, James Taylor, Donald C. Thompson, J. W. Thorne, Miss Sybil Vane, Alfred Warman, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wells, W. F. Willis, and Alois Van de Vyere, Belgian Minister of Finance

DEAD AFTER INITIATION

But Wesleyan Acquits Chi Psi of Responsibility for Peck's Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 3.—Stuart Grant Peck, a Wesleyan freshman who had lain unconscious in Middlesex Hospital since Nov. 13, died this morning. Spinal meningitis is given as the cause of death in the certificate tacked on the coffin. His father, Carr W. Peck, a wealthy resident of Oneonta, N. Y., took the body to his home this afternoon.

According to the stories current here and on the college campus, Peck's illness followed his initiation into Chi Psi. The morning after the initiation he was found unconscious in his room and removed to the hospital, where his case was diagnosed as that form of spinal meningitis commonly called spotted fever. His family was at once notified, and Mr. Peck spent most of his time here until his son's death. On his arrival he heard of the reports that hazing at the initiation preceded the youth's illness, but before he left here today he said he would not press for a further investigation, accepting the finding of the college authorities that there was nothing in the initiation sufficiently serious to injure the boy, who was not very robust.

At the hospital tonight it was said that there was nothing in young Peck's condition when he was received at the institution to warrant any charge of brutality. At Chi Psi House information was refused, on the ground that the case had been investigated by the college authorities, who had found the charge baseless. A delegation of the fraternity accompanied the body home.

'WASHINGTON' BRINGS $475.

Stuart Portrait Bought by Bartlett Arkell at Silo Sale.

"George Washington," by Stuart, brought $475 in the first half of the sale of paintings of a private collector at the Silo Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to Bartlet Arkell, who will present it to the Rensselaer Club for its new home at Canajoharie, N. Y. A Western collector paid $325 for Bordone's "Portrait of an Italian Nobleman," and to the same buyer went Bronzino's "Portrait of a Lady of Royalty."

"Cattle Homeward Bound," by Cortes, went to Mrs. R. D. Wyckoff for $190 and "Allegory of Love," by Buisson, went to the same buyer for $155. Other purchasers were A. M. MacDonald, G. D. Berko, Djelal Bey and J. E. Davis of Boston. The returns for the 17 paintings sold were $4,715.

The sale will be concluded this afternoon at 3:30. Following the canvases a series of pictures, the history of "Paul et Virginie," colored prints, will be sold.

President to Speak in Columbus.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—President Wilson will leave here for Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 9, arriving in Columbus the next day, to make a speech before the Chamber of Commerce. A reception in the rotunda of the State Capitol will be held in the afternoon under the auspices of the Franklin County Democratic Club, and in the evening the President will attend a meeting of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, leaving immediately afterward for Washington.

Brig. Gen. Horace Neide.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Brig. Gen. Horace Neide died at his home here today from a complication of diseases. He served with distinction throughout the civil war and on March 13, 1865, was breveted Brigadier General for meritorious service. General Neide re-enlisted after the war and had served at army posts in many parts of the country. He was 78 years old.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES C. FOOTE, one of the few surviving veterans of the Mexican War, and father of Colonel John H. Foote of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., died yesterday morning at the home of his son, 470 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 86 years. Mr. Foote served on the U. S. S. Columbus, under command of Commodore Biddle, during blockade duty at Monterey.

Mrs. SARAH JOY MASON, prominent in the missionary work of the South Congregational Church in Brooklyn for many years, died on Thursday at her home, 239 President Street, in her 88th year. Mrs. Mason was born in Nantucket, R. I., and came of old New England ancestry. She was the widow of Augustus Mason, a banker in this city.

Mrs. MARY ROBINSON DAY, wife of Clarke Day, a Brooklyn lawyer, and a daughter of Robert R. Poulsey, a well-known lawyer of Syracuse, N. Y., died yesterday in her apartment at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn. She was born in Mannsville, Jefferson County, N. Y., forty-five years ago.

CHARLES EDWARD WALLACE HAYDEN, a former resident of Brooklyn, and a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James P. R. Hayden, who were among the early settlers of Clinton, Conn., died at the family homestead in Clinton on Thursday.

JOHN E. NUGENT, Deputy Chief Clerk of the State Automobile Bureau in Manhattan, died from pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 11 Orient Avenue, Greenpoint, aged 51 years.

EUGENE HERBERT WAENTIG, 28 years old, in the electrical business in Manhattan and a member of the Engineers' Club, died at his home, 1,421 East Ninth Street, Flatbush, on Thursday, leaving a widow and a son.

JAMES SEWARD BURTIS, a civil war veteran and member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., and of Crescent Lodge, No. 402, F. and A. M., is dead at his home, 26 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, aged 77 years.

Mrs. ANN SHELL DEMPSEY, widow of Owen Dempsey, a retired mill owner, died on Thursday at her home, 549 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 83 years.

MAURICE GEORGE BENOIT, 55 years old, a salesman for the color house of Windsor & Newton of England, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,742 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Benoit was a native of Brussels, Belgium.

Mrs. MARIA S. BLATZ, one of the oldest members of the Embury Memorial M. E. Church, and wife of Henry Blatz, for thirty-five years with the Brooklyn Gas Company, died on Thursday at her home, 318 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

ROBERT H

We Will Buy
20 Scovill Mfg.
100 Carbon Steel
50 American Chicle
50 Asbestos Corp. of Can.
100 Canada Foundries
We Will Sell
25 Savage Arms
25 E. W. Bliss
50 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Niles-Bement-Pond
50 Amer. Tube & Stamping
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
50 Amer. Chicle Com. & Pfd. Stock
25 Ajax Grieb Rubber Com. Stock
100 Continental Insurance "Rights"
25 Del., Lack. & Western Coal Stock
50 Geo. W. Helme Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
200 Gray Nat'l Telautograph Stock
50 Hercules Powder Com. & Pfd.Stk.
10 Ingersoll-Rand 5s
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 New York Shipbuilding
50 Niagara Insurance Stock
100 Pacific Coast Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
50 Pacific Bank Stock
50 Ry. Light Securities Pfd. Stock
20 Title Guarantee & Trust Stock
25 Thompson-Starrett Com. Stock
50 Weyman-Bruton Com. & Pfd. Stk.
50 Worthington Pump Pfd. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
30 Amer. Chicle Pfd. Stock
45 Amer. Graphophone Com. Stock
100 Am. Gas & El. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 Bucyrus Co. Pfd. Stock
25 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 Continental Insurance Rights
100 Empire St. & Ir. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
39 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
15 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Stock
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
100 Interborough Rapid Transit Stk.
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
100 New York Shipbuilding Stock
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
100 Pacific Coast Com. Stock
25 Scovill Manufacturing Stock
25 Singer Manufacturing Stock
100 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg. Stock
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.
100 White Rock Com. Stock
25 Yale & Towne Mfg. Stock
J.K Rice,Jr.&Co.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Close a Dull Session with Good Gains—War Business Passing.

Yesterday's stock market was less active than that of the preceding day's, but its tone was very much better, and traders reasoned that the fact of dullness, except on declines, indicated very good support. The list as a whole made a very good recovery from the depression of recent sessions, and some of the stocks regained all of their lost ground. Noticeable for their large gains yesterday were Allis Chalmers, Baldwin, Bethlehem Steel, General Motors, International Nickel, Studebaker, and Texas Company. Less conspicuous than these gains, but of greater significance, were the advances in standard rails. Reading, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and New York Central all profited by the day's dealings.

There is still a good deal of discussion in the financial district over the probable tone of the President's message to be delivered next Tuesday, and it is not likely that there will be any marked increase in activity until the Sixty-fourth Congress has been opened. Reports persist that the President hopes to supply needed increases in Government revenues through a tax of 45 cents per ton on pig iron, 50 cents per ton on fabricated steel products, 1 cent a gallon on gasoline, and a reduction in the exemption limit on personal incomes of from $3,000 to $2,000. Whether the proposed taxes would seriously interfere with prosperity is not so important at the moment as what the attitude of Congress toward such recommendations would be.

It is the belief of well-informed men in the financial district that war orders from now on will play a less important part in the foreign and domestic trade of the United States. When this business first began coming to manufacturers it was doubly welcome because of unused capacity in their plants, but in the last few months domestic consumers have bought on a much more liberal scale, and the relative importance of the war demands has diminished proportionately. Some of the steel companies which have figured largely in discussions of big war business, are now receiving so much regular business that they will be well pleased to obtain no more contracts for munitions.

Indications are that the stock market will not do much until the forthcoming message to Congress has been made public, and at least one of the uncertainties of the situation thereby removed.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago		4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City		4	4	4
Dallas		4	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

Agricul.	Live Stock.	Com-	Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	modity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½	3½	
New York	5	3½	3½	3½		
Philadelphia	5	4½	4	3	3	
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4		
Richmond	5	3½	4	4	4	
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3	3	
Chicago	5		11	11½		
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3		
Minneapolis	5		68	70	100	
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3½	3½	
Dallas	5	3½	4	4	4	
San Francisco	6	3	3½	3½	3½	

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
Sixty days	2@2¼			
Ninety days	2@2¼			
On call	2	2	2	2

COLLATERAL LOANS.

ON TIME.

60 days	2½
90 days	2½
4 months	2¾
5 months	2¾@3
6 months	2¾@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	2¾@3
60 to 90 days	2¾@3

Other Names.

4 months	3 @3½
6 months	3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.70⅝	$4.70⅛	$4.70⅜	—.00⅛
Cables	4.71¼	4.70⅛	4.71⅛	—.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's close. Demand or Check.	Cable.
London	4.8665	$4.70⅞	$4.71⅛
Paris	5.1826	5.85¼	5.84½
Berlin	95.28	.78⅜	.78½
Austria	20.26	13.50	14.00
Greece	19.29	19.40	19.45
Holland	40.19	41¼	41⅛
Italy	5.1826	6.55	6.54
Russia	51.45		32.00
Scandinavia	26.79	27.90	28.00
Spain	19.29	⅜	19.00
Switzerland	5.1826	5.83½	5.32½
China—			
Hongkong	..	46.60	46.75
Shanghai	..	62.00	62.12½
India—			
Bombay	..	32.44	33.00
Calcutta	..	32.44	33.00
Japan—			
Kobe	..	49.84	50.00
Yokohama	..	49.84	50.00
Philippine Islands—			
Manila	..	50.00	49.62
South America—			
Buenos Aires	..	42.44	.41⅞
Rio	..	32.44	.23⅜

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.66½	$4.64½	$4.65¼	$4.63¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $463,533,159; balance, $27,387,015; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $334,476.

The local banks gained $6,370,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c. discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c. premium; Montreal, 62½c. discount.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26½d, off ¼d; New York, 55c., off ⅝c.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'gs.
Railroads	80.82	80.11	80.60	+.31
Industrials	99.39	97.05	99.10	+1.50
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
Nov. 24	91.39	90.57	90.99	+.23
Nov. 25	Holiday.			
Nov. 26	91.05	90.83	91.01	+.02
Nov. 27	91.20	90.78	90.93	—.08
Nov. 29	90.90	89.73	90.25	—.70
Nov. 30	90.61	89.86	90.39	+.14
Dec. 1	90.77	89.04	89.71	—.68
Dec. 2	89.83	88.58	88.95	—.76
Dec. 3	90.10	88.58	89.85	+.90

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Dec., 1914	63.21 Dec. 15	58.97 Dec. 24	60.20
Dec., 1913	68.69 Dec. 26	65.10 Dec. 15	68.04
Dec., 1912	82.54 Dec. 2	72.23 Dec. 16	78.20
Dec., 1911	78.40 Dec. 20	75.06 Dec. 8	77.60
*Year, 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	89.85
Year, 1914	75.70 Jan. 31	57.47 July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10 Jan. 2	63.09 Feb. 1	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, DEC. 3, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	467,258
Same day last year	
Year to date	161,303,274
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	89.85 + .90
Same day last year	

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25¼	25½	6,700	Alaska Gold Mines	26½	26¾	25	25¼	—1
10⅞	11	1,200	Alaska Juneau	11⅜	11⅝	10¾	10⅝	— ⅜
32½	32¾	3,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	32¼	33½	31⅝	32⅝	+1
82½	82¾	7,150	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	79	83¾	79	82½	+3½
71	71⅛	4,210	Am. Beet Sugar	71⅝	71⅞	70⅝	71	+ ⅝
102	103	200	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	102½	102½	102½	102¼	+ ¼
61¼	61⅜	7,400	Am. Can	60½	61⅝	60¼	61⅜	+1⅛
110	111	200	Am. Can pf	110	110	110	110	+ ½
79¾	80½	1,500	Am. Car & Fdry	78½	80⅝	78½	80⅝	+1⅝
117	118	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	118	118	118	118	+ ½
153	154½	4,200	Am. Coal Products	148½	155	148½	153½	+5
11	11¼	200	Am. H. & Leather	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
52	53	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	+2
26	27½	100	Am. Ice Securities	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅜
23	23½	300	Am. Linseed	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
69	69¼	8,000	Am. Locomotive	67⅞	69⅝	67⅞	69⅛	+1
102	103	400	Am. Locomotive pf.	102⅛	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝	+ ⅝
34	35	600	Am. Malt pf	35¾	35¾	34½	34½	— ¾
98¾	98⅞	11,910	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	97¾	99¼	97⅝	98⅞	+1½
110½	111	500	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	110⅝	111	110⅝	111	+ ¾
89½	90	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	90	90	90	90	
150	155	100	Am. Snuff	152	152	152	152	—2
61¼	62	700	Am. Steel F'dries	61	61⅞	61	61¾	+ ½
116¾	117	1,300	Am. Sugar Ref	116½	117	116½	116⅞	+1⅜
128½	128¾	900	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128¼	128⅝	128¼	128½	+ ¼
49½	51	100	Am. Woolen	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¾
49½	50½	800	Am. Woolen pf.	48½	50½	48½	50½	+2⅜
11	12	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
86⅜	86½	13,500	Anaconda Cop. Co.	84⅞	88⅝	84⅞	86⅝	+ ⅞
58½	63	300	Associated Oil	58⅝	58⅝	58½	58½	+1½
106	106¼	3,545	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106	106¼	105½	106	+ ¼
101⅜	101¾	500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝	+ ⅛
101⅜	101¾	20	Do., odd lot	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	
111⅞	112¼	19,400	Baldwin Loco	110	112½	110	112	+2⅛
111	111¾	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	111¼	111½	111¼	111¼	
93⅜	94	4,800	Baltimore & Ohio	93½	94	92⅞	93⅝	+ ⅛
77⅝	78	752	Baltimore & O. pf.	77⅝	77⅞	77⅝	77¾	+ ⅛
		5	Bank of Commerce	175	175	175	175	
2¼	2⅜	1,200	Batopilas Mining	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
470	480	510	Bethlehem Steel	450	475	450	475	+15
90	91	1,700	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	89¾	90½	89¾	90½	+ ⅞
98⅛	99⅜	350	Brown Shoe pf	98	99	98	99	+3
98⅛	99¾	50	Do., odd lot	99½	99½	99½	99½	
80¼	82	100	Burns Brothers	81	81	81	81	+1
71½	71⅞	1,500	Butte & Superior	71¼	72⅜	71¼	71⅝	+ ⅜
25½	25¾	2,200	California Petrol	24⅞	26	24¾	25¾	+ ⅞
53½	56	500	California Pet. pf	55	55½	55	55½	+ ½
182¼	182¾	3,100	Canadian Pacific	182½	182½	181½	182¼	— ¼
60	60¼	10,000	Central Leather Co	59⅝	60⅞	59⅛	60¼	+ ¾
109	110½	100	Central Leather pf	110	110	110	110	
63	63¼	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	62⅞	63½	62⅝	63¼	+ ⅝
15⅜	15½	400	Chi. Great Western	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
38⅞	39	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf	38½	39	38½	39	+ ⅛
93½	93⅞	2,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93¼	94	93¼	93⅜	+ ⅛
131	132	100	Chi. & Northwest	132	132	132	132	+ ⅛
172	180	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	174	174	174	174	+4
19⅜	19⅞	410	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
25¼	25½	2,800	Chile Copper	25¼	25½	24⅞	25½	+ ⅝
54	54½	3,000	Chino Copper	53⅝	54½	53¼	53⅞	+ ⅝
49¼	49½	3,350	Col. Fuel & Iron	49½	49⅞	49	49⅝	+ ⅝
42	44	235	Comp. Tab. Rec	42½	42½	42	42	— ½
113	113½	100	Con. Gas. El. & P. B.	114½	114½	114½	114½	+1¼
143¾	143½	370	Consolidated Gas	142⅞	143	142⅞	143	
80	90	100	Continental Can	80	80	80	80	
108½	110	100	Continental Can pf	109	109	109	109	+ ½
18½	18½	1,100	Corn Products Ref	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	
88½	89	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	89	89	89	89	+1½
72½	72¾	7,710	Crucible Steel	71½	73½	71½	72⅜	+ ⅝
110½	111	300	Crucible Steel pf	110¾	110⅞	110¼	110⅞	+ ⅝
165	167	1,300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	164	169	164	166	+4
95¼	96¼	100	Deere & Co. pf	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
215	232	100	Del., Lack. & West.	233	233	233	233	+7
14	16½	200	Den. & Rio Grande	14½	14½	14½	14½	—1½
27	27½	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	—1⅝
		200	Do., s. 30 f	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½	
132	132½	28	Detroit Edison Co	132¼	132¾	132¼	132¾	
69	69	100	Detroit United Ry	69	69	69	69	
110	113	200	Diamond Match	112	112⅝	112	112⅝	+ ⅞
5,540	463/4	5,540	Distillers' Secur	46¼	47¼	46¼	46½	+ ⅝
5,700	28⅝	5,700	Dome Mines	27⅝	28¾	27⅝	28⅝	+1⅛
16,400	43⅜	16,400	Erie	42¾	43½	42¾	43½	+ ⅝
2,200	58¼	2,200	Erie 1st pf	57⅝	58¼	57⅝	58¼	+ ¾
200	51½	200	Erie 2d pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	—1
315	325	15	General Chemical	315	315	315	315	
10	116½	10	Gen. Chemical pf	115	115	115	115	
300	174¾	300	General Electric	174	174	173½	174	+ ⅝
600	474	600	General Motors	460	473	460	470	+7
600	115	600	General Motors pf	114	114	114	114	
5,300	71	71½	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	71	71¾	71	71½	+ ½
1,500	125¾	125¾	Great Northern pf	125	125⅝	124⅞	125¼	+ ¼
3,700	48⅞	48⅞	G. N. certs. ore prop	48½	49	48¾	48⅞	+ ⅛
200	44¾	44¾	Greene-Cananea	44¼	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	+ ⅜
3,000	78	78	Guggenheim Explor	77⅝	78¼	77⅝	77¾	+ ⅛
100	68½	1,300	Illinois Central	108	108	108	108	— ⅜
7,700	45	125	Inspiration Copper	44	45¾	44	45⅝	+ ⅝
2,800	22¼	2,800	Interboro Consol	21⅜	22⅜	21⅜	22¼	+ ⅜
1,085	70½	1,085	Interboro Con. pf	79	79¾	79	79½	+ ⅜
100	23½	100	Int. Agricultural	23	23	23	23	
500	56½	500	Int. Agricultural pf	56½	56½	55½	56½	— ½
10,580	67	67	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	66	67	65¾	66¼	— ⅜
3,383	185⅛	179⅝	Int. Nickel v. tr. cfs	179⅝	189¾	179⅝	188	+8
200	11½	200	Int. Paper pf	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11½	— ¼
100	46	100	Int. Paper pf	45¼	45¼	45¼	45⅜	+1¾
100	70	100	Kan.C.,Ft.S.& M.pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	+2⅞
1,400	31¼	1,400	Kansas City South	31	31½	30½	31½	+ ⅞
200	64⅜	200	Kan. City South. pf	63⅛	63½	63¼	63½	+ ⅜
10	127½	10	Kings Co. El. & P	127½	127½	127½	127½	
6,000	82½	83	Lackawanna Steel	81	83⅜	81	82⅝	+1¼
100	13½	14¼	Lake Erie & West	13¼	14	13½	14	
100	29	32	Lake Erie & W. pf	29	29	29	29	—1½
600	81½	82	Lehigh Valley	81	81⅝	81	81⅝	+1
200	242	250	Liggett & Myers	247	247	247	247	
100	118	120	Liggett & Myers pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	+ ½
100	65¾	66	Mackay Cos	65½	65½	63½	65½	+ ⅝
100	130⅜	130⅜	Manhattan Elev	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	+ ¼
4,200	74½	74½	Maxwell Motors	71½	74¾	71½	74¼	+ ⅝
200	106	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	99	99½	99	99½	+1
800	55¼	55¾	Max. Motors 2d pf	52½	55	52½	55	+2½
700	68½	700	May Dept. Stores	62	62	61¼	61¼	+1¼
200	107	200	May Dept. Str. pf	106	106	106	106	+2
5,000	91	5,000	Mex. Petroleum	91	92⅝	91	92	+ ⅝
1,700	33¾	1,700	Miami Copper	33¼	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
100	15	15	Minn. & St. Louis	15	15	15	15	
70	17	70	Do. odd lot	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	
300	122¼	123½	M., St. P. & S.S.M.	122¼	123	122¼	123	+1
2,900	7	7¼	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	7	7	7	
300	17	17¾	Mo. K. & T. pf	17	17	17	17	+ ½
100	6	6¼	Mo. Pacific	6	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
100			Do, tr. r	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
2,600	77	77	Montana Power	72	77	72	77	+7
100	124½	126	Nat. Biscuit Co	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	— ⅛
100	125	128¼	Nat. Biscuit pf	126	126	126	126	+ ⅝
200	79	80	Nat. Chak & Suit	80	80	80	80	
1,300	28½	29¼	Nat. Enam. & St	28¾	29¾	28	29¼	+ ½
100	94	96	Nat. En. & St. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
200	64¼	65	Nat. Lead Co	64	65	64	65	+ ¾
100			Nat. R. of M. 2d pf	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
900	16⅝	16¾	Nevada Con. Cop	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
100	136	138	N. Y. Air Brake	137	137	137	137	+3
4,400	102⅜	102⅜	N. Y. Central	101½	102⅜	101½	102¼	+ ⅞
4,500	75	75½	N. Y. N. H. & H.	75¼	76⅝	74⅜	75⅜	+ ⅛
2,600	117¼	117¼	Norfolk & Western	116¾	117½	116½	117	+ ½
200	73	74	North American	73	73	73	73	— ¾
2,900	115½	115⅞	Northern Pacific	115½	116	115¼	115¾	+ ⅛
1,200	6	6¼	Ontario Mining	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
1,000	8¼	8¾	Pacific Mail	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅝
300	42⅜	44	Pacific Tel. & Tel	42⅞	42⅞	42½	42½	— ¼
6,200	59¼	59⅝	Pennsylvania R. R	59¼	59¾	59	59¼	
500	44	44⅜	Philadelphia Co	43¾	43½	44	44	— ⅜
2,600	35½	36	Pittsburgh Coal	34	36½	34	35½	+2
675	108	109	Pitts. Coal pf	108	108½	108	108⅝	—1
1,000	63½	64	Pressed Steel Car	63½	63⅞	63	63¾	+ ½
1,700	115	116½	Pub. Service N. J	115½	115½	115¼	115½	+2½
100	166¼	168	Pullman Co	167½	167½	167½	167½	+ ½
400	45	46½	Railway Steel Spg	45	45½	45	45½	+ ½
100	100½	100½	Ry. Steel Spg. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ¼
3,400	25¼	25½	Ray Con. Copper	25⅛	25½	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
3,000	81⅜	81½	Reading	81	81⅝	81	81⅜	+ ⅛
2,200	48⅞	49	Rep. Iron & Steel	48⅞	50	48⅞	50	+1
1,000	¾	⅞	Rock Island Co	¾	¾	¾	¾	
100	½	1	Rock Island Co. pf	½	½	½	½	
100	31	34	Rumely (M.) Co	31	31½	31	31½	+ ½
100	14¾	14¾	Rumely (M.) Co. t.r.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
200	5	5	St. Louis & S. F.	5	5	4½	4½	— ¾
600	6¼	6¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6	6¼	6	6⅝	—1⅝
500	172½	174½	Sears, R. & Co	172¼	173	172¼	175	+1⅛
1,300	60	61	Sl.-Sh. S. & I. Co	60	61¼	60	60¾	+ ⅛
125	97	98	Sl.-Sh. S. & I. Co.pf	97	97	97	97	+1
10,700	100	101¼	Southern Pacific	100	101¼	99⅞	101	+ ⅞
40	101¼	101½	Do, odd lots	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	
600	159	160	S. Porto Rico Sugar	159	160	157	158	+3
1,400	23¼	23½	Southern Railway	23¼	23½	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
300	62⅜	62½	So. Railway pf	62⅜	62⅝	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
4,200	149¼	152	Studebaker Co	149¼	152	149	151⅝	+2⅜
500	111	112¾	Studebaker Co. pf	111	112¼	111¼	111½	—1
1,800	56⅝	57¼	Tennessee Copper	56¼	57⅜	56¼	57	+ ⅝
4,850	210⅜	212	Texas Co	207½	213	207½	212	+5
100			Texas Co. inst. p.	210	210	210	210	
200	14⅜	15¼	Tex. & Pac. Ld. Tr	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
300	61⅜	62	Third Avenue	61⅜	61⅞	61⅜	61½	+ ⅜
300	7⅜	7¾	Union B. & Paper	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	7¼	
700	27⅜	28⅜	Union B. & P. pf	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	—1¼
9,300	138⅝	138½	Union Pacific	137⅛	138½	137¼	138⅝	+ ⅜
100	82¾	85	Union Pacific pf	83	83	82¾	82¾	— ⅜
200	104½	109	United Cigar M. pf	105½	104	103¼	106	+ ¾
845	90	98	United Cigar Stores	98	98	95	98	+ ¾
1,030	11¾

COTTON MAKES GAIN IN SELLING MARKET

Strength Notable in View of the Heavy and Persistent Pressure Applied.

AWAIT GOVERNMENT REPORT

Rise in Ocean Rates from Southern Ports Sends Export Staple to New York.

In spite of heavy and persistent selling, cotton yesterday closed at a net gain of 5 to 6 points. The improvement was notable only in relation to the heavy pressure which the market resisted. At the time of the opening in New York, Liverpool was the equivalent of about 16 American points higher than due. A flood of offerings came upon the market and not only prevented an opening as high as due, but wiped out most of the initial advance. On the basis of Thursday's closing prices a good demand was encountered and offerings were rather easily absorbed.

The outlook for the next few days points to a waiting market with a narrow range of fluctuations. Most operators will be inclined to reduce commitments pending the issuing of the Census Ginning Report on Dec. 8 and the Government estimate of the crop on Dec. 10.

Southern advices report firmness in spot markets, with no immediate pressure. A good deal of cotton freight has been diverted to New York on account of the high ocean rates from Southern ports. This has caused a rise in the freight rate in New York of 15c per 100 pounds in the last few days. As a result of the increased freight rate there is a tendency to look for a further increase in the premium of Liverpool over New York.

According to the New York Cotton Exchange the intosight for the week was 424,757 bales, against 556,840 last year. The total for the season was 5,698,000, against 5,540,000 last year. The amount of cotton brought into sight during November to date this season is 1,942,000 bales, against 2,460,000 last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, Augusta 7 decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points advance, 12.45 for middling. Sales, 600 bales. Futures closed:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	12.25	12.18	12.25@12.27	12.22@12.21
Jan.	12.40	12.30	12.36@12.37	12.30@12.32
March	12.69	12.59	12.65@12.66	12.60@12.61
May	12.89	12.79	12.85@12.87	12.80@12.80
July	12.96	12.87	12.93@12.94	12.87@12.89
Oct.	12.38	12.48	12.54@12.53	12.50@12.52

Total port receipts, 27,870 bales; last year, 37,851 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	4,714	1,855	10,512
Galveston	9,364	10,335	11,810
Mobile	248	58	563
Savannah	1,706	709	2,538
Brunswick	3,417	8,275	12,518
Wilmington	940	965	1,180
Norfolk	3,350	4,345	3,768

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	3,540	1,308	2,334
Memphis	6,350	4,152	1,837
St. Louis	369	6,637	5,404
Houston	12,089	14,184	12,258

Exports, 19,648 bales; total thus far this season, 548,524 bales; total last season, 1,486,457 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
500 Galveston	12.50	289,862	400,435
1,020 New Orleans	12.00	346,693	241,274
100 Mobile	12.00	42,482	43,250
3,089 Savannah	12¼	202,434	223,245
— Charleston	12.00	94,510	94,502
— Wilmington	11½	39,889	46,964
1,498 Norfolk	12.00	111,215	58,768
5,444 Augusta	12.00	192,884	158,573
850 Memphis	12.00	295,608	246,108
— St. Louis	12.00	13,634	35,700
6,718 Houston	12.45	204,161	153,793

The Liverpool market opened irregular. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 5 points decline at 7.50d. Sales, 8,000; receipts, 24,000; American, 14,000. Market closed barely steady.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¼	..	Panama 2s, r, 1938	.. 98	..
2s, c, 1930	99	..	Panama 3s, r, 1961	..101½	..
5s, r, 1918	101¼	..	Panama 3s, c, 1961	..101½	..
4s, r, 1925	110½	110¾	Panama 2s, r, 1936	.. 98	..
4s, c, 1925	110	..			
Panama 2s, r, 1936	.. 98				

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	117	120	L-W B 2d pf.	65	..
Am Ag C. pf.	72	78	Lorillard Co.	184½	190
Do pf.	98¾	100½	Do pf.	115½	..
Am B Sug pf.	94	95	Louis & N.	127½	128¼
Am B S & pf.	200	..	M'kay Cos.	79½	80
Am Coal	20	..	Man St'l.	3	8
Am Coal pf.	103	..	Man Shirt.	59	65
Am Cot Oil	56¾	57	Do pf.	104	108
Do pf.	98	100	Mex Pet.	84	87
Am Express	220	..	Mich Cent.	..	150
Am Linseed	41	43	M & St L	8	10
Am Malt.	10	11	Do pf.	18	30
Am Sm pf. A	129	132	M St P & S S M pf.	129	132
B	103	106	Mont P pf.	113	..
Am Sm pf.	106	110¼	Mor & Es.	81	89
Am Sug R pf.	117	119	N, C & St L	130	140
Am T & C.	63¼	..	N Y A & W pf.	106	..
Am Tob.	216¼	218	N Y C & H	85	87
Do pf.	108½	109½	N Y Dock pf.	112	114
Am W pf.	97	98	Nat L pf.	..	..
Do pf ofs	96¼	98½	N St L & W pf.	43¼	44
Assets R.	6½	7	Do 1st pf	80	85
A M 1st pf	52	95	Do 2d pf.	60	63
Atl G L.	113	117	Hocking Val.	16½	..
Booth Fish	..	15	Do pf.	81	40
Booth Fr. pf.	155	160	N Y L & W pf.	..	..
Brun Ter.	104	110	N Y, O & W	20¾	20¾
Brun Ter. pf.	104½	106	Nor & W pf.	86	89
Brown Sh.	45	50	N O T & M pf.	66	68
Bruns Ter.	9¾	10½	Light	66	68
B R & P.	90	100	Do pf.	110¼	..
Do pf.	110¼	..	Nor Pac.	51	52
Can Car pf.	42	45	N W Tel.	130	135
Canada So.	58½	65	Pabst B pf.	..	86
Case (J I) pf.	89	90	Peo G. C.	117½	117¾
C F I & pf.	..	..	Pee & E.	10	12½
Cent Leather	55	70	Penn-Mull.	55	70
N J.	300	320	Do 1st pf	95	100
C & S A	..	..	P C C & St L.	80	82½
Chi & Alt.	18	24	Do pf.	94	96
Do pf.	17	22½	Pitts S pf.	101¼	102½
C M & St Paul pf.	132½	133¾	Pr Stl Car pf.	105	106
Chi, St P & Om.	120	125	Quicksilver	3¼	4¼
Do pf.	133	140	Ordinary	3¼	4¼
C C C & St L.	43	49	Rdg 1st pf	41½	42¾
Do pf.	75	77	Do 2d pf.	42	43
Chi & Pitts	79¼	..	Rep I & S pf.	109¼	109¾
C & P sp.	45	..	Rumely(M)	..	..
Cluett-P	70	73½	Co pf.	6¼	11½
Do pf.	108	110	Do ofs.	26	27
Colo Fuel	42	43	St L & S F 1st pf.	9	10
Do pf.	128	175	St L S W.	20	23½
Col & So.	35½	36½	Do pf.	44	55
Do 1st pf	66¾	70	Sears R.	115¼	115½
Do 2d pf.	48	52	Do pf.	95	97
Corn Prod	12	13	Sears-R pf.	126	126¾
Do pf.	103	106¾	So P R S pf.	108	110
Crex Carp.	40	50	So Ry M & O	25	30
Cuba Cane	6	7¼	Do pf.	103	105
Do pf.	11¼	14½	Stand Milling	83	85
East Rod.	500	..	Do pf.	81¼	84
Elec S B.	67¾	69	Stud Mill.	53	55
Erie & P.	70	..	Do pf.	100½	101¾
F M & S.	29	33	Tob P pf.	100	..
Do pf.	50	52	T, St L & W pf.	8	9
Gen Chem pf.	110	112	Do ofs.	5	9
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	111	112	Do pf.	12	17
Hav E R.	..	..	Do ofs.	11	13
Hav-Am S.	90	..	T C R T.	96	97½
Do pf.	98¾	101	Do pf.	130	135
Helme (G W) Co.	165	190	Und Elec.	50	60
Do pf.	112	..	Do pf.	107	110
Hock Val.	112	122	Un Ofc M.	61	62
Homestake.	121	122	Un Dry G.	25	50
Inger-R	175	200	Do pf.	69¾	76
Do pf.	95	..	Un Ry Inv.	21¾	21¾
Int H, N Y.	109	110	Do pf.	67	68½
Do pf.	..	118½	U S C I P	..	..
Int H C.	73	75	Do pf.	105	52
Do pf.	109	110	U S Exp.	43	48
Int N pf.	107¾	109	U S Ind A pf.	103	105
Iowa Cent.	7	12	U S R & Ref.	4	4¾
Do pf.	15	25	W F Exp.	126	132
Kayser (J & Co.	83	86	W Md pf.	45	49
Do 1st pf	106	110	W I & M 1st pf.	77	80
K & D M.	3	4½	Weym-Bru.	258	..
Do pf.	80	..	Do pf.	112	119
Kresge(S) Co.	230	250	W & L E.	5	5½
Do pf.	110	111	Do 1st pf	15	17
Lacl Gas.	102¼	103¾	Willys-Ov.	230	238
Long Isl'd.	23	24½	Do pf.	118½	118¾
L-W Fib.	26	29¼	W'rth (F W) pf.	123½	124
Do 1st pf	96	98			

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1918-'23	4	@4½	4.40	4.25
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'23	4½		4.45	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'23	4½		4.50	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1918-'23	4½		4.50	4.30
Car., Cl. & Ohio	1918-'24	5		4.80	4.65
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'24	4½		4.62	4.40
Chi. & Northwest	1918-'23	4½		4.38	4.20
Chi., Ind. & Louis	1918-'23	4½		4.80	4.60
Chi., R. I. & P.	1918-'23	4½		4.50	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5		4.80	4.60
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.45	4.30
Erie Railroad	1918-'23	4½@5		4.65	4.60
Hocking Valley	1918-'23	4½		4.70	4.45
Illinois Central	1918-'23	4½@5		4.40	4.25
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5		4.38	4.20
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5		6.00	5.80
Mo. Pacific	1918-'23	5		6.50	5.25
N. Y. Cent.	1918-'23	4½@5		4.60	4.20
Nerf. & West.	1918-'24	4½		4.40	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	6		4.65	4.45
Pa. Gen. Freight	1918-'23	4	@4½	4.50	4.15
St. L., M. & S.	1918-'24	5		6.00	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1918-'23	5		4.75	4.45
Southern Ry.	1918-'24	4½@5		4.70	4.45
Southern Pacific	1918-'23	4½		4.40	4.25
Virginian Ry.	1918-'19	5		4.60	4.30

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,850,000	$3,515,572
Ordinary internal rev.	1,860,341	159,076,677
Income tax	55,064	13,178,434
Miscellaneous	426,670	17,695,674
Total receipts	$4,180,076	$272,466,658
Excess of ordinary receipts over ordinary bursements	1,833,269	
Excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts		41,833,897
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements	913,090	
Excess total disbursements over total receipts		40,490,193
Expenditures	2,846,807	$14,500,555

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.07	Jacket Con.	.15
Andes	.09	Mexican	.30
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con.	.75
Bullion	.40	Ophir	.04
Challenge Con.	.04	Overman	.07
Confidence	.15	Savage	.06
Con. Cal. & Va.	.20	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Imperial	.02	Sierra Nevada	.43
Gould & Curry	.04	Union Con.	.59
Hale & Norcross	.04		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.85	C. O. D.	.03
Halifax	.01	Com. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	1.02½	D'field Daisy	.04
McNamara	.03	D'field B. B.	.04
Midway	.14	Florence	.35
Montana	.36	G'field Consol.	1.22½
North Star	.16	G'field Kewanas	.21
Rescue Eula	.09	G'field Merger	.16
Tonopah Exten.	3.90	Jumbo Exten.	1.20
Tonopah Mexican	.50	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Silver Pick	.05
Victor	.30	Spearhead	.13
West End	.81	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Man. Big Four	.05
Atlanta	.23	Rochester Mines	.72
Booth	.89	Round Mountain	.41

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9	9¾	Isabella	19¼	19¾
Elkton	28¾	29	Jackpot	6¾	7¼
El Paso	78	82	McKinney	35	45
Findlay	3½	4½	Portland	175	175¼
Golden C.	198	200	Vindicator	188	200
Gold Dol.	..	2¼	Rav. B. H.	3	3¾
Gold Sov.	6¾	6¾			

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Move Irregularly on a Moderate Volume of Trading —Activity in Bonds.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 312,767 shares of stock and $1,818,000 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 97,153; oils, 28,439, and mining, 187,175. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Int. Corp.	108	108	108	108
500	Am. Zinc	68½	69	68½	69
400	Atl. Gulf & W. Indies S. S.	31	31	30½	30½
400	Atl. Gulf & W. In. S. S. pf.	45	45	45	45
50	†Bnk. Dis. Cor.	5	5½	5	5
600	B.-A. Tob. Co., (ord. bearer)	15	15	15	15
400	†Can. C. & F. pf.	95½	98	95½	97
350	†Can. C. & F. pf.	110	111	110	111
6,700	Can. N. G. Cor.	2⅝	*3¼	2⅝	3
500	†Car. L. & P.	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
1,500	†Chandler Mo.	78½	80	78½	80
535	†Chev. Mo. Co.	122	126	122	126
400	Drugs-Sea.	170	170	165	165
25	Emer. Phono.	10½	10½	10½	10½
800	Federal Dye. & Chem. w. i.	40	43½	40	43½
108	Guan. Sugar	68	68	66	67
100	†Hall Signal	20	20	20	20
160	†Hendee Mfg.	80	80	29	29½
45	†H. & A. Arms	52	54	52	54
9,400	†Int. Mer. Ma.	16¾	17⅝	16¾	17⅝
3,200	†Int. M. M. pf.	66	67¼	65¾	66⅞
6,000	Kath. Bron. pf.	18	19¼	15	18
800	Kelly S. T.	204	297	294	297
760	†Kelly S. T. w. i.	74	74¾	74	74¾
405	†Keyst. Ordn.	11¼	12	11¼	11¾
700	†Lake T. Boat	15⅝	15⅝	15	15
200	†Lima Locom.	33	33	33	33
4,000	Manhatt'n Tr.	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
700	Mammoth of Am.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
8,100	†Maxim Muni.	14	14¼	13⅝	14¼
9,800	†Midvale Stl.	75	77	75	76½
500	N. Y. Transp.	15	17½	15	17½
1,650	†Ness T. & M.	34	34	32	33½
200	Penn. Mt. Ord. & Cast. w. i.	61	61	61	61
250	†Pyrene Mfg.	19	19	18	19
1,000	Corp. & H.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
500	†Sacon M. Car	64½	66¾	64½	66¾
1,200	†St. Jos. Lead	13⅝	14½	13⅝	14
630	Stl. & R. Ltd.	67½	68	67½	68
10,000	Subm. Boat, v. t. ctfs.	4	4¼	4	4
140	†Tob. Prod'cts	34	34	34	34
800	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs.	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,500	Un. Prof.-Sh.	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
10,000	†U. S. L. & H.	3½	3½	3½	3½
650	†U. S. L. & H. pf.	4½	5½	4½	5½
600	†Utah Secur'es	19½	19½	19½	19½
150	†Virginia Ry.	23	23	23	23
1,600	World Film, v. t. ctfs.	4	4¼	4	4

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
45	Atl. Refining	660	650	650	−28
10,000	Cosden & Co.	9	8¾	8¾	−¼
4,800	Houston Oil	22¼	20¾	22	+1
2	Indiana P.	112	112	112	−2
2,700	Inter. Petrol.	12¾	12	12⅜	+⅛
70	Nat. Transit.	37	36	36	−½
90	Ohio Oil	171	167	169	+3
1,825	Pierce Oil	17	17	17	+⅛
85	Prairie O. & G.	485	480	482	+2
182	Prairie P. L.	223	219	221	..
30	So. Penn. Oil	370	368	370	+2
75	S. O. of Cal.	345	340	341	+5
8	S. O. of Ind.	505	505	505	+5
85	S. O. of N. J.	506	501	501	−3
100	S. O. of N. Y.	215	211	211	−3
25	Vacuum Oil	228	228	228	−2
400	Ventura Con.	12¾	12¾	12¾	+¾
6,500	Victoria	3½	3½	3⅝	−⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	††Alta-Con.	12	12	12	12
1,500	††Am. Comdr.	9	9	9	9
2,000	††Atlanta	24½	25	24½	25
1,000	††BigCottonwd.	4	4	4	4
2,500	Big Ledge Dev.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,400	Bradley Copper	16	16½	16	16
800	Buffalo Mines	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
3,500	Butte Cop. & Zinc v. t. ctfs.	5½	6	5¼	5¾
1,000	Butte & N. Y.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
9,800	†Caledonia	83	84	81	82
2,500	†Canada Cop.	1½	2	1⅞	1½
2,700	†Cashboy	6½	6½	5½	6
500	†Comst'k Tun.	10	10	10	10
5,200	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1¾	1¾	1¼	1⅝
1,600	Con. Cop. Utah	1	1	1	1
400	Crown Res.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	††EmmaCopper	24	24	23	23
150	First Nat. Cop.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
2,600	Goldfield Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
2,500	††Hancock Con.	18¼	18½	17⅞	18
1,600	Hecla Mining	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
6,100	††Inter. Mines	21	23	21	23
1,200	††Jim Butler	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
8,700	Jumbo Ext.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
6,600	Kennecott Cop.	53½	53⅝	53½	53⅝
100	†Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
9,000	††Kewanas	25	25	23	23
6,500	La Rose Cons.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Magma Copper	15	15	15	15
1,000	†Majestic M.	1¾	1¾	1¼	1¼
2,800	†McIntyre	94	95	92	93
10,000	†McKin.-Dar.	59	62	57	60
600	Mines of Am.	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
14,000	†Mont. Shoshone	29	29	28	29
500	N. Utah Bing.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,200	Nipissing M. C.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5,200	†N. Butte Dev.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†North Star	17	17	17	17
1,000	††Oro	6	6	6	6
5,000	Peterson L. S.	34	36	33	34
6,800	†Ray Her. M.	3¼	3¾	3¼	3⅜
4,800	††Rex Cons. M.	23½	26	23½	26
8,400	†Rochester M.	15¾	19	15¾	18
1,000	†Storm Ken.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
2,500	†San Toy	17	18	17	18
350	†Santa Fe M.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
1,000	†Silver Pick	7	7	7	7
8,000	†Sim. Sil.-Ld.	2	2	1⅞	2
1,000	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
12,700	††Success M.	57	59	57	58
5,000	††Tiskaming	63	65	60	60
7,185	†Tom. Belmont	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
9,200	Tono. Exten.	3¾	4	3¾	4
500	††Tono. Mer.	55	55	55	55
1,200	†Tono. Mont.	38	38	37	37
3,500	†West E. Con.	80	80	76	80

BONDS.

$1,750,000	B. & O. n 5s.	101	101	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	B. Cop. 7s.	822½	822½	822½	822½
6,000	Cerro de P. C. 6s.	119¾	120	119¾	119¾
61,000	K. Cop. 6s.	207	210	207	210

†Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. *Odd lot. Note.—Friday sale in Midvale Steel 100 sold at 74½, and low sale in Iron Blossom was 94.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 3. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 2. Bid.	Asked.
B.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	14⅜	15¼	14⅜	15½
Mutual Profit Shar.	9	9½	9	9¼
Sherman Carbide	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼
Sherman Carbide pf.	8	15	8	15

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	39	40	40	42
Cactus Con. M. Co.	50	52	50	52
Cerro de Pasco Cop.	38¾	37	38¾	37
Howe Sound	3¾	4	3¾	4
Iron Blossom	98	99	98	99
Marsh Mining	30	32	30	32
Superstition Mining	34	35	34	35
Tonopah Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Tri-Bullion	½	⅝	½	⅝
White Knob pf.	2½	3½	1½	2¾

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	142	147	144	148
Aetna Explosives pf.	90	92	89	92
Atlas Powder	235	245	245	256
Atlas Powder pf.	95	99	95	99
Bliss, (E. W.)	340	350	345	380
Bliss, (E. W.) pf.	72	80	72	80
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	193	198	195	200
Can. Explosives	380	415	380	415
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	865	885	875	900
Du Pont Powder, new	375	395	390	410
Du Pont Powder pf.	100	104	100	104
Hercules Powder	400	420	400	420
Hercules Powder pf.	112	116	112	116
Niles-Bement-Pond	185	192	187	195
Niles-Bement-P. pf.	100	104	100	104
Savage Arms	450	460	450	470
Scovill Mfg. Co.	420	430	420	430
W'chester R. Arms	2,450	2,625	2,450	2,625
Babcock & Wilcox	129	133	129	133

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17⅛	18	18	18¼
Atlantic Refining	650	680	645	655
Borne-Scrymser	235	265	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	117	117	113	116
Chesebrough Mfg.	185	750	750	760
Colonial Oil	170	180	170	180
Continental Oil	270	276	270	275
Crescent Pipe Line	47	50	45	50
Cumberland Pipe L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	260	265	260	265
Galena Signal Oil	165	168	166	169
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	138	135	138
Illinois Pipe Line	172	180	172	172
Indiana Pipe Line	110	113	110	112
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾
National Transit	36	37	35	37
N. Y. Transit	230	235	230	235
Northern Pipe Line	108	112	108	112
Ohio Oil	170	172	165	169
Penn-Mex. Fuel Co.	66	69	67	70
Prairie O. & G.	480	485	478	483
Prairie Pipe Line	220	223	218	222
Solar Refining	300	310	300	305
Southern Pipe Line	233	238	233	238
South Penn Oil	368	372	365	370
So. West. Penn	138	142	138	142
Stand. Oil of Cal.	338	342	335	340
Stand. Oil of Ind.	500	505	500	505
Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	460	450	460
Stand. Oil of Ky.	355	365	350	360
Stand. Oil of Neb.	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of N. J.	502	504	500	505
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	211	214	211	214
Stand. Oil of Ohio	525	535	530	545
Swan & Finch	130	135	130	135
Union Tank	87	90	85	88
Vacuum Oil	227	230	228	231
Washington Oil	46	50	46	50

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Prices Move Irregularly on a Moderate Volume of Trading —Activity in Bonds.

That there had been a material improvement in the market tone compared with the conditions ruling on Thursday early developed on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Prices strengthened after the opening, and traders who were still working on the bearish side found that their operations gave little result. As the session progressed United States Steel common rallied sharply. The buying demand extended to the entire list, including the railroad stocks and the "war issues." Baldwin Locomotive was particularly prominent in the "war group."

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
370	Alaska Gold	26½	26½	25¾	25½
170	Alaska Juneau	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
880	Allis-Chalmers	32	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝
560	Am. Beet Sugar	71½	71½	70½	70⅝
1,170	Am. Can	60⅝	61½	60¼	61½
30	Am. Car & F.	79	80	79	80
100	Am. Hide & L.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
50	Am. Ice Secur.	26½	26½	26½	26½
40	Am. Linseed	23½	23½	23½	23½
1,470	Am. Locomo	68	69¼	67⅝	69
1,540	Am. Smelting	98¾	99⅝	98	99
50	Am. Tel. & Tel.	125¾	125¾	125¼	125¼
1,550	Anaconda Cop.	85	86⅝	85	86¼
20	A., T. & S. Fe.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1,480	Baldwin Loco.	110¼	112⅛	110¼

MELLEN PROTECTED J. P. MORGAN, HE SAYS

Agreed to Testify Before Grand Jury to Save Late Banker from Worry.

WICKERSHAM LETTERS READ

Witness Thought if He Told All New Haven Investigation Would Be Ended.

Letters that passed between George W. Wickersham, when he was Attorney General, and Charles S. Mellen, which showed the willingness of the latter to go before the Grand Jury and tell them all there was to know about the agreement between the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, in order that he might save the late J. P. Morgan from worry, took up most of the hearing yesterday of the trial before Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court of eleven ex-Directors of the New Haven. It nearly concluded the direct testimony of Mr. Mellen, who will after an hour or two on Monday morning, picking up a few odds and ends of evidence, be turned over to the defence for cross-examination.

The Grand Trunk Railway stopped work on the construction of its line from Palmer, Mass., to Providence, R. I., at the end of October, 1912, and at once suspicion arose that it was on account of an agreement with the New Haven. Locally there was a loud outcry, and at the beginning of November, Mr. Wickersham wrote to Mr. Mellen about it. In reply, Mr. Mellen wrote:

> The N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad Company has not made or even contemplated any agreement with any one relating to the stoppage of work, either temporarily or permanently, on the Southern New England Railroad. In fact, no agreement of any nature has recently been made between the New Haven Railroad and the Grand Trunk.

He went on to say that no new trackage agreements were contemplated, and the only motive that would affect the existing ones was to obviate an unnecessary and uneconomic duplication of railroad tracks in Vermont and New Hampshire. The trackage agreements he denied would limit competition between the two roads, but would leave the roads with complete independence to do business over one line, which, if done over two, would ultimately saddle an additional cost on the public.

Wickersham Not Satisfied.

Mr. Wickersham was not satisfied, and procured a copy of the traffic agreement and declared that he could not undertake to keep it confidential in the inquiry he was about to hold. What puzzled him was the action of the Grand Trunk, which, after inducing the City of Providence and the State of Rhode Island to expend considerable sums on the new line it proposed, suddenly dropped the project. A very great feeling of popular indignation had arisen, he said, and so he had decided on a thorough investigation.

In order to fasten the knowledge that the Government was seriously concerned about the legality of the Grand Trunk agreement on the indicted Directors as well as on Mr. Mellen, who has immunity, it was necessary to show that the Directors were actually subpoenaed to appear before the Grand Jury before they discussed the agreement at their meeting on Nov. 21. This led to a stiff fight between counsel as to the dates involved, and caused a burst of protest from R. V. Lindabury, who leads the defense, as Mr. L. Read, counsel for the Government, asked whether the Directors were subpoenaed.

On the ground that the Grand Jury proceedings are legally secret, he wished to have the question stricken out, but Judge Hunt, saying that he would welcome the citation of authorities on the point, permitted it temporarily to remain on the record.

Mr. Batts then wanted to know if Mr. Mellen had ever written to Henry A. Wise, as United States Attorney in this district, offering to go before the Grand Jury.

"I did," he replied. "I wanted to make the Government understand all there was to the situation. I was the only one of the Directors who knew all about every agreement the New Haven had made in the eleven years I was President. Then I thought by telling everything I could put the investigation on the bum."

"Had you any other reason?"

"I wanted to protect Mr. Morgan and to keep him out of it. He was very nervous at that time, and I thought he might have made some agreement in Europe with the Grand Trunk officials I knew nothing about. Mr. Ledyard told me, however, that that was not so, as he had not had the chance of meeting any of the Grand Trunk men in London."

Morgan Was Ill.

"Did you think Mr. Morgan was any more nervous that time than usual?"

"He had been before the Pujo Investigating Committee in December, 1912, and sailed for Europe in January. He was ill and died in March. From my own experience before the Government's investigating committee, I did not suppose his experience had been very exhilarating."

After the luncheon recess Mr. Batts wanted to know about the discussions which took place between Mr. Mellen and Mr. Robbins, one of the defendants, concerning these investigations.

"The Directors all felt," answered Mr. Mellen, "that the scope of the investigation would seriously affect the road from a financial and legislative standpoint. We wanted to narrow it as much as possible, as much for the road as for ourselves. No one knew what might happen."

"Did not Mr. Robbins say," asked F. M. Swacker of counsel for the Government, "that if they were in a monopolization, you had not a leg to stand upon?"

Mr. Mellen could not remember any specific statement, and Mr. Swacker pressed him hard, apparently much dissatisfied with his testimony on this point. Michael Kenealy, counsel for Mr. Robbins, for the first time took an active part in the trial by objecting to all this testimony applying to his client.

Mr. Mellen identified two checks aggregating $100,000, made out to him by the Ballard Company, but could not recall for what he used the money, although he thought one $25,000 draft was paid into the New England Navigation Company.

Then the Government brought out briefly the evidence concerning the acquisition by the New Haven in 1904 of the New York & Stamford Railway Company, which connected at the State line with the Greenwich tramway. Originally the New Haven carried it by leasing it to the Consolidated Railway Company, the concern which operated and owned its Connecticut trolleys. But as its interstate connection resulted in the conferring on the Consolidated Railway Company an interstate character, the latter canceled its lease of the New York & Stamford, and also gave up its control of the Greenwich tramway. As a result it was merely the insignificant New York & Stamford Company which acquired and retained an interstate character.

The trial was then adjourned until Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

INTERBOROUGH BONDS SOLD

J. P. Morgan & Co. Take $20,000,000 Issued for Subway Construction.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has sold to J. P. Morgan & Co. $20,000,000 first and refunding 5 per cent. bonds, making a total of $30,000,000 of the bonds sold under the agreement with the bankers to provide money for new subway construction.

The bonds are a part of the $300,000,000 mortgage autnorized in 1913, and $128,658,000 of the bonds are now outstanding. Under the agreement the bankers can take more bonds of this issue to the amount of $27,342,000.

RAILROAD ARGUMENTS END.

Government Attorney Asks for Dissolution of Pacific Merger.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—Arguments were concluded late today in the case of the Government to separate the Central Pacific from the Southern Pacific Railway. The final briefs will be filed Monday, Dec. 13. The entire afternoon session was occupied by Edward F. McClennen, attorney for the Government, in his argument in rebuttal.

"If it is shown in the evidence," asked Presiding Judge Sanborn, "that the tonnage over the Central Pacific is as great now as it would be if the roads were separated, should the court consider that fact in reaching its conclusion?"

"No," replied Mr. McClennen, "for how can the court decide whether the tonnage now is as great as it would be if the Central Pacific were a separate line?"

"If the court finds that no harm has been done by the Southern Pacific ownership of the Central Pacific," continued Judge Sanborn, "how, then, can it find that any harm will be done; and if it cannot find that harm will be done, how can it grant an injunction?"

To this question Mr. McClennen replied "Under the Sherman anti-trust law the power to do harm is the evil at which the statute aims. If the power to do harm exists because of the Southern Pacific ownership of the Central Pacific, that is the vital fact to be considered."

Mr. McClennen insisted that there was no inconsistency in the position of the Government in the Union Pacific dissolution case and in the present case; that the Supreme Court held that the vital factor in the Union Pacific merger was the ownership by one company of the Southern Pacific and the Central Pacific lines.

"The vital point in the case," said Mr. McClennen, "is that the Central Pacific, because it is owned by the Southern Pacific, is not competing for business for the Ogden gateway. The suit is directed against the Southern Pacific, and seeks to destroy the monopoly which this company has over traffic through the Sunset and Ogden gateways."

Mr. Dunne, in his argument for the railroad today, developed the idea that the Southern Pacific line from San Francisco south and then east to New Orleans was in reality built by the Central Pacific.

"The Government encouraged this development by giving a land grant. The original intention was that the new lines of the Central Pacific should meet the Texas & Pacific at Yuma, Ariz. The Texas & Pacific fell down on the plan, and the Southern Pacific was extended on east."

Mr. Dunne developed the argument he began yesterday relative to competitive conditions. He called attention to the interstate commerce law which authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to order through billing and joint rates over connecting lines and gives the shipper the right to route his freight.

Discussing the application of the Sherman law, he said he did not understand that the courts were under obligation to add to competition where competition already existed; that he did not understand the courts were under obligation to put an additional railway soliciting agent in the East and an additional solicitor in the West, when there already is sharp competition for the transcontinental traffic.

OIL NOW OVER TWO DOLLARS

Further Advance Made to Bring Out Crude That Is Being Hoarded.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 3.—Crude oils were again advanced today, 10 cents a barrel being added to the principal grades, which made the new prices as follows:

Pennsylvania crude, $2.10; Cabell, $1.65; Mercer black, Newcastle, Corning, $1.60. Somerset was advanced 8 cents, to $1.50, but there was no change in Ragland from 70 cents.

The last previous advance of 10 cents made several weeks ago failed to bring out the crude oil which the refiners need, and the opinion was expressed today that another rise would be necessary to start the movement. Producers are now predicting $2.50 for the early Spring, and the purchasing agencies are inclined to believe that further advances must be made before the several million barrels known to be in storage are marketed.

Meantime the advance is causing marked activity among drillers in the Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio fields, the open weather of the last few months permitting extensive operations, although there have been no important discoveries.

LIMA, Ohio, Dec. 3.—An increase of 5 cents in the cheaper grades and 10 cents in the expensive grades of crude oils was recorded here today, quoting new prices on local grades as follows: Lima, $1.25; South Lima, $1.28; Indiana, $1.32; Wooster, $1.45; Illinois, $1.42; Princeton, $1.42; Plymouth, $1.13.

Fire Department Wins a Medal.

Fire Commissioner Adamson received word from San Francisco yesterday that that Panama-Pacific Exposition had awarded his department, in connection with its exhibit, a medal of honor for firefighting and fire prevention. This award is equivalent to a Grand Prix. In addition a bronze medal was awarded for a model of an extension ladder truck.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Twenty-seven companies, with aggregate capital stocks of $3,318,500, were incorporated today. They include:

Ponvallsmith Corpn., Poughkeepsie, steering wheels for motor cycles, motors, $2,500,000; E. C. Vail, J. Wilson Poucher, G. E. Smith, 18 Hooker Av., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Redtop Electric Co., Manhattan, stoves, heaters, apparatus, machinery, appliances, advertising, $500,000; H. J. Lucke, G. C. Trumbull, N. H. Truett, Malba, L. I.

Susquehanna Pfinance Corpn., Buffalo, stocks, bonds, securities, construction, railroads, tunnels in Erie, Cattaraugus, and Allegany Counties, $90,000; A. Weller, E. D. and T. Hofeller, Buffalo.

The Steel Hat Anchor Co., Owego, inventions, mfg., mercantile, $50,000; F. W. Clifford, F. B. Tracy, H. L. Armstrong, Owego.

The Holland Nitro Lamp Co., Fort Ewen, $25,000; M. Roy, F. A. Schwabmeyer, W. P. Graham, 60 Bay 31st St., Brooklyn.

Leonard's Women's Apparel, $20,000; J. P. Gitkin, D. B. Greenberg, L. D. Goldstone, 19 Marble Hill Av.

George J. Conrad & Co., wearing apparel for women, $20,000; L. and J. Poulansky, G. J. Conrad, 236 5th Av.

Unique Amusement Co., Amityville, motion pictures, vaudeville theatricals, $7,000; T. and T. Leroy Wardle, E. T. Rinas, Amityville.

Union Extract Co., vegetable and other extracts, $10,000; T. P. Hall, A. Segelcke, R. Boehringer, 112 2d Av., Newark, N. J.

Merchandise Buyers, advertising, resident buyers, wearing apparel, dry goods, $10,000; M. Lewis, U. G. Schmelzel, E. D. Chaffee, 320 5th Av.

American Machinery Exchange, machinery, merchandise, $10,000; M. M. Rafkin, F. A. and E. E. Bang, 217 Centre Street.

The La Salle Holding Co., Buffalo, realty, construction, $10,000; C. H. Rice, E. and A. S. Heyl, 138 Crescent Avenue, Buffalo.

Beacon Light Skirt Manufacturing Co., Kingston, women's apparel, $10,000; S. Auster, F. Forman, S. Bernstein, Kingston.

The B. and S. Contracting Co., foundations; generators, pumps, turbines, motors, $10,000; E. M. Pennypacker, H. J. Neuschafer, C. S. Ashley, 25 Broad Street.

Serbian Daily Herald Publishing Corporation; publishers, printers, stationers, booksellers, $10,000; Gabriel Komneultch, G. M. Erkich, W. B. Zamplere, 385 Eleventh Avenue.

Mexico Manufacturing Co., Mexico, timber, sawmills, woodenware, novelties, household articles, utensils, $5,000; S. J. Ramsey, Oakes Ames, E. E. Hollister, Mexico.

Lion Ladies' Underwear Manufacturing Co., ladies' garments, $5,000; H. Wyz, and S. Abramowitz, 484 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Reed Shop, Reed furniture, ornaments, rattan novelties, rugs, tapestries, jewelry, embroidery, paints, varnishes, $5,000; Tracy S. Buckingham, J. J. Jansen, Jr., W. P. Powell, Great Neck Station.

Milton Amusement Co., Brooklyn, amusement enterprises, motion pictures, theatricals, $5,000; J. R. Lunderskiy, B. Goldberg, T. Rosenthal, 312 West Forty-seventh Street.

Capital reductions: Solar Metal Products Co., New York, $300,000 to $250,000; Premier Printing Corporation, New York, $5,000 to $2,500.

Capital increase: The Ontario Knife Co., Franklinville, $350,000 to $1,000,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Sidney Wolfert, Inc., Manhattan; Flaxman Novelty Co., Manhattan; the Bay Shore Horse Show Association, Islip.

FLOUR AND LUMBER EXPORTS HELD UP

Four Railroads Put Embargo on Such Shipments Through Port of New York.

BUT RULE CAN BE EVADED

Freight Can Be Sent Here on Domestic Bills, but That Will Cut Demurrage from 60 Days to 30.

Further embargoes on goods for export will be declared by four more railroads entering the Port of New York in the near future. It has been decided definitely to place embargoes upon flour and lumber shipped on through export bills of lading through this port on the New York Central, the Erie, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and the Lehigh Valley. This action was decided upon by the traffic representatives of the various roads, who met in the offices of the Trunk Line Association yesterday.

This makes the embargo on export flour and lumber complete on all of the lines entering the Port of New York. The only large line in trunk line territory which would not co-operate in this action was the Baltimore & Ohio. The representative of that road at the meeting was not from the traffic department, and he deferred action until he could consult the men in charge of traffic on this road.

It was explained by a railroad official that this embargo was actually not as stringent as it appeared. He said that, in fact, it did not stop the movement of export flour and lumber, but caused it to be shipped to the seaboard on domestic bills of lading. This, however, reduces the "free time" allowed for holding the goods in the cars from sixty to thirty days. After Jan. 1 the demurrage on both classes of shipments will be cut in half unless the new free time regulations filed are suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Shippers to Protest.

From yesterday's developments it appears that there will be a clash between the railroads and the shippers represented by the Merchants' Association on the question of a reduction in free time. It was stated that the Merchants' Association that a firm stand would be taken upon the matter, and if an amicable agreement could not be obtained at the conference between a committee of that association and the railroad men complaint would be filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission in order that the proposed changes might be suspended until a hearing could be held.

C. C. McCain, representing the railroad view of the matter, said that the roads had been considering making a reduction in the free time limit for some time, and that the particular stress of circumstances at present had brought about a reconsideration of the matter so that action was expedited, especially as by such action the congestion of traffic at this port might be relieved somewhat. Mr. McCain said that the Interstate Commerce Commission itself had recommended this change in its decision in the 5 per cent. raise in rates case.

Suggestions were made by Mr. McCain to shippers as to how they might cooperate with the railroads in relieving the congestion. He said in many cases shipments for the same foreign port are loaded into different freight cars, when they might with practically no more trouble be loaded into the same car, thus enabling the roads to handle the freight with greater dispatch when it reached this port. His statement follows:

> One feature of the present congested conditions at New York which is causing the carriers considerable trouble and delay is the practice of many shippers availing of all deliveries allowed for any single carload of export freight.
>
> The railroads have had in effect for some time a rule which permits three separate deliveries without extra charge from a carload of export freight. This is what is termed "split deliveries," and the rule was established to facilitate export shipments, by which a carload of freight arriving at a New York terminal is given the privilege of distribution by lighterage service to more than one ocean line.
>
> It is a daily occurrence with respect to many cars that an order will be given the carrier at New York to make delivery of part thereof, while the remainder is left on the car for long periods. Shippers loading several cars at the same time will place part in each which requires the same delivery at destination. It would have been no inconvenience to shipper if such shipments in the different cars had been loaded into the same car. If this were done the following would be saved the necessity of making several lighterage deliveries of small lots to the same place, and the delivery service would be more concentrated and expedited, to the mutual advantage of the railroads and the shippers.
>
> These practices are so generally availed of that it has been found necessary by the railroads to bring them to the attention of the shippers and to request that greater care be exercised in the loading of cars that are entitled to the "split delivery" service, with a view to consolidating same, so that the least number of deliveries will be required at destination from any one car. The railroads feel that the shippers should co-operate with the carriers and afford some measure of relief of the present congested conditions by concentrating shipments for the same delivery as much as possible in one car. Co-operation in this direction will help to relieve the terminals, secure earlier release of equipment, and benefit all concerned.

A hopeful note was struck yesterday by P. J. Flynn, Vice President in charge of traffic on the Lackawanna, who explained that the situation, as far as that road was concerned, was beginning to clear up. He said that, although no appreciable let-up in traffic had been noticed, conditions had not grown worse in respect to export freight, and domestic freight was moving better than before.

COMMISSION REVERSED.

Utilities Body's Authority Over Trackage Charges Limited.

The Public Service Commission, under a ruling of the Appellate Division, handed down yesterday, has no authority to order a common carrier to refund excessive payments on "trackage charges," if those charges are in conformity with the schedule filed with the commission, and if the commission had not already declared the charges to be excessive.

The commission's power regulates only charges that are "thereafter" made, when the commission has passed upon the "unreasonableness" of the charges. Any such charges in the past, the court holds, may not be collected.

The case was that of Murphy Brothers, hay and grain dealers on Morris Avenue, the Bronx, who sued to recover $178 excess "trackage charges." Their property had remained in cars on the tracks at Melrose Junction prior to the commission's ruling that the charges were unreasonable.

The effect of the decision, however, is that weather conditions may be taken into consideration in estimating the length of time that consignees may leave their property in feight cars without being charged for "trackage."

DRY GOODS PRICES FIRM.

Wholesale Distribution Shows Increase Over Same Period Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods shows a handsome increase over the corresponding period of a year ago. Improved retail demand and low stocks brought merchants to market in large numbers.

"Road orders for both immediate and future delivery are in considerable advance of previous years. Collections are about normal. Prices are firm."

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Up-to-date materials and styles; all fur trimmed; also plush coats, misses' and ladies' sizes; 1,200 to close out. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—1,500 fur-trimmed coats to close out, consisting of plush, metalamb, and uralamb. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 25th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats; chinchilla, corduroy, sport. Call morning, fourth floor, 14 East 33d St.

COATS.—Plush and Matelamb. Closing out our stock. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats, morning only. 14 East 33d, fourth floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring models. 422 West 26th St., 7th Floor.

COATS AND SUITS; looking at Spring models. 12 West 31st St., Fifth Floor.

DRESSES, Suits, &c.—Jobs desired for cash in higher grade ladies and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge dresses for Spring; jobber looking at these. H. Marcus Skirt Co., 149 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Silk dress contractors wanted; must show own samples. 510 6th Av., fifth floor.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Revol and Sonomor; all sizes. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d St. Phone Chelsea 3975.

MERCHANDISE of medium and better grades for their January sales wanted by Thalhimer Brothers, Richmond, Virginia. Department Store; quantities must be large, no seconds, and delivery completed on or before Dec. 28; samples to be delivered at once, prepaid, either direct or to our shipping office, 120 West 20th St.

SPRING SUITS AND COATS.—We are ready to place orders for Spring suits and coats. 452 6th Av., sixth floor.

SUITS, Dresses, Skirts, and Waists.—Desire at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

TAFFETA in black, navy, and changeable; any quantity. 7th Floor, 87 5th Av.

TAFFETAS AND PEAU DE CYGNE—We are open to buy a quantity of these goods for cash, at right prices. H. & C., 104 West 25th St.

WAISTS.—Middy blouses, evening, wedding dresses and skirts; jobs wanted; cash. A 257 Times Downtown.

WITCH HAZEL.—Special Sale Feature. Guaranteed U. S. P. 15 per cent. alcohol, excellent odor; barrel lots only; send for sample and price. "TRIPLE WITCH," Old Mystic, Conn.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names.
Thursday...3@3¼ " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Permit Export of East India Wool.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., is informed that the War Trade Department of Great Britain has sanctioned the export of all classes of East Indian wool, excepting brown, black, and grays, to be purchased at the auctions in Liverpool beginning Dec. 7. The Textile Alliance arrangements have been extended to the East African Protectorate, the National Bank of India representing the Alliance there with headquarters at Mombassa.

Portugal Wants Motor Boats.

E. C. Porter, agent in charge of the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House, yesterday received specifications in regard to motor boats which are wanted by the Portuguese Government. These boats are to be used in connection with the customs service on rivers and streams. The specifications call for thirteen motor boats of thirty-six feet in length, and nine motor boats of twenty-seven feet in length.

South Is in Good Shape.

According to an executive of one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in the city, there is little need in the South these days of any "buy-a-bale-of-cotton" or other allegedly philanthropic movement. That part of the country is in good shape from the financial point of view, and is improving from day to day. Proof of this condition, he says, lies in the fact that collections from Southern retail merchants are excellent, and that not one retailer who last year put up his note with the house in question as a guarantee of payment for goods bought at that time, has failed to pay when the note matured. Collections in other parts of the country were said to be good also, indications being everywhere of increasing prosperity.

Sheeting Demand Renewed.

Reports of the sinking of one burlap-laden ship and the grounding of another one had a rather marked effect on the demand for sheetings in this market yesterday. Buying of them was quite active on the part of the bag manufacturers. Forty-eight square, four-yard goods sold further at 5½ cents, and good sales were made, for delivery in the next ninety days, of 3.75s at 6⅜ cents, and 2.85s at 7⅜ cents. Bids were in the market for 4.70s, for which 4¾ cents were offered, but it was said that leading houses were asking an eighth more for any shipment. Good-sized sales of 3.50 osnaburgs were made at 5¼ cents, both for prompt shipment and for delivery over the first quarter of next year.

Fine-Yarn Goods Were Wanted.

In spite of the doubt surrounding the possibility of getting them finished, there was little sign of a cessation of the demand for fine-yarn goods and specialties in the gray here yesterday. Such goods as 40-inch lawns, piques, honeycombs, cotton, and silk novelties, &c., were actively sought, some of the orders calling for deliveries well into next year. There was also a good demand for three-leaf twills and filling sateens, from the clothing trades. These goods are reported to be sold up for several months as tight as a drum, and it is said to be very doubtful if offers of two cents a yard above the recent market will bring out more than a few scattering odd lots.

A Scarcity of Ready-to-Wear.

The demand for ready-made garments in the women's wear line has practically swept the market clean of desirable merchandise. Everything points to an extremely prosperous Spring season, with values higher than they have been in some time. The piece goods and dye situations have made it very difficult for the garment manufacturers to get what they want in fabric supplies, and advances continue right along the line. The owner of one of the largest coat and suit businesses in the city said yesterday that he attributes the brisk demand to the return of normal conditions. "This country," he said, "cannot be economical for any length of time without bringing in the wake of this retrenchment a big rush for merchandise to restore conditions to their normal state." The big houses in the trade have placed large orders for delivery at dates much further ahead than ordinarily.

Cancellation by Mutual Consent.

Commenting on the efforts made to suppress the cancellation and returned goods evil in the piece goods trade, a representative garment manufacturer said yesterday that he believed something should be done to bring results in this direction through the adoption of a "mutual consent" plan. By this he meant that, in case the manufacturer found himself with too great a quantity of goods on hand, he should ask the mill agent if he could readily dispose of the goods elsewhere. If so, the manufacturer should be permitted to cancel, otherwise he should take the full amount of the order. Where the goods have not been put in work it should be optional with the mill to accept or refuse the cancellation. In every case the permission to cancel should come from the mill. The present, this manufacturer said, is the most opportune time that has occurred or may occur for the mills to adopt such a plan, as they now have things all their own way.

To Aid War Sufferers.

A movement has been started to have various organizations of business men help the war sufferers in Europe. The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association has appointed a committee to arrange for subscriptions to such a fund. William Fischman and R. Sadowsky are members of this committee. Hope is entertained that the association members will be able to raise between $50,000 and $100,000 for this war relief work, and after a thorough canvass of the membership, the independent manufacturers will be called upon to contribute. Similar committees will be appointed in the other industries of the needle trades. From the moneys raised help will be extended to the destitute in all countries that have been ravished by the war.

Big Orders for Shirts.

Shirt manufacturers have been booking large orders for Spring. In most instances, future business is greater than any that has been taken in the past. This is regarded as an indication that the retailers are alive to the situation in dyestuffs, and realize that unless they make suitable provision for their future needs they may have to buy goods in which the colors are not guaranteed. Colors are not as lavishly used as hitherto, but the demand seems to fit in with conditions. White, for instance, is finding a very large sale, and the top point in the demand for white goods has not been reached. Novelty fabrics will find a wider use because of the dye scarcity, the idea being to feature a pattern in the fabric rather than by color combinations.

Printcloth Sales Were Fair.

There was a fairly good business done in printcloths in the local gray goods market yesterday, sales being made for both spot and contract delivery at firm prices. Prompt delivery sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were reported at 4 9-16 cents, while contracts over the first three months of 1916 were sold at a sixteenth higher. Spot sales of 38½-inch 64-56s were made at 4 7-16 cents. While there was no great call reported for 39-inch 80-80s, it was said that they were difficult to get for any delivery under 6¼ cents, and the same was true of 72-76s in that width, which were sold at 8⅝ cents. January-February business was reported on 39-inch 68-72s at 5¼ cents, while 56-44s in that width sold for delivery in January, February, and March at 4 cents. Closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6⅛c 38½-inch, 64-60s..4⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¼c 38½-inch, 64-56s..4⅞c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s..4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s....4c 38½-inch, 60-48s..4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..4¾c 27-inch, 64-60s....3¼c

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

INTERBORO ENGRAVING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the company, operating Commercial Hall of 108 Fulton Street by John C. L. Rogge, $11,589; John Bracebridge, $70, and John Carson, $138. The company assigned on Nov. 29. Liabilities are $17,300 and assets $2,200.

LUDWIG-GOLDFIELD CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Ludwig-Goldfield Corporation, manufacturer of toys, 221 Fourth Avenue, by Samuel D. Ludwig, $188, salary; Abraham T. Goldfield, $968, services, and Morris Weisberg, $16, merchandise. The company assigned on Thursday. It has a factory at Spring Valley, N. Y. Liabilities are $15,000 and assets $10,000.

LA MODE SHOP, INC., women's furnishings, 1,572 Broadway and 1,332 St. Nicholas Avenue, has assigned to John J. Robbins. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed by Alfred A. Wood, $1,000; the Waist Company, $124, and Tinnin Liebermann, $12. Liabilities are $3,500 and assets $1,000.

DAVID GOROS, plumber, 1,062 Tremont Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $988 and assets of $1,316 in stock and accounts.

CHARLES TAMKE, North Pelham, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,821 and assets of $263. He assigned on March 23.

THE BROOKLYN EMBROIDERY AND APRON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 263 Greene Street, New York, and 234 and 236 Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,854 and assets of unknown value.

LOWENSTEIN & GOLDSTEIN, cloaks, 116 West Twenty-second Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,830 and assets of $5,410.

A. GREENSPAN & SON, pocketbooks, 53 Wooster Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $2,407 and assets $182.

SCHWARTZ SHORT HOUSE, INC., 12 West Eighteenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $4,300 and assets $2,018.

CHAS. S. BRODY COMPANY, bags and cases, 558 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $4,681 and assets $2,680.

MERCHANTS' PUBLIC MARKET COMPANY, 1,891-1,897 Bathgate Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $9,267 and assets $186.

FISHMAN BROS. & FREED, cloaks, 138 and 140 Greene Street, have assigned to Samuel C. Dubersteln.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 333 business failures in the United States during the week against 295 for the previous week, and 448, 356, 285, and 267 for the corresponding weeks of 1914 to 1911. The Middle States had 102, New England 36, Southern 85, Western 68, Northwestern 24, and Far Western 21. Canada had 43, against 50 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 3.—Sacknoff & Tubin, dry goods merchants, have been petitioned into bankruptcy. Liabilities, $38,786; assets, $13,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed today against Abraham A. Schimmel, trading as the Metropolitan Mattress Company, Boston, at the instance of three creditors, whose claims amount to $632. Preferences of creditors are alleged.

Schedules in bankruptcy of the Maverick Wire Company of Boston, filed today, disclosed liabilities of the partnership and the individual of $88,545, and assets of $3,228.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Samuel Cohen of Boston, a builder. His liabilities amount to $83,914, of which $80,150 is secured. Among the secured creditors are Josiah Bon, $41,000, and William H. White, $33,800. The petitioner is without encumbered assets.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 3.—Owen W. Owen of Racine, who unsuccessfully fought bankruptcy proceedings in the Federal Court, owes $74,205.19, and has assets of $110,672.50, according to schedules just filed.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Parkville Sash and Door Co.—City of New York.....$308.86
Queens Park Realty Co.—Same.....143.51
Tunnel Ventilating Co.—Same.....269.30
Twentieth Century Pub. Co.—Same.....139.30
United Cork Co.—Same.....118.45
"Wetsington"—Same.....139.30
Vidaver Mfg. Co.—Same.....139.30
Wooperstein, Harry—Same.....110.73
Bagot, Peter, and William F. Friedborn—Columbia Graphophone Co.....496.41
Bayliss, Elizabeth — Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Co.....114.92
Black, Madeleine—H. F. Ferguson.....380.91
Buckley, Margaret—City of New York.263.91
Bell, William E.—W. E. Reardon.....145.97
Bernstein, Barnet—J. Deppez.....500.00
Blaney, Charles E.—Shubert Theatrical Co.....38,340.16
Bote, William H.—Borden's Condensed Milk Co., costs.....115.46
Brooklyn Structural Steel Corp.—U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee Co.....816.49
Brooks, Baron—Bromley.....225.20
Berg, Isadore—S. Cohen.....192.22
Bell, Ernest A.—American District Telegraph Co.....164.95
Calhoun, Patrick—E. J. De Forest et al.....1,144.49
C. E. Mills Oil Co. and Henry E. Mills—New York Lubricating Oil Co.....1,308.30
City Island Yacht Club—A. M. Hazell, Inc.....162.60
Chase, Edw., and National Surety Co.—People, &c.....300.00
Cohen, David, Eva Wartels, and Mary Rosen—D. Frankel.....274.48
Collins, George—W. T. Harkness.....245.10
Dempsey, James F.—U. S. Realty and Improvement Co.....277.61
Lombardo, Nicholas—W. Ricker.....221.01
De Zayas, Hilary J.—S. R. Betts.....143.25
Engel, Erich—Batavia and New York Woodworking Co.....231.40
E. J. McLoughlin Co.—Rockland and Rockport Lime Co.....284.00
Fochtman, John—Swift & Co., Inc.....102.78
Goodside, Jacob, by guardian—H. Hoenig, costs.....107.65
Gotham Film Co., Marchal W. Taggart, and George M. McIntyre—A. S. Terry et al.....336.46
Harris, Charles H.—J. Lombardo.....7,857.70
Hirsch, Adolph, and Joachim Spiro—C. Greenfield.....761.81
Haig, James B., Jr., and Velleda R.—National Bank of Wappingers Falls, N. Y.....1,024.50
Horowitz, Morris—J. Zuckerman.....101.65
Intner, William, and Charles Cohen—I. Blecher.....250.00
Schmidt, Bierher.....300.00
Kaufman Brothers & Berhols, Inc.—S. Garun.....391.13
Kaufman, Abraham H.—S. S. Solomon et al.....473.85
Lindemann, Harry—C. Colium.....550.47
La Falce, Rafaele—M. Bernstein.....121.40
Learnard, George E.—Black, Starr & Frost.....708.33
Law Reporting Co.—Columbia Graphophone Co.....161.15
Lotos Theatre Co.—C. C. Sibley et al..177.77
Linch, George W., receiver—A. De Maria.....350.00
Mamanch, Israel—B. Kressel.....148.65
Mutual Profit Realty Co.—F. C. Feeley.161.91
Meyer, Otto C.—G. M. Hallam.....350.71
Meyer, Agnes C.—Lord & Taylor.....120.45
Michaels, Robert—J. Stafford.....588.84
M. N. Cosmas Selling Agency, Inc.—G. W. Thompson.....124.77
Mansad Construction Co. and Emanuel M. Krulewitch—East River Mill & Lumber Co.....1,167.49
Same—Same.....1,161.33
Millard, Meyer S.—D. Glickman.....101.49
Meagher, Joseph P.—M. H. Kahn.....444.69
Same—Same.....309.61
Mandelkern, Jacob—J. Neugeboren et al.227.26
Mikulick, Mike, or Michael—Geo. F. Wagner Co., Inc.....146.33
Mandelkler, Louis—J. Neugeboren et al.227.26
National L. E. B. Co.—L. L. Lewis et al.....295.67
Nudelman, Abraham—B. Grossman.....133.46
National Coal & Feed Co.—F. A. Champlin.....290.10
Peters, Charles—J. C. Eldt.....396.84
Obernik, Paul—M. S. Crossman.....221.48
Paper, Inc.—Martin & William H. Nixon Paper Co.....506.43
Postiglione, Darmine, and Maranine—P. Postiglione.....252.42
Pelison, Harmen—M. Pelkisson.....181.08
Prem, Joseph—C. C. Shay, costs.....107.60
Perry, Roland—E. Coggin.....217.01
Pastor, Richard—J. W. Cushman & Co.1,617.35
Roman, Isaac—W. D. Stewart.....376.31
Richards, Eugene L., Jr., Sup.—German National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio...2,859.20
Rosenbaum, Irving—M. Raymond.....194.51
Scheffler, Saidee B.—N. Grabenheimer et al.....144.41
Strauch, Wm. C.—I. Frank.....114.58
Spitz, Gaza, or Gus—G. Golden.....130.65
Schwartz, William—S. A. Uhlfelder.....153.16
Saratoga Wood Craftsmen, Inc.—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.....222.11
Thompson, Allen P.—T. Rossman et al.100.25
Thirty-eight West Fifty-ninth St. Co. & Albert I. Rise—Wm. A. Thomas Co....327.61
Taylor, Kate—Rogers Peet Co.....108.84
Van Vechten, Gayler—C. Munday.....112.00
Witkin, William, and James Zoppels—L. M. Seltzer.....779.24
Wolf, Irving—City of N. Y.....202.00
Walker, Harris H.—Woman's World Magazine Co., Inc.....238.44
Walsh, Alice M., or Alice M. Durkin—S. H. Clark.....989.52

PLAN A $50,000,000 DRY GOODS MERGER

New Company Proposed to Take Over the United and the Associated Merchants.

C. N. BLISS TO BE PRESIDENT

Proposed Concern to Control Lord & Taylor and a Number of the Big Stores in Other Cities.

Plans for the merger of the United Dry Goods Companies and the Associated Merchants Company into a new $50,000,000 concern to be known as the Associated Dry Goods Company, informal announcement of which was made several days ago, are only in tentative form at present. They have not yet been presented to the Executive Committees of the companies affected, but the plan is under consideration by the various interests connected with the old Claflin organization. It is expected that a readjustment plan will be ready for presentation to stockholders of the old dry goods concerns within a month or two.

It is understood that the plan for the consolidated concern calls for the issue of $20,000,000 cumulative first preferred stock, $10,000,000 second preferred, and $14,000,000 common stock, and some Treasury stock. The present holders of preferred stock of the United Dry Goods Companies will get in exchange for their stock the first and second preferred stock of the new company, and the common stockholders will get new common stock. A similar exchange is contemplated for the various kinds of stock of the Associated Merchants Company.

Cornelius N. Bliss is slated for President of the new corporation. Others whose names have been mentioned as officers or Directors of the company are Lewis Stewart, Samuel W. Rayburn, T. S. Atwater, Gates W. McGarrah, James Alexander, Thomas F. Crane, Jr., Howland Davis, George F. Crane, John A. Stewart, and William M. Barrett. The new concern, if the plan of adjustment is consummated, will hold a controlling interest in Lord & Taylor, and will own all of the securities of J. N. Adam & Co. of Buffalo, William Hengerer & Co. of Buffalo, Stewart & Co. of Baltimore, Stewart Dry Goods Company of Louisville, Powers Mercantile Company of Minneapolis, and Hahne & Co. of Newark, and also an interest in C. G. Gunther & Sons of this city, and Higbee & Co. of Cleveland.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Settled weather prevailed generally Friday east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the region of the Great Lakes and the upper Ohio Valley, where there were local snows. West of the mountains the weather is overcast and unsettled under the influence of an extensive area of low barometer pressure that covers the Pacific States. There have been general rains in the Pacific States and high winds on the Pacific Coast.

Temperatures continue below the normal throughout the East and above normal over the Northwest and on the Pacific Slope.

Indications are that the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday throughout the region east of the Mississippi River. Temperatures will not change materially in the East and South Saturday and Sunday, but they will rise Sunday in the upper lake region and the Mississippi Valley.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate west and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS; TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.....54	36	4 P. M.....60	37
6 A. M.....51	35	6 P. M.....56	37
9 A. M.....57	38	9 P. M.....50	34
12 M.....59	37	11 P. M.....44	34

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 61; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 37.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32; at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 32 degrees at 7:35 A. M. Humidity, 69 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 46 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.03 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:01—145 Wooster St.; Arlington Dress Co ..... Not given
1:30—132 E. 87 St.; Samuel Bare..... Slight
5:05—248 W. 80 St.; (auto in garage); Nagle Brothers ..... Slight
7:15—21 Park Row; Park Row Bldg.; not given $10
10:25—305 E. 24 St.; Christiano Blanch. Slight
P. M.
12:10—323 E. 13 St.; Philip Mitzer..... Slight
12:15—2,242 5 Av.; not given..... Slight
1:18—567 S. Blvd.; Abr. Jardensky..... Slight
2:30—190 Stanton St.; Rebecca Kuehnee ..... Slight
2:50—814 E. 122 St.; N. Monhelm..... Slight
3:40—513 W. 48 St.; Charles Hamel.....None
4:25—343-345 E. 104 St.; H. Henz..Not given
4:30—419 W. 56 St.; Mitchell Motor Co ..... Slight
4:55—Front of 2,509 3 Av.; Nicholas Bazzer ..... Not given
5:15—330 E. 48 St.; Alfonse Durr.....None
5:40—1,651 Bathgate Av.; Sarah Luber ..... Slight
5:55—41 Montgomery St.; Joseph Strayofsky ..... Slight
6:10—529 Union Av.; M. Otis..... Slight
6:30—64 Market St.; Barney Cohen.....Slight
6:45—51 Vesey St.; La Courier Press Co ..... Slight
8:58—144 Attorney St.; A. Gozan..... Slight
9:35—85 W. 21 St.; Joseph Miller..... Slight
9:55—1,694 2 Av.; M. Jachouswitz..... Slight
10:35—482 Broome St.; B. Rosenwasser & Co. $500

Night Cable Service to Alaska.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announces the establishment of a night letter service to Alaska via the Government cable from Seattle or by wireless from Astoria, Ore.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Lyon<Nelson Virginia May Mollenhauer.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Mathias Haffen<Francesco Giugliano—Otto Lachman.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—George P. Dyke of Boston, Mass., was admitted to practice.

417—Railroad Supply Company v. Elyria Iron and Steel Co.—Motion to advance to be heard with No. 357 as one case and on the record in No. 357 granted.

130—M. L. Overton v. United States.—Leave granted to file brief herein as amicus curiae.

411—G. D. Rogers v. County of Hennepin et al.—Advanced to be heard with No. 104, as one case.

107—F. G. Farnham v. the United States.—Passed, to be restored.

107—Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Waco v. M. C. H. Park.—Passed temporarily.

82—Fairbanks Steam Shovel Company v. W. V. Wills.—Argument concluded for appellant, and submitted for appellee.

83—United States v. S. Normile et al.; and 84—S. Normile v. United States.—Argued.

87—Northern Pacific Railway Company v. P. J. Concannon et al.—Argued for plaintiff and submitted for defendants.

90—Home Bond Company v. H. V. McChesney.—Argued.

Adjourned until Monday next.

Call for Dec. 6: 91, 104 (and 411,) 108, 110, 625, 111, 112, 113, 114, and 115.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—FIRST DEPARTMENT.

DECISIONS.

M. Meagher, respt., v. Seerun Society, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (McLaughlin and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting on the ground that the verdict that the defendant was guilty of negligence was against the weight of evidence.) Order filed.

N. Y. & Boston Despatch Express Co., suing, &c., respt., v. H. Carroll et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J. (McLaughlin and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting on opinion of Lehman, J.) Order filed.

H. Bauman et al., applts., v. Mandle-Lunepp Co., respt.—Determination affirmed, with costs, on opinion of Guy, J. Order filed.

Re C. E. Detmold, decd.—Decree modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs, to all parties appearing, payable out of the estate. Opinions by Ingraham, P. J., and Dowling, J. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Pitch, Cornell & Co., applts., v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Vermont Marble Co., applt., v. Chas. M. Gray Marble & Slate Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

R. Hyman, respt., v. H. G. Barrett, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Clarke and Laughlin, JJ. (Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

E. D. Murphy et al., respts., v. N. Y. Central R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinions by Scott and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Gillette Clipping Machine Co., respt., v. J. G. Wilson, impld., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and demurrer of defendant Wilson sustained, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, P. J. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

T. McKegney, applt., v. Illinois Surety Co., respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Scott and McLaughlin, JJ. (McLaughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

J. A. Fish, respt., v. F. A. Vanderlip, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements on opinion of Page, J., with leave to defendant to amend answer on payment of costs. (Dissenting opinion by Laughlin, J.) Order filed.

Re W. W. Farley, as State Commr. of Excise, applt., v. Re C. Vorndran, respt.—Order reversed, with costs and application granted, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

C. R. Macauley, respt., v. Press Publishing Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

C. A. Mack, applt., v. Dock Contractor Co., respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

M. J. Kearney, respt., v. J. C. Cosgrove, impld., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to respondent, payable out of the estate. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. (Laughlin and Dowling, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

F. Moses, applt., v. M. H. Moses et al., respts.—Order modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

M. B. Coleman, respt., v. St. Michael's P. E. Church, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

H. Gilpin, as admx., applt., v. J. Ruppert, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Matthews Sales Co., Inc., respt., v. A. G. Hutcheson, applt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

L. Tannenbaum, Strauss & Co., Inc., respt., v. E. Wilson et al., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Along-the-Hudson Co., applt., v. C. H. Ayres, respt.—Judgment and findings reversed as indicated in opinion, and judgment ordered as directed in opinion, with costs to appellant. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

Re Manhattan Ry. Co., applt., v. A. Bockar et al., respts.; same v. H. A. Wingert et al.—Orders affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Orders filed.

P. G. Tismer, respt., v. New York Edison Co., applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., respt. v. A. Schmidt, applt.—Determination affirmed, with costs. No opinion.. Order filed.

P. Manson, applt., v. K. Kingsbury Curtis, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. H. Ballantine, respt., v. J. T. Beckwith, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

D. Hoffman, respt., v. R. Bogart, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

W. J. Kindgen as recr., respt., v. A. Bohaty et al., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

A. Peschmanns, respt., v. National Surety Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

N. Raught, respt., v. R. J. S. Marsh et al., impld., applts.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

S. Craco, respt., v. Bradley Contracting Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Re J. S. Megrue, decd., M. Megrue, petitioner.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

L. F. Prince, as admx., respt., v. N. Y. Consolidated R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. (Laughlin and Smith, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

M. L. Caroccio, as admx., respt., v. Shults Bread Company, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Denison Cotton Mill Co., respt., v. Herx & Eddy, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Smith, J., dissenting; Laughlin, J., dissenting and voting for reversal and new trial unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to one-third.) Order filed.

I. Heidelburger, respt., v. H. Heidelberger et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

C. Johnson, applt., v. Hedden Construction Co., respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

H. E. Fox, respt., v. City of New York et al., applts.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Dennis, as exr., respt., v. General Accident, Fire & Life Assurance Corpn. of Perth, Scotland, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Gorman, respt., v. Levering & Garrigues Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

B. Hensle, as admx., respt., v. Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brooklyn, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. (Ingraham, P. J., and Clarke, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

D. B. Hennessy, respt., v. The Schubert Piano Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

J. C. Sullivan, respt., v. S. Bernstein, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re Geo. H. Warren, respt.-applt., v. Board of Taxes and Assessments of the City of N. Y., respt.—Order modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to defendants. Appeal from order denying resettlement dismissed. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Assets Collecting Co., respt., v. E. J. Myers et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted to extent of striking out petition, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Re H. Goldschmidt, respt. v. Board of Education of the City of N. Y., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $50 costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

J. F. Dieterich, applt., v. H. M. Haffen Brewing Co., respt.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to respondent. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Knapp & French, Inc.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Appeal from order denying resargument dismissed. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Vermont Marble Company, applt., v. C. M. Gray Marble & Slate Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Brooklyn Structural Steel Co. v. A. Lechtman et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Austin Baldwin & Co. v. Veronica Kohler et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

F. Hart v. M. W. Norman.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

D. Gingold v. Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Ward Lumber Co. v. C. F. Keyes et al.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Same v. Same.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

P. Coyle v. Herbert Dongan Construction Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. W. Stevenson v. J. Ruppert.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

National Nassau Bank of N. Y. v. J. C. Cleary.—Application granted. Order signed.

Hirsh & Schofield, Inc., v. A. Gusmer.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department —Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Emigrant Industrial Bank<Ivory—Daniel B Murray. Bulova<Rosenbaum—Toney A Hardy. Law <Law—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Union Sq Sav Bk<Mary Fuchs—Percival H Gregory. State Bank<Ivory Van Arsdale—Jehial M Roeder. Same<Emma A Mayhew—Jehial M Roeder. Katherine C Hirsh<Oscar A Hirsh—Andrew J. McLaren. Troy Sav. Bk< Annie E Chase—John J Brady, Jr. Joseph S Walsh<Chas Christman—Isaac Ringel. First Natl Bk of Salamanca<Charles E Locke—Valentine Taylor. Bank of Towands <same—Valentine Taylor.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Appellate Division—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

Re application Public Service Com. re Montague St., &c., Public Service Com., &c., applt., v. J. J. Pierrepont et al., respts.—Motion granted.

P. Boglioli, respt., v. J. Boglioli, applt.—Order modified and so modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to the applt.

Crocker Point Asso., Inc., applt., v. Amy Crocker Gouraud, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Wm. Dietrich, applt., v. Martin Bechtel, Inc., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

B. Dugan, applt., v. Nassau Electric R. R. respt.—Order of the County Court of Kings affirmed, with costs.

W. H. Farrell, respt., v. Bradley Cont. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Granite City Soap Co., respt., v. Harmony Supply Co. and J. J. Donovan, applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and stay vacated.

E. Healy, respt., v. Manhattan & Queens Traction Corp., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Re application of J. V. Cupples, applt., for a peremptory writ of mandamus against A. J. Palmer, Wademeyer, &c., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Re application of J. W. Redmond, petitioner, respt.-applt., for a writ of mandamus, &c.; M. J. Hogan et al., &c., respts.; L. B. Bayliss, intervenor, applt.-respt.—Order affirmed without costs.

J. A. Mittnacht, Jr., respt., v. J. A. Sonntag, applt. (Act. I.)—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event, unless within twenty days plaintiff stipulates to reduce the verdict in accordance with opinion per curiam, in which event the judgment as so reduced and the order affirmed without costs. Opinion per curiam. Same v. same. (Act. 2.)—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

E. M. Panchinskis, applt., v. W. Dupercu, respt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

B. Paul, an infant, by P. Paul, his guardian ad litem, applt., v. W. L. Clark, respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

J. D. Petrie and N. L. Roessler, &c., applts., v. Lancaster Realty Co., applt. and Crestwood Gardens Devlp. Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People, &c., respt., v. R. Marone, applt.—Judgment of conviction of the Court of Special Sessions affirmed.

L. Brown, applt.-respt., v. Board of Supervisors of Nassau County et al., defts.; F. C. Hicks, intervenor, respt.-applt.—Order affirmed, without costs, and stay vacated.

Same v. the Board of Supervisors of Suffolk County et al., defts.; F. C. Hicks intervenor, respt.-applt.—Order modified, and so modified affirmed, without costs, and stay vacated.

The People, &c., N. Carlough, respt., v. W. W. Furley, &c., et al, applts., Westchester County Brewing Co., intervenor, applt.—Order of Special Term is reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and the writ of certiorari dismissed, with costs.

J. C. Cropsey, &c., v. the Court of Special Sessions, &c., et al., respt.—Order affirmed.

H. J. Rogers and J. T. Strong, &c., respts., v. S. T. Robinson, applt.—Judgment modified and so modified affirmed, without costs of this appeal.

M. Ryder et al., plffs.-respts., v. M. A. Kennedy, individually and as admx., &c., of T. F. Kennedy, decd., defts.-appits., K. B. Stege, &c., et al., defts.-respts.—Final judgment of the County Court of Kings affirmed, without costs.

P. Zepiela, respt., v. T. Howard, applt.—Order modified, and so modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

SPECIAL TERM—PART I.—Kelly, J.—Motions. Re Redmond, (2.)

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Wheat prices advanced rapidly during the early operations yesterday and showed gains of 2¼ to 3 cents a bushel from the final of Thursday. Commission houses were active buyers and there were renewed evidences of increased confidence on the buying side. Sentiment was strongly bullish, and buyers were further encouraged by an advance of 1½ to 3½d in the Liverpool spot market as well as a gain of 6d to 1s in the Liverpool price of wheat on passage. Winnipeg was strong and higher, and it was evident that there was still more or less covering in progress as a result of the commandeering of cash wheat in Canada. At the high point of the morning the market showed a perpendicular gain of 8⅞ to 10 cents a bushel from the low point of last Friday, and the trade became somewhat nervous lest the market should reveal overbought conditions and that the sharp advance would prove to have discounted many of the leading bullish phases of the situation. As the rate, buyers became more cautious and prices experienced a setback of about 2 cents a bushel under profit taking. Late trading was only moderately active, but prices regained part of the loss and at the close of the day were 1 to 1⅝c net higher. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.21¼, free on board New York; No. 2 Northern Duluth, $1.18¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.18¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December...	..	..	1.18¼	1.16⅝	1.23½
May	..	..	1.20⅛	1.18⅝	1.30¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December...	1.12⅜	1.10½	1.11¼	1.09⅝	1.16½
May	1.14⅝	1.12½	1.13¼	1.12¼	1.21⅝

CORN.

Quite general buying by commission houses in connection with the early strength of wheat caused a forenoon advance of ⅝@⅞c in the corn market, but sharp reactions followed in the afternoon, and final prices showed 1@1⅜c net loss. In the local market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted 82½c, prompt.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December...	68¼	66¼	66⅝	67⅝	63⅝
May.....	71¼	69⅜	69⅝	70⅞	69

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and firmer during the day on buying by packers, and more or less covering in sympathy with the strength in grain and on an advance in the price of live hogs. Late in the session, however, there was a general reaction under profit taking, and at the close of the day values were at about the lowest, with the exception of December pork, which has risen on covering. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 38,000, estimated for Saturday, 21,000; Kansas City received 5,500 and Omaha 8,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	9.65	9.45	9.45	9.62	9.75
May	9.92	9.75	9.75	9.90	10.00
Ribs—					
January	9.80	9.67	9.67	9.75	9.80
May	10.00	9.87	9.87	9.95	10.12
Pork—					
January	18.32	17.92	17.92	18.25	18.15
May	18.37	17.90	17.90	18.20	18.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active and the undertone was feverish. Early in the day prices advanced sharply on further aggressive buying, prompted by the advance in lard and the continued strength in the crude position. When the lard market eased off in the afternoon, however, there was a good deal of selling, and prices lost part of the gain and closed 3 to 8 points net higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	8.20@ ..	8.20
December	8.25	8.25	8.23@8.25	8.19
January	8.31	8.23	8.25@8.28	8.23
February	..	..	8.28@8.34	8.25
March	8.41	8.34	8.36@8.38	8.32
April	8.42	8.42	8.41@8.43	8.35
May	8.53	8.47	8.47@8.49	8.43
June	8.57	8.57	8.56@8.57	8.49
July	8.71	8.70	8.67@8.68	8.59

OATS.

Like corn, the early market for oats was rather firm, but, after advancing ¼@½o over the previous night, weakened under increased country offerings and closed ⅜@⅝c net lower. Cash oats here were firm, closing as follows: No. 3 white, 46@47c; No. 4 white, 45@45½c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 45½@50c, elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December...	44⅛	42⅜	42⅝	43⅝	47⅜
May.....	46	44⅞	45	45⅝	52¼

COFFEE.

The total volume of business in the coffee market yesterday amounted to only 5,750 bags, and, as there were comparatively few orders either way, price changes were very narrow, and at the close of the day values were 1 point net higher to 1 point lower. The local spot market was dull and nominally unchanged on the basis of 7½c for Rio No. 7. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	..	..	6.58@6.60	6.57
January	..	..	6.58@6.60	6.59
February	..	..	6.61@6.63	6.61
March	6.65	6.63	6.64@6.65	6.63
April	..	..	6.65@6.67	6.65
May	6.68	6.68	6.67@6.68	6.67
June	..	..	6.71@6.72	6.71
July	6.76	6.75	6.75@6.76	6.73
August	..	..	6.80@6.81	6.79
September	6.88	6.85	6.85@6.86	6.94
October	..	..	6.90@6.91	6.89

SUGAR.

Futures opened steady, 2 to 5 points higher, with sales on the call 850 tons. The spot market was strong, with offerings light and prices higher, and this caused a little short covering and buying by trade interests around midday, which sent values on the Exchange 3 to 10 points net higher at 1 o'clock. The market was bid up at the close, forcing in shorts, and the close showed a net advance of 8 to 11 points, with sales for the day 8,300 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	4.10	4.05	4.18@4.20	4.02
January	3.75	3.68	3.73@3.74	3.65
February	3.44	3.39	3.43@3.44	3.39
March	3.42	3.38	3.42@3.43	3.39
April	3.40	3.39	3.42@3.43	3.39
May	3.43	3.40	3.43@3.44	3.39
June	3.42	3.42	3.47@3.49	3.37
July	3.50	3.49	3.53@3.55	3.45
August	..	..	3.55@3.57	3.46
September	3.56	3.54	3.58@3.60	3.48
October	..	..	3.60@3.62	3.50

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,674 packages. Feeling a shade easier on the top grades of creamery, but the small business accomplished was at about late prices; our outside figures are becoming more extreme, however. On all other grades of fresh as well as held goods the market is weak and prices largely a matter of negotiation. No change in renovated. Ladles are selling very slowly. Moderate receipts of packing stock, and they are cleaning up pretty well at unchanged prices. Creamery, extras, (92 score), 34½@35c; higher scoring, 35½@36c; firsts, 28@33c; seconds, 26@27½c; thirds, 23@24½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score), 34½@35c; higher scoring, 29½@31c; firsts, 28½@29c; seconds, 25@26c; State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 23@26c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 21@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts 22c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½@21c; current make, fine, 20¼c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 3,119 cases. The arrivals are lighter, and there is a little better trading in prime to choice qualities of fresh gathered. Offerings of fair to average best grades are sufficient for all present needs, but there is some shortage of the higher qualities, and the market shows a slightly firmer tone for such, although the range of values is without quotable change. Storage eggs continue dull, and there is considerable pressure to sell; the quotations cover the moderate current trading, but it is difficult to place important quantities, and any effort to force sales brings comparatively low bids, usually unacceptable to holders. Nearby eggs are still moving slowly; very few of the whites are showing the size and uniform quality necessary to command top quotation, the bulk of the business ranging from 50c downward; small eggs selling at irregular prices—down to 35c, even when fresh laid. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 39@40c; extra firsts, 38@38; firsts, 33@35c; seconds, 28@32c; thirds and poorer, 24@27c; dirties, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 17@21½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@22c; culls and inferior, 16@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 23½@24c; firsts, 22¼@23c; seconds, 21@22c; thirds or poorer, 19@20½c; dirties, 18@20c; State, Penn., and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 48@52c; ordinary to good, 35@46c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, small whites, 35@40c; Western, gathered whites, 36@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 38@43c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 33@40c; nearby, refrigerator whites, 25@28c.

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INTEREST MORE THAN BILL.

City Must Pay $117,365 for Holding Up $112,000 Award for 17 Years.

Because the city fought seventeen years against paying to Jordon L. Mott $112,000 damages sustained through a change of grade in Third Avenue for approaches to the bridge over the Harlem River, it must now pay $220,865.25. The Board of Estimate yesterday authorized the Controller to pay the Mott estate the original award plus $117,365.25 interest.

Former Supreme Court Justice McLean appeared for the Mott estate and suggested that as the interest charges were still mounting it would be better to pay at once. Instead of putting the matter over, as had been suggested, on motion of Controller Prendergast, the payment was authorized.

NEW DRILL FOR POLICE.

Inspectors and Captains Put Through "Setting-Up" Exercises.

Police Commissioner Woods yesterday afternoon summoned the nineteen Inspectors and ninety-seven Captains in the Police Department to Headquarters to be put through a series of drills and "setting up" exercises calculated to improve their minds and bodies. He announced that the drills would be held twice a week to keep the officers in good trim.

Captain Holstead Dorey, U. S. N., a friend of the Commissioner, has volunteered his services as drillmaster. The Commissioner said his purpose in inaugurating the drills was to have the Inspectors and Captains in as good shape as the "rookies" turned out in the school of instruction by Lieutenant Schofield.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Dec. 4: Serg'ts J. M. Leidner, 22 to 32; R. B. Watt, 32 to 22; J. F. Carey, 145 to 174; W. Young, 172 to 154, assign. to bicycle duty discon. Bicycle Serg't J. J. O'Sullivan, 174 to 172.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. J. Gorman, 13, and R. Brown, 51, to C. O., duty in Bur. of Repairs and Supplies, 30 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 5; W. Schneider, 22, to C. O., duty at Barge Office, 14 days, 9 A. M., Dec. 6; G. C. Cole, 35, to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, 30 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 3; T. F. Mulligan, 63, sick to C. O., duty in office of Property Clerk, Bronx Branch, 14 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 6; P. Cotter, 145, and J. Dooley, 172, to 149, duty in Aldermanic Chamber, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, 10 days, 5 P. M., Dec. 8; W. M. Lewis, 165, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad 1, 15 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 5.

To 6 in. D iron precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M., Dec. 4: T. Collins, 36; W. H. Pfeiffer, 42; E. D. Potter, 37; J. J. O'Neill, 63.

Assignment discontinued: Patrol. D. S. Leahy, 6, to 169, (temp.,) 9 A. M., Dec. 3.

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Patrol. M. F. Monigan, 2, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 1; J. J. Feldhaus, 17, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 25; C. I. Prastinari, 31, 1 day, 10 A. M., Dec. 3; F. Rauch, 32, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 10; J. W. Zweck, 149, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 2; T. W. Gray, 161, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 5; H. J. Young, 168, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 5; W. McCormack, 172, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 9.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. P. S. Haber, 10, 4:45 P. M., Nov. 13, to 12 P. M., Nov. 14.

Restored to duty: Patrol. E. J. Blaney, Jr., 143, 12 P. M., Dec. 2.

Fire Department.

Penalties imposed: Fire. 1st gr. T. Loonan, Eng. 50, (reckless driving,) two leaves withheld; Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Hall, Eng. 85, (disrespect to superior officer, first specification,) reprimanded.

Charges dismissed: Fire. 1st gr. E. Joyce, Eng. 63, (reckless driving;) Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Hall, Eng. 85, (disrespect to superior officer, second specification;) Fire. 2d gr. C. Goldstein, H. & L. 35, (reckless driving.)

Dismissed: Fire. 4th gr. J. A. Shea, Eng. 13, (absence without leave,) 8 A. M., Dec. 4.

The following having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of Engineer of Steamer will report to Chief of Batt. J. J. Henry, Supervising Engineer, at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines:

Dec. 6, at 9 A. M.—S. V. Robinson, Eng. 225; W. L. Berger, Eng. 269; O. L. Schell, H. & L. 137; J. Maher, H. & L. 108; J. Schifferdecker, Hose 5.

At 10 A. M.—F. C. Schlicksup, Eng. 220; D. Ericson, Eng. 293; M. Coffey, Eng. 272; E. C. Wilkin, H. & L. 120; J. Sullivan, Hos 8.

At 12 noon—J. B. Walsh, Eng. 241; H. W. Hutton, Eng. 260; J. J. McMall, H. & L. 123; J. F. McQuade, H. & L. 130; G. Pearsall, Hose 5.

At 2 P. M.—D. J. Mulligan, Eng. 269; C. F. Brown, Eng. 284; O. C. Lind, Eng. 295; T. F. Connolly, Eng. 2, H. & L. 108; J. P. Collins, H. & L. 137.

Dec. 7, at 9 A. M.—F. J. Murray, Eng. 2; J. McDonough, Eng. 18; J. J. Buckley, Eng. 40; F. Planas, Eng. 15; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137.

At 10 A. M.—F. J. Shields, Eng. 22; H. N. Knapp, Eng. 35; J. McNulty, Eng. 84; T. J. Karpf, H. & L. 18; M. Ulrich, Hose 5.

At 12 noon—J. J. Collins, No. 2, Eng. 269; G. P. Schleiser, Eng. 293; T. J. Brady, No. 2, Eng. 48; H. F. Hoffman, Eng. 45; A. Kinsella, Rescue 1.

At 2 P. M.—F. E. Lynch, Eng. 5; J. F. Thornton, Eng. 57; H. W. Robinson, Eng. 153; G. E. Boyce, H. & L. 108; W. P. Morris, H. & L. 24.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire. 2d Gr. R. A. Molony, H. & L. 36, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Dec. 5; Fire. 1st Gr. J. F. Galligan, Eng. 262, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Dec. 5.

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White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Adriatic.....Dec. 8 | Lapland.....Dec. 29
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic...Dec. 22, 10 A. M. | Canopic...Jan. 3
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
ROCHAMBEAU . Dec. 4, 3 P. M.
LAFAYETTE . . Dec. 11, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . . Dec. 18, 3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE . Dec. 25, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900

FABRE LINES TO Azores & Spain Naples, Italy
S. S. Roma, Dec. 7, to Horta, Angra, Ponta Delgada, Madeira, Lisbon, Gibraltar & Barcelona.
S. S. Patria (new), Dec. 28 to Naples, Italy.
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THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.65
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.10
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COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

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Daily, Including Sunday, 5:00 P. M.
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S. S. "Trojan" and "Rensselaer." One way, $1; round trip, $1.50. Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., daily 7:00 P. M.; West 132d St., 7:30 P. M.
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MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 To Albany $1.00
ROUND TRIP, $1.50, GOOD 10 DAYS.
Thru Tickets & Baggage Checked to All Points. Lve. daily, Pier 39, N. R., W. Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; W. 131st St., 6 P. M. Tel. 9226 Spring.
UP THE HUDSON SUNDAY.
St. "Newburgh" for Highland Falls, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Beacon and return, $1.00. Franklin St., 9:15 A. M. Tel. 9226 Spring. Restaurant, lunch room.
CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
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Only four days from New York lies this Gem of the Southern Seas—Porto Rico, with its picturesque harbors, its interesting old Spanish buildings, its delightful climate and luxuriant tropical scenery. See this "Island of Enchantment" now.
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Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
*Cameronia, Fri., Dec. 10, 4 P. M.
SAXONIA . . SAT., JAN. 1, 10 A. M.
*CAMERONIA . . FRI., JAN. 7, 4 P. M.
ORDUNA . . SAT., JAN. 15, 10 A. M.
*En Route to Glasgow.
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BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO SANTOS MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AYRES
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
S. S. Verdi, Dec. 11, 1 P. M.
S. S. Byron, Dec. 24, 10:30 A. M.
BUSK & DANIELS, Gen. Agents
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ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
(Calling at Liverpool.)
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Low fares to all other Southern points.
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SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:07|Sun sets..4:34|Moon rises..4:39

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:10	5:30	11:37	11:37
Governors Island	5:24	5:46	12:08	12:00
Hell Gate	7:14	7:36	1:44	1:40

Arrived—Friday, Dec. 3.

SS Adriatic, Liverpool, Nov. 24.
SS Chicago City, Bristol, Nov. 19.
SS Yuldum, Rotterdam, Nov. 9.
SS Eastern Prince, St. Nazaire, Nov. 13.
SS Oosterdyk, Rotterdam, Nov. 26.
SS Caprese, Ponta Delaga, Nov. 13.
SS Blanca, Liverpool, Nov. 20.
SS Leopold II., Cardiff, Nov. 17.
SS Terkou Maru, Bermuda, Nov. 27.
SS Jessemoor, Newport News, Dec. 2.
SS Maurizo, Gibraltar, Nov. 9.
SS Magda, Boston, Dec. 1.
SS Antilla, Boston, Dec. 1.
SS American, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 3.
SS Concho, Galveston, Nov. 26.
SS Rio Grande, Galveston, Nov. 27.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Nov. 30.
SS Karsan, Genoa, Nov. 10.
SS Romadalefjord, Bergen, Nov. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Nov. 26
Frederik VIII	Copenhagen	Nov. 20
Verona	Gibraltar	Nov. 21
Dryden	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 3
Roseland	Genoa	Nov. 19
Framlington Court	London	Nov. 17
E. K. Venezuelos	Valencia	Nov. 7
Colbert	La Pallice	Nov. 14
Dromo	Bordeaux	Nov. 16
Jacob Luckenbach	Cristobal	Nov. 24
Chicago City	Bristol	Nov. 19
Novgorod	Havre	Nov. 18
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Dec. 1

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Fathan	Gibraltar	Nov. 18
Parina	Demerara	Nov. 3
Mexico	Havana	Nov. 30
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 2

DUE MONDAY.

Cameronia	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Lafayette	Bordeaux	Nov. 28
Mississippi	London	Nov. 21
Iroquois	Puerto Plata	Dec. 1
Weaspool	Naples	Nov. 17
Foyle	Glasgow	Nov. 23
Byron	Buenos Aires	Nov. 21
Siljestad	Amsterdam	Nov. 21
Alkard	Rotterdam	Nov. 21
Bazamon	San Juan	Dec. 1
Brazos	San Juan	Dec. 1
Calamares	Colon	Nov. 29
The Warren	St. Lucia	Nov. 24
El Paso	Galveston	Nov. 30
El Valle	Galveston	Nov. 30
Grangesberg	Amsterdam	Nov. 20

DUE TUESDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 30
Charetor	Oran	Nov. 20
Mesaba	London	Nov. 27
Polarine	Copenhagen	Nov. 29
Acre	Bahia	Nov. 20
Portland	Horta	Nov. 23
Tennyson	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 13
Medina	Galveston	Dec. 1

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Oscar II., Christiana	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Inca, Porto Plata	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Gregory, Barbados	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Georgic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Cannizaro, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

*Carries German mails.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Czar, Archangel	12:00 M.	4:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Buenos Aires, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Zent, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hubert, Barbados	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Herminius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Roma, Azores	——	3:00 P.M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Petroleine, at Furt Blaye, Nov. 27.
SS E. E. Harper, at Bordeaux, Nov. 28.
SS Gov. de Lantsheen, at La Pallice, Nov. 27.
SS Petrolite, at Alexandria, Dec. 1.
SS Jethou, at Port Natal, Dec. 2.
SS Escalona, at Manchester, Dec. 1.
SS Euterpe, at London, Dec. 1.
SS Tomsk, at Kirkwall, Dec. 2.
SS Warley Pickering, at Hull, Dec. 2.
SS Tonawanda, at Queenstown, Nov. 30.
SS Antinoe, at Marseilles, Nov. 27.
SS Gordonia, at Castellamare, Nov. 27.
SS Caldy, at Melbourne, Dec. 2.

Sailed.

SS Tanafjord, from Christiania, Nov. 26.
SS Rondo, from Barbados, Nov. 30.
SS Caserta, from Gibraltar, Dec. 1.
SS Samland, from London, Dec. 1.
SS Algenlb, from Rotterdam, Nov. 30.
SS Copenhagen, from St. Lucia, Dec. 2.
SS Defanto, from Glasgow, Dec. 2.
SS City of Agra, from Oran, Nov. 27.

Passed.

SS Harkness, New York for Aden, passed Malta.
SS Seguranca, for New York from Genoa, passed Cape Spartel.
SS City of Memphis, New York for Spezia, passed Gibraltar.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 3.

SS Lafayette, Bordeaux to New York, was signaled; no time or distance given; due 6th, forenoon. French Line.
SS Frederik VIII., Copenhagen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 9:20 A. M.; due 4th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen to New York, was 390 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 4th, forenoon. Norwegian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 300 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 435 miles S. at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 91 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 124 miles W. of Progreso at 7 P. M.
SS Brilliant, Baton Rouge to New York, passed out South Pass at 2:30 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 9 miles N. E. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 65 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, was 55 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 325 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 135 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 798 miles S. at noon.
SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 600 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mexico, Vera Cruz to New York, was 544 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 9 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 188 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 4, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Dec. 4, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Dec. 21, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Dec. 3, SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Dec. 4, SS Oscar II.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persian Maru.....Dec. 6
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru.....Dec. 9
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina .....Dec. 10
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru.....Dec. 13
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Hawaii Maru.Dec. 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..Dec. 16
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....Dec. 17

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Nov. 5; Sydney, Nov. 6; Auckland, Nov. 10, and Wellington, Nov. 11—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, were dispatched east on Dec. 2, and are due in New York on the morning of Dec. 6.

INSTRUCTION.

School of Medical Gymnastics and Massage. Hospital training. Positions secured. Diploma. GUDRUN FRIIS-HOLM, M. D., 61-69 East 86th Street.

INSTRUCTION—Musical.

Institute of Musical Art, 120 Claremont Av., New York City. Box 125.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Twenty-fifth Street Purchase to Enlarge Madison Square Hotel—Tenth Street Apartment Deal—East Sixty-second Street Dwelling Sold—Jerome Avenue Property Owners Organize.

The Realty Market fell back to quiet conditions yesterday. One of the few Manhattan transactions was the purchase of the Phelps Stokes Estates of the old dwelling at 49 East Twenty-fifth Street, on a plot 16.8 by 98.9, between Madison and Fourth Avenues. It was bought from the estate of Zellah Robinson through the brokerage firm of Pease & Elliman.

The property abuts the Madison Square Hotel, owned by the Phelps Stokes Estates, with frontages on Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, surrounding the Manhattan Club on the Twenty-sixth Street corner. The Twenty-fifth Street house will be used to enlarge the hotel facilities.

Mutual Life Resells Flat.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company has resold 3 East 106th Street to H. Koenigsberg for investment, a five-story flat on lot 40 by 100. The same investor recently purchased 1 East 108th Street, and now controls a plot 60 by 100, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue. Edward C. H. Vogler negotiated both sales.

Deal on West Tenth Street.

An investor has purchased through Sidoti Brothers 135 and 137 West Tenth Street, a modern six-story apartment house on a plot 44 by 95, located between Greenwich Avenue and Waverley Place.

Buys East Side Dwelling.

Dr. Marshall C. Pease, Jr., has purchased from Mary A. Dempsey, 165 East Sixty-second Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 12.6 by 95.6. Douglas L. Elliman & Company negotiated the sale.

Watts Court Sold for $176,445.

Watts Court, a seven-story apartment house at 161 to 169 West 140th Street, which has figured in several trades and sales during the past couple of years, was sold yesterday for $176,445 by Henry Brady in foreclosure proceedings. The successful bidder was Bennett Sanberg, the plaintiff, who sued to recover claims aggregating about $22,000 above a mortgage for $170,000.

Bronx Sales.

Lowenfeld & Prager, operators, have purchased 311 East 163d Street, a four-story flat house on a plot 38 by 85, and a plot 100 by 104 on the southwest corner of Sherman Avenue and 166th Street. The buyers gave in exchange the two five-story flats 859 and 863 Forest Avenue on a plot 72.6 by 100. Adolph Alexander purchased from Jacob Jansen the lot, 25 by 118, on the south side of 180th Street, 65 feet west of Honeywell Avenue. The site will be improved with a two-family house with store.

Buys Brooklyn Corner.

Walter S. Ross has sold for Sigmond Goldberg to James L. Meeks the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, a plot 100 by 100.

Long Island.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has sold to the Denison Realty Corporation two parcels at Douglas Manor, one of five lots and one of three lots. Both parcels are near the water and close to the boat house. The property will be offered for resale for improvement.

The Jameco Realty Company has purchased the plot, 100 by 100, on the southwest corner of New York Avenue and Lambertville Avenue, Jamaica, from the South Side Holding Company, one of the subsidiary corporations of the First National Bank of Jamaica. The price was about $20,000.

The Sage Foundation House Company has sold to R. Leigh Dugmore a plot on Slocum Terrace, south of Burns Street, Forest Hill, and to Eugene C. Carr a plot on Tennis Place.

The Richmond Hill Securities Company has bought from the Merchants' Land & Development Company a plot, 94 by 134, at the northeast corner of Waterbury and Cleveland Avenues, Richmond Hill.

New Jersey.

The Gilford property on Knickerbocker Road in Tenafly, N. J., comprising sixteen and one-half (16½) acres, adjoining the new Knickerbocker Country Club, has been sold to Thomas K. Baker. The deal was negotiated by William S. Hine.

Willett R. Skillman has traded his property located on the Morristown-Dover Road, consisting of modern residence, garage, outbuildings, &c., with twenty-one acres of land, for a residential property on Clarewill Avenue, Upper Montclair, owned by E. W. Tyler, and comprising a large plot of land with modern residence. Eugene V. Welsh of Morristown was the broker.

Commercial Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co., in conjunction with George Howe, have leased for a long term of years the main floor store, parlor store, and basement in the new building to be erected at 602 Madison Avenue, near Fifty-seventh Street, to the "Ma Lada" Shop.

Pease & Elliman have leased to the Schulte Cigar Company the store at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-second Street, for the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, represented by William B. May & Co.

Ames & Co. have leased the store and office at 311 Fifth Avenue to Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, tours, who have been located for a number of years in the Metropolitan Life Building; also the store and basement at 25 West Thirtieth Street to David Shaw for high class lunch room and delicatessen.

Gimbel Brothers have taken over the former Siegel-Cooper warehouse property, a six-story structure, 99.11 by 184, at 249 to 255 West Seventeenth Street, extending to Eighteenth Street, under a five-year lease at $25,000 per annum.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased, furnished, the five-story American basement, 25-foot house, 17 East Eighty-sixth Street, in the Fifth Avenue block, for Mrs. Eugene Griffin, to Mrs. Charles A. Moore of Greenwich.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased for Mrs. Philip Boyer her country estate, situated at Manhasset, L. I., to Walter D. Gelshenen of New York, who will occupy it as a year-round home.

Jerome Avenue Property Owners.

An association known as the Property Owners of the Jerome Avenue District was formed this week at a meeting held in the office of E. Osborne Smith, Jerome and Burnside Avenues. The object was to urge the Public Service Commission to hasten the tracking of the structure on Jerome Avenue, which is now completed, and to see if trains cannot be run to 149th Street and Mott Avenue pending the completion of the tunneling under the hill from Sedgwick Avenue to connect the Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated roads.

The matter is very important to the builders in the west section of the Bronx, as there have been and now are in the course of construction about 125 apartment houses, and immediate relief is needed to secure tenants.

The following officers were elected: E. Osborne Smith, President; John M. Cantwell, Vice President; Charles J. Brady, Secretary, and Harold P. Wright, Treasurer.

Realty Notes.

The Seamen's Bank for Savings has loaned $600,000 for five years, on the South Ferry Building, Whitehall Street, northwest corner of State Street, to the South Ferry Realty Company.

The annual meeting of the Allied Real Estate Interests of the State and also the City of New York will be held in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, 203 Broadway, at 3 o'clock next Thursday.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½%
Mortgage Money
We have a large amount available at above rate for first-class centrally located properties.
CHARLES F. NOYES COMPANY
Tel. 2000 John. 93 William St.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

140th St, 161-169 West, n s, 137.6 ft e of 7th Av, 126.6x99.11, seven-story Watts Court Apartments; Bennett Sanberg against Nathan Greene et al.; Morrison & S., attorneys; M. J. Scanlon, referee; due on judgment, $10,198.04; taxes, &c., $2,898.50; prior mortgage, $170,000; to the plaintiff for $176,445.

Manhattan Av, 445, w s, 25.11 ft s of 119th St, 25x100, five-story flat; Elias Surat against Doris Oaserman et al.; Goldfogle & D., attorneys; Winter Russell, referee; due on judgment, $23,808.12; taxes, &c., $650; to the plaintiff for $7,600.

75th St, 19 East, n s, 64 ft w of Madison Av, 30.11x27.2, four-story dwelling; Adeline Salisbury et al. against C. A. Stein et al.; Rounds, H. & D., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due on judgment, $27,416.03; taxes, &c., $561; to Harry H. Schriber for $25,400.

By Joseph P. Day.

132d St, 23-25 West, n s, 228 ft w of 5th Av, 32x99.11, five-story flat; William Rankin against Carucci Holding Co. et al.; W. R. Adams, attorney; Powell Crichton, referee; due on judgment, $16,900.47; taxes, &c., $375; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

Duane St, 42, s w corner Lafayette St, 18.3x23.3x irregular, six-story loft building; adjourned to Dec. 10.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Sylvan Av, w s, 106.3 ft n of 256th St, 25x100, vacant; M. D. Carrere against D. Shapiro et al.; J. S. Davenport, attorney; Jacquin Frank, referee; due on judgment, $543.50; taxes, &c., $49.17; to the plaintiff for $300.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Vermilyea Av, s s, 100 ft e of Isham St, for a five-story tenement, 75x118; Vandalia Realty Corporation, 128 Broadway, owner; G. and E. Blum, 505 5th Av., architects; cost, $75,000.

Garfield St, e s, 125 ft n of Van Nest Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; August Stover, 1,716 Garfield St, owner; Dunigan & Cruikshank, 3d Av and 149th St, architects; cost, $4,000.

Shore Road, s s, 140 ft e of Dock Road, Riker's Island, for an one-story and attic terra cotta block and brick prison and hospital 145x152; City of New York, owners; F. B. and A. Ware, 1,170 Broadway, architects, cost, $20,000.

195th St, n s, 25 ft w of Webster Av, for a one-story brick theatre, 75.1½x200; Bedford Park Amusement Corporation, Peter Klein, on premises, President, owner; George F. Pelham, Inc., 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $75,000.

Webster Av, e s, 106.54 ft s of 170th St, for an one-story brick garage, 56.49x90; Manderkin Building Co., George Kinderman, 1,360 Webster Av, President, owner; Wesley S. Bessel, 3 West 29th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Minneford Av, e s, 50 ft n of Bowne St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 17x40; Belle & Hammond, 829 Beck St, owner; S. J. Stammers, 320 5th Av, architect; cost, $2,400.

Prospect Av, w s, 70 ft s of 187th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x83; Sinarto Construction Co., Guitano Caretta, 663 Crescent Av, President, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

195th St, n w corner of Webster Av, for a two-story brick store and office building, 200x25; Bedford Park Amusement Corporation, Peter Klein, on premises, owner; George F. Pelham, Inc., 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $35,000.

Bryant Av, w s, 25.54 ft s of 179th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 45.7½x92; Trojan Building Co., Oscar R. W. Worm, 148th St and 3d Av, President, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $90,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

6th St, 216, to a five-story tenement and store; L. Rosenthal, 97 Avenue A, owner; J. Fisher, 25 Avenue A, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 106, s e corner Delancey St, 28.8x87.6; Morris Weinstein to Stonemor Realty Co., 135 Broadway, quit claim, Dec. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

EAST BROADWAY, 25, s s, 97.8 ft e of Catharine St, 21x48; Simon Schneider to Samuel Fine, 152 Henry St, Nov. 30, (mtg $14,000;) attorney, Elihu J. Zwilling, 346 Broadway $100

MADISON AV, 1,599, e s, 50.11 ft s of 108th St, 25x83; Camille M. Hirsch to Leah Hirsch, 445 West 162d St, all title, B. & S.; attorney, Joseph Rosenzwig, 99 Nassau St. $100

4TH ST, 281 West, e s, 48.7 ft s of 11th St, 17.2x50, (foreclosure Nov. 10;) Isaac E. Cohn, referee, to Jannes Marinesse, 269 Washington Av, Brooklyn, Dec. 2; attorney, John T. Booth, 271 Broadway.....$6,000

7TH AV, n w corner of 112th St, 25.11x100; Helen Myers to Manhattan Realty Co., 61 Riverside Drive, (mtg $60,000,) all liens, Dec. 2; attorneys, Heymsfeld & Weiss, 27 William St. $1

101ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x94.10; Sophie Bleyer to Herman Levinsohn, 227 East 10th St, Dec. 3 prior mtg $15,000; attorney, Edward W. James, 2 Rector St. $100

213TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Columbus Av, 125x99.11; Annie La Monte to Corporal Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, B. & S., Dec. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $100

73D ST, s s, 103.7 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.7x102.2; Nicholas Espenscheid, Jr., and another, executors, to Louise E. Stowell, 160 West 73d St, all liens, Oct. 29; attorneys, S. M. & D. E. Meeker, 217 Havemeyer St, Brooklyn $27,500

73D ST, 225 East, n s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; 110th St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; William Crawford, Monroe, N. Y., to Courtney Development Co., 1,170 Broadway, Nov. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title and

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Change in stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster Corps:

Lt. Col. A. W. Kimball, when his services are no longer required at Galveston, Texas, will return to his station, Chicago, and resume his duties as Asst. to Quartermaster, Central Dept.; Capt. J. W. Furlow, when services no longer required at Galveston, will proceed to Chicago and report to Depot Quartermaster for duty as his Asst.; Capt. F. L. Smith, when services no longer required at Galveston, will stand relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and repair to this city for assignment to duty as Asst. to Depot Quartermaster; and Capt. L. D. Gasser, when services no longer required at Galveston, will stand relieved from duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., and report to commanding officer, Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, for duty as Asst. to Quartermaster.

2d Lt. L. G. Heffernan, 5th Cav., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for examination for detail in aviation sec. of the Signal Corps, then to his station.

1st Lt. H. Hawley, 9th Inf., from duty at Riverside Military Academy, Gainesville, Ga., Jan. 15, then to his regiment.

Orders of Aug. 5, relating to 1st Lt. R. S. Oberly, Ord. Dept., revoked.

1st Lt. L. R. Tefft, M. C., from duty at Ft. Ethan Allen Vt., and proceed to Ft. Randolph, Canal Zone, for duty, and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

Navy.

Capts.: E. Simpson, War College, to Commandant Naval Station, Cavite and Olongapo; J. L. Jayne, from command of the New Jersey, Jan. 3, to Naval War College; Fred Field, Naval War College, to command the North Dakota; H. O. Stickney, Naval War College, to command the Vermont; W. L. Howard, Naval War College, to Commandant Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard; H. McL. P. Suse, to Naval War College, Jan. 3; W. W. Gilmer, Naval War College, to Supervisor of the Twelfth Naval Dist. and senior member of board to survey vessels on Pacific Coast; E. A. Anderson, to Naval War College, Jan. 3; G. W. Kline, Naval Examining Board, Washington, D. C., Dec. 24, to the Navy Department; H. A. Wiley, Navy Department, Dec. 30, to command the New Jersey, Jan. 3.

Commander W. D. MacDougall, Naval War College, to Navy Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Commander R. Wainwright, Jr., and Lts. W. S. Farber and C. T. Osburn, commissioned.

Junior Grade Lt. H. H. J. Benson, from command of the H-2, home, wait orders.

Ensign H. H. Little, the Princeton, to one month's leave.

Chief Boatswain B. David, commissioned.

Machinists: C. S. Padgett, the Birmingham, home, wait orders, and V. P. Laverne, the San Francisco, home, wait orders.

Chief Pay Clerk C. R. Sies, commissioned.

Pay Clerk A. G. King, warranted.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Beale, at Norfolk; Denver and Saturn, at Guaymas; Flusser, at Key West; Glacier, at Tonolobampo; Jason, at Newport News; New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia, at Hampton Roads; Proteus, at Nagasaki.

Sailed—Des Moines, Jaffa for Beirut; Jarvis, Boston for Norfolk; K-3, K-4, K-7, and K-8, Honolulu for cruise, and the Vulcan, Vera Cruz for Tampico and Guantanamo.

The Melville has been ordered placed in commission at Philadelphia Yard, when delivered.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination for pharmacist has been ordered. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; technical, 6. The minimum age is 21 years, and the usual salary is $720 a year.

Examinations have also been ordered for instructor of industry and pathologist-bacteriologist.

United States.

The commission announces an examination on Jan. 11 for plant pathologist in citrus, male. The salary is from $2,520 to $3,000 a year. There is a vacancy in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Applicants must not have reached their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further details may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Executive Board of the Teachers' League will meet at 8 P. M. today in the Washington Irving High School, Room 211. The subject of pensions will be considered.

City Superintendent Maxwell calls attention to the fact that no principal or teacher in a public school has the right to accept loans of books from publishing houses for school purposes, or to contract in any year for books which are payable out of the next year's allotment.

A room in Public School 158, Brooklyn, will be converted into a school library room.

It is proposed to permit holders of a regular or substitute license as clerical assistant in high schools to be assigned as additional teachers in elementary schools.

Four rooms in Public School 94, Manhattan, will have the heat cut off and will be used as open window rooms.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; light variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer; light variable winds.

East Texas—Fair Sat. and Sun.; moderate temperature; light southerly winds.

West Texas, Okla., Ark, Tenn., and Ky.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ohio—Fair Sat. and Sun; light variable winds.

Ind.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.; moderate easterly winds.

Lower Mich. and Upper Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.; moderate e. and s. winds.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; moderate temperature.

Wis., Minn., and Iowa—Fair Sat., probably becoming unsettled Sun.; moderate temperature.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat. Sun. unsettled and colder.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. probably unsettled and colder.

Kan.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; warmer Sat.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Centra..

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Private garage, 178 East 75th St. W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Stable or garage, 242 West 69th St. W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric lights, sewers, asphalted streets, shade trees, large veranda, and backyard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time; I must sell; it is a bargain. Owner, 60-A Liberty St., New York. Room 65. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

Real Estate for Exchange.

WILL EXCHANGE $4,000 equity above mortgage of $11,500 on fine private dwelling in 97th St., near Central Park; nine rooms, 2 bathrooms, electricity, new fixtures; perfect condition; now leased; would like in exchange small suburban house. R. Beck, 22 East 42d St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation:

Whereas, A petition was filed in the District Court of the United States, Southern District of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1915, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by way of limitation of its liability as owner of the tug Johnstown, concerning the loss, damage, injury, and destruction occasioned by the Johnstown and her tow coming in contact with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1916; and,

Whereas, The petitioner filed with the Clerk of this court on November 30, 1915, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $28,000, with interest from February 9, 1915, duly approved, undertaking to pay into court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in said tug Johnstown and her pending freight, if any, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with surety in said amount;

Now, Therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages, or injuries caused by or resulting from the contact of the tug Johnstown and her tow with the rowboat or skiff on February 9, 1915, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said court at the court rooms thereof on the 6th day of March, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated New York, November 30, 1915.

THOMAS O. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of N. Y.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

67th, 153 West.—Private residence for rent, fully furnished. Call any time.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

RESPONSIBLE party gets use of general and private office, well appointed, with services, near Grand Central. Phone Murray Hill 4178.

26 Waverly Place, corner Greene; fireproof lofts; size 62x81; possession. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

AT BROADWAY AND 42D STREET. Well-furnished office or desk room. 801 Longacre Building.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, subleased Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

A.—51 West 3d St., store and lofts, size 25x100, at low rent; attractive building.

Private office or desk reasonable to desirable tenant. 200 5th Av., Room 1,127.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Roberts Avenue, North Yonkers, two-story seven and eight room dwellings, new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

ACTIVITY AT RYE
ABOUT 15 ACRES FOR SALE
Fronting on Forest and Apawamis Aves. SURROUNDED BY HOMES OF WEALTH. ANDERSON REALTY CO., MT. VERNON.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$300 CASH, BALANCE AS RENT $300
Freeport, L. I., two houses, 7 and 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; hot water heat; large plots; near bay; fine section. A. A. SEALY, Freeport Club, or 165 Broadway, N. Y.

Lynbrook—9-room house; improvements; near station; plot 50x150; refined neighborhood; price $4,500. Owner, box 372, Lynbrook.

Attractive, partly furnished house for rent at Hollis; half hour out; sell cheap. Box X 330 Times Annex.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

AN ABANDONED FARM.—450 acres at only $10 per acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Moresmere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Beautiful Fanwood, N. J.—Large plots for homesites, where you can raise chickens and have a good garden at low prices and on easy terms; send for free illustrated booklet. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

YOURS FOR A SONG
Large furnished house near ocean and President Wilson's Summer home. GILBERT ELLIOTT, 165 Broadway, N. Y.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat, best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

WILL sacrifice beautiful brick residence in Clifton Park, N. J. For particulars apply A. SIEBER, agent, Hudson Heights, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL,"
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 214, Nutley, N. J.

FARMS, acre upward, hour out, for poultry, fruit, vegetables, $10 monthly. Write for pictures. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 330 33d St.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Real Estate—Out of City.

CALIFORNIA.
Will transfer your property to California. Jos. M. Murphy Realty Co., 727 Title Insurance Bldg., Los Angeles.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want good farm; not rocks; have good income property and mortgages to exchange. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—BARGAIN FARMS. Slocum Farm Agency, 141 Broadway.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Partner with $5,000, financing an export article of highest merit, giving exceptional profit. Address Box N 84 Times.

Well-established export house, Latin-American countries, desires active or silent partner with $10,000. F 264 Times Downtown.

High class specialty agent for New York; $2,000 required to carry stock of machines; latest invention. N 117 Times.

Partner wanted; capital, $10,000; well established business. S 103 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Business Loans.

WE ADVANCE MONEY to manufacturers and wholesalers; bills purchased, accounts financed; strictly confidential. Standard Discount Co., Inc., 949 Broadway, New York.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

62d, 24 East.—Furnished bachelor apartments, one or two large rooms; all improvements; refined; private residence.

Handsomely furnished apartments, all sizes. R. de FLOREZ, 501 Fifth Av.

62d, Near Madison Av.—Entire floor, 8 bedrooms, living room and bath; non-housekeeping; southern exposure; beautifully furnished. 2577 Plaza.

Madison Av., 222, (36th.)—Handsomely furnished parlor floor, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; select location; private house; $125 monthly.

Parlor floor, occupied for 14 years by physician who died recently; reasonable. E. R., 809 East 86th St.

West Side.

Lady will sell on easy terms the magnificent furnishings and give lease of extremely attractive nine-room house; just thoroughly renovated inside and out; white enamel, parquet floors, two bathrooms; suitable private dwelling or furnished rooms; rent, $75 month. 39 West 97th.

Desirable, furnished apartment to sublet, Winter, longer period; have 95 per cent. of apartments offered west side below 120th St.; $100 upward. Write, phone, call for special list. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Two rooms and bath, restaurant in building, maid service, modern in every respect, wonderful view; $80 monthly if taken at once until May 1st. Apt. 122, 118 West 72d.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (corner 157th.)—Magnificently furnished, seven rooms, two baths; silver, linen, piano; moderate rent; Mrs. Odell.

Attractive, furnished apartments for the Winter season or longer; call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 162 West 72d St., City.

Three rooms, kitchenette, one block subway, overlooking Hudson; beautifully furnished; $75 month; references. Stuart, 3,569 B'way.

GRANT COURT.
610 West 113th St., near Riverside Drive.—4-5 rooms; high-class apartment. Fisher.

Riverside Drive, 468, (corner 119th St.)—8 rooms, corner apartment; two baths; extra lavatory; elegantly furnished. Supt.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel 7540 River.

New Annex to The Bonheur, 128 West 79th.—Residential Hotel; two-room and three-room suites; very attractive.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Elegantly kept apartment suites, single; private bath; gentlemen. Apartment 7.

123D, 457 WEST.—Sublet, six-room, elevator apartment; fine piano; $60. Bushby.

Handsomely furnished apartments, all sizes. R. de FLOREZ, 501 Fifth Av.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

180th St., 660 West.—Sublet beautiful 4-room apartment; most reasonable rent.

202-204 West 96th St., 6 rooms; steam heat, hot water; rents, $30-$32.

Glen Cairn, 99th St., corner Riverside Drive, 3-2 rooms, 3 baths.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

BROADWAY, s. e. cor. 52d St., (Nos. 200-206 West 52d St.)—Five and six rooms, $60 to $75; elevator, steam heat, electric lights; quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises, or to William A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Phone 5700 John.

507 WEST 140TH ST.
Five and six room flats, all modern improvements, near trolley and Broadway Subway station, in a quiet and refined neighborhood; inducements to desirable parties.

468 Riverside Drive (corner 119th St.)—Family breaking up house wishes to sublet their beautiful eight-room corner apartment overlooking Riverside Drive. Apply Apartment 34.

Reduction.—Sublet attractive, newly decorated, seven-room apartment; one block to 96th St. Subway Station. Smith, 752 West End Av.

Non-housekeeping apartments; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, and 4 rooms. Southeast corner 69th St. and Broadway, N. Y.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

Apartment, from 15th.—7 light rooms; modern improvements; $70. Apply Janitor, 133 East 30th St.

7 light rooms; modern improvements; take over lease; concessions. Apply Janitor, 133 East 30th St.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

Apartments consisting of 3-9 rooms; best sections of city. Kempe, 87th, Broadway.

804 West 180th, corner Pinehurst Av.—Select, elegant four-room elevator apartments.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Attractive, double room, with alcove; single rooms; good home cooking; select neighborhood, adjoining 5th Av.

84TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references; gentlemen.

West Side

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room, suitable two; private bath; refined surroundings; excellent table.

16TH, 22 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH, 12 WEST, (The Mansfield.)—Highest-class bachelor apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service; refrigeration; open fireplaces; excellent location, adjoining Sherry's, at 5th Av.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, large, single; private bath; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, private baths, electric light; table guests; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; private bath; table guests; references.

62D, 16-38 EAST.—Second floor room; also other rooms; excellent table.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Overlooking Broadway.)—Table guests; excellent home table; elevator apartment. Hubbell.

72D, 253 WEST.—Well-furnished single and double rooms; superior table; $10 up.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1894.

76TH, 246 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; bath optional; board, table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, attractive, front sunny room, well heated; excellent table.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Room, bath; single room; excellent table; table boarders.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable home accommodations; small, medium rooms; warm; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; continuous hot water; Southern cooking; references.

82D, 124 West, (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

86TH ST., 55 WEST.
Small and medium rooms; table guests.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Sunny, large room, closet, bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—One exceedingly attractive, large room; also one medium size and small room; excellent table.

93D, 21 WEST.—Well heated double, single rooms; Park, "L"; wholesome food.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Comfortable home for refined people; good home cooking; conveniently located.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; ideal location; excellent table; private house. Mrs. R. Aarons.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms; good table; music; dancing; pleasant social life.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath, phone; excellent table.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant, very large room; beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; table boarders accommodated. Morningside 2123.

123D, 104 WEST.—Christian family has two rooms, bath; every convenience; exceptional board.

126TH, 174 WEST.—THE NORWOOD.
Corner 7th Av.; family hotel; no cold rooms; steam heat; reasonable rates.

138TH, 608 WEST.—2 large rooms, bath, single or en suite; private house, beautifully furnished; exceptionally good table; references.

A.—72D ST., 120 WEST.
Offers large rooms, private bath. Lues.

HOTEL DELGADO,
81st, 119 West,
Rooms for married couple or two gentlemen; private baths; single rooms; first-class table board; $10 up.

LADY offers unusually attractive rooms, board, and prices in her private home to few paying guests. X 329 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Widow will rent, with board, studio, (36 feet,) fireplace, magnificent views; also large bedroom. 8926 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE SECOR,
102 WEST 74TH ST.

WEST END AV., 533, (86th.)—Attractive room, newly decorated; excellent cuisine; table guests.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

"Colonial," 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., delightful all-year home; beautiful surroundings; exclusive; easy commutation. 'Phone 687.

New Jersey.

LENOX MANOR,
75 Lenox Av., East Orange.
Finely appointed; excellent home cooking; all rooms have hot and cold running water or bath attached; all comforts; steam heat; moderate prices. Fred H. Folger, Mgr. Phone 5075 Orange.

Commuters desired in refined country home; gentlemen or married couples; board reasonable; all improvements; half hour from city; commutation, $4 per month; near station. 12 Orchard St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.—High, excellent location; six minutes from Highland station, Orange; rooms with board; first class in every respect; at moderate rates; references.

Pennsylvania.

Woodleigh, Towanda, Pa.—Refined home for persons needing rest, good food or trained nurse's care; fine rooms; private baths, steam heat, open fires; automobiles, horses. Booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (5th Av.)—Pleasant back parlor; also small rooms; steam heat.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Neatly furnished single or en suite. Nelson.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

43D, 16 EAST.—For fastidious gentleman, very desirable, cheerful rooms; all comforts.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms, all conveniences; private house; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LARGE FRONT SUITE; bath; elegantly furnished; separate entrance; no other rooms; lease, $65; gentleman only. 2040 Plaza, (morningr.)

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 302.—One large, small room; all conveniences; gentlemen. 6165 Murray Hill.

West Side

97TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence, charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

238D, 258 WEST.—Room, private bath; $7; single, $3.50; steam heat; gentlemen; Cavanagh's.

84TH, 219 WEST.—Sunny room, suitable two; elevator; telephone; electric light; $7. Payne.

40TH, 66 WEST.—One large room adjoining bath; exclusive; electricity; references; bachelors.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large sunny room, private bath, electric light; single room.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Room with private bath, electricity, telephone; reference required.

57TH ST., 280 WEST.—Large front room; elevator, electricity; telephone. Keen.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegant room, bath, gas, and electricity; refined private house.

66TH ST., 145 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room, adjoining bath; private residence; telephone; subway.

68TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; suitable couple, gentlemen; board optional.

69TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large room, with running water and next to bath; also smaller room.

70TH ST., 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; references. Tel. Col. 7238.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining; small room; business people preferred.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Parlor in first-class, clean house; very desirable; refined people.

73D, 159 WEST.—Very attractively furnished room; southern exposure; running water; telephone; references.

73D, 103 WEST.—Room, bath; front room, dressing room; running water; moderate.

73D, 269 WEST.—Second floor, en suite, singly; spacious, sunny, medium room, bath.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large room; gentleman; all conveniences; high class. Owner.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Beautiful single, double rooms, with, without bath; near Park.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated large rooms, twin beds, bath floor; $8; $9.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Front parlor with piano, conecting bedroom; other room; electricity.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, adjoining bath.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; entire second floor; two large connecting rooms; separate; with private bath.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large, homelike rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, sunny back parlor, also medium front room; home comforts.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing museum; reasonable. McGregor.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Rooms, well furnished, private residence; constant hot water; reasonable; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; every convenience; see and appreciate.

82D, 202 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations for gentlemen; large and small rooms; plenty of heat and hot water; Subway, "L," 'phone. Irving.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—THE BARRETT.
Rooms furnished, unfurnished; elevator; table optional.

82D, 109 WEST.—Furnished front parlor and bedroom, suitable two; kitchen privileges. Koenig.

83D, 15 WEST.—Warm, comfortably furnished rooms; quiet; homelike; special rates permanent guests.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms in an unusual house; every convenience.

85TH, 200 WEST.—Attractive outside room; bath; phone; electricity; gentlemen; conveniences. Vealle.

86TH ST., (549 West End Av.)—Large, $7; small, $4; bath; gentlemen.

87TH ST., 153 WEST.—Three large rooms; private residence; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

88TH, 71 WEST.—Two front connecting rooms, adjoining bath; private entrance; phone; reasonable. Morgan.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms, $5 to $12; subway.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; attractive rooms; running water; electricity; meals optional.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant large, small room; steam, electricity, telephone; reference; reasonable.

93D, 101 WEST.—One or two rooms; kitchen privileges. Evans.

98D ST., (690 West End Av.)—Comfortable rooms; also suite; private bath.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable rooms, southern exposure; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 54 WEST.—Room, with piano; others; running water; board optional. Van Dyck.

95TH, 147 WEST.—Parlor floor complete; kitchenette, bath; suitable couple or bachelors.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Large, beautiful front room; twin beds. Apartment 2 D.

99TH, 244 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Desirable front room, use piano, telephone. Butters.

99TH, 254 WEST.—Private family will rent room to gentleman; no other roomers.

104TH, 135 WEST.—Southern suite; elevator apartment; electricity; board optional. River 2935. Morse.

105TH, 201 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable outside room, congenial family, elevator, good table. David.

108TH, 217 WEST.—Large, sunny front parlor, one, two; piano, telephone; homelike. Johnson.

113TH, 501-523 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; lavatory, phone, electricity; reasonable. Towner.

114TH, 411 WEST.—Single, double room; shower adjoining; conveniences; private family. Farrell.

116TH, (345 Manhattan Av.)—Bedroom and parlor, connecting; piano and Victrola; ground floor; high-class elevator apartment; suitable two gentlemen; one block from 116th St. "L" express. King.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside.)—Newly furnished; large closets; private bath; $5. Apt. 31.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Sunny rooms, overlooking Morningside Drive; reasonable. Inquire Apt. 21.

120TH, 501 WEST, (The Lowell.)—Attractive room overlooking Columbia campus; southern exposure; single, double; women students or business women.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for two; also single room; quiet; every convenience; subway. Apartment 4 RE.

122D, (130 Claremont Av.)—Suite; wide outlook over Park and Hudson. Wells.

127TH, 40 WEST.—Pleasant room, adjoining bath; elevator; telephone; $3.50; references. Jaffrey.

128TH, 40 WEST.—Large-small, pleasant rooms; elevator, 'phone. Apartment 6. Mrs. Favorat.

133D, 600 WEST.—Newly furnished single or double room, adjoining bath; board optional; pleasant surroundings; reasonable; elevator. Apt. 33.

140TH, 600 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Two well-equipped rooms, bath adjoining; sensible weekly rate. 3300 Audubon. Welty.

144TH, 510 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; elevator, electricity, telephone, showers; gentleman; references. Corin.

144TH, 600 WEST.—River view, $6; front, $4, convenient; high class. 2B.

146TH, 600 WEST. (Broadway.)—Beautiful sunny room, adjoining bath; references. Apartment 42.

152D, 513 WEST.—Comfortable single room; homelike; wholesome table; references. 7302 Audubon.

162D, WEST, (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Single, double, $5; small, $2.50; every convenience.

BACHELORS wishing home environment can be accommodated at 1,730 Broadway, corner of 55th St. Apt. 16.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Large, well-furnished room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen. Telephone 3903 Morningside, Apartment 8.

BROADWAY, 1,730.—Handsomely appointed one, two or three room suite for bachelors. Apt. 16.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 50.—For lady, attractively furnished front room; kitchen privileges; references exchanged; $4. Apartment 22.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 50. — Cheerful room; bath, electricity, telephone, elevator; $4. Apt. 20.

LARGE ROOM; southern exposure; overlooking park; private family; reasonable; references. S 100 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Front room, modern conveniences; moderate. Apt. 33.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (79th St.)—Beautiful rooms; private house.

SOUTHEAST CORNER 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV. — Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service, restaurant; very moderate prices.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

TIMES SQUARE AUTO COMPANY, world's largest dealers in autos and accessories. Write for our money-saving "Price Wrecker." Southwest corner 50th St. and Broadway, New York.

Beautiful metallurgique limousine landaulet, originally cost $10,000; newly painted, thoroughly overhauled, luxuriously equipped; many extras; must be sold this week. 1,849 Broadway.

Must sell at once, my beautiful Packard landaulet, 6-48, 7-passenger; elegant condition; no reasonable cash offer refused. Used Car Department, 1,849 Broadway.

Hupmobile 1916 touring car; slightly used for demonstrating purposes; material reduction. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Fiat, (1915,) Limousine Town Car, "30." Renault, (1914,) Limousine, "20" Town Car. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Hudson, 1914, seven passenger touring car, six cylinder, excellent condition; will sacrifice, $750. G. R. Morris, 1,690 Broadway.

Hudson 1913 touring car; first-class condition; electric lights and starter; $475. Geo. R. Morris, 1,690 Broadway.

Ford 1914 roadster; perfect condition; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Hupmobile 1912 "20" roadster; first-class condition; special equipment; $200. F. A. Blank, 1,690 Broadway.

Chevrolet, 1914, roadster, electric lights and starter, excellent condition, $400. B. L. Porter, 1,690 Broadway.

Packard, 1915, Rolls Royce Landaulet body; exceptionally beautiful; mechanically perfect. Columbus 7505.

Rauch & Lang Electric 4-Pass. Coupe, $750. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17 Central Park West.

Automobiles for Rent.

TO RENT—MOTOR TRUCKS.
Any capacity, by day, week, month, or year. For particulars address.
FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Phone 926 Circle. 146 West 52d St.

AN UP TO DATE 7 PASSENGER RENAULT LANDAULET. NEWLY REINSTRUCTED, WITH CAREFUL CHAUFFEUR; WILL MAKE SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK OR MONTH; DEMONSTRATION GLADLY GIVEN; SAME MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. 'PHONE 7719—CHELSEA. L. C. MARTINI, 220 WEST 30TH ST., N. Y.

Renault private car, beautiful landaulet, like new, for rent season; reasonable. Maria Latour, 32 West 68th. Plaza 7012.

Private family would rent their Packard limousine, with use of chauffeur, very reasonable. M 111 Times.

Beautiful, late model limousine, Packard; monthly preferred; owner drives; Pergament, Columbus 6031.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly; excellent service; owner drives; references. Morningside 8883.

New twin-six Packard cars by the month or year to select clientele. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 9869.

Handsome Packard limousine; most reasonable rate; hour or month. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

New Berlin Packard by hour, monthly preferred; very reasonable. Mead. Riverside 6200.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

SPECIAL MIDWINTER COURSE for Spring buyers and chauffeurs; visitor's pass and booklet free. Address Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable taking full charge; any system; knowledge stenography; references. E 855 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID.—Woman, 26, desires position in country as chambermaid, having experience with young children, would take position as such; character stands strictest investigation, with references. Box 55, Dover Plains, N. Y.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day, $3; elegant designer; references. N 76 Times.

NURSE.—A young trained nurse, very fond of children, desires position as nursery governess. N 9 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, &c.; conscientious worker; seven years' experience; permanent position; salary moderate. Box 28, 1,418 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; excellent beginner; short experience; graduate of full course; neat, accurate; no agency; $7. E 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

WAITRESS and Chambermaid, North of Ireland, Protestant; good recommendations. Address Annie Frizzell, care Mrs.

CHARGES STEEL MEN BACK NAVY LEAGUE

Representative Tavenner Sends Names of Wealthy Patrons to Colonel Thompson.

DARES ORGANIZATION TO SUE

Directors Called On to Advocate the Government Manufacture of All War Material.

Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner of Illinois has addressed an open letter to Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the Navy League, in which he charges that the league cannot take a disinterested position in urging greater armament for national defense because the men from whom it draws support are directly interested in profiting from the manufacture of war materials. He challenges the Navy League to bring suit against him for saying that it is not disinterested in its efforts to increase the national defense, and asks it to declare for the national manufacture of munitions to prove its disinterestedness. Mr. Tavenner professes to have spent three years in investigating the business relations between munitions manufacturers and the Federal Government. His letter in part follows:

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1915.
Colonel Robert M. Thompson,
President, Navy League,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Colonel:

I assume from your letter of the 20th ult., and from your various utterances as President of the Navy League, that the impression you desire to create in the minds of the American people is that none of the men who founded, or who have been, or are now, directors of or contributors to the Navy League have ever been, or are now, in any manner interested in any concern which would profit financially from the $500,000,000 bond issue for battleships, &c., which you are advocating.

I understand your position to be that none of the money which the Navy League has used to banquet members of Congress and Secretaries of the Navy or to carry on the propaganda for the vastly increased naval appropriations which you advocate, has come from any gentlemen who stand to profit therefrom. I contend that the opposite is true.

In your letter you request that I give you some specific information.

I call your attention to the fact that Elbert H. Gary, who is described in the Directory of Directors for 1914 as "Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation," contributed $1,000 on June 10, 1915, and that on the same date representatives of the J. P. Morgan estate subscribed $2,000.

I call your attention to the fact that J. P. Morgan, who is a Director of the United States Steel Corporation, was formerly Treasurer of the Navy League, and is now a Director of and a contributor to the Navy League, and that J. P. Morgan's brother-in-law, Herbert L. Satterlee, was one of the incorporators of the League, and is at the present time the general counsel of the League. I also note that Edward T. Stotesbury, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and a Director of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Cambria Steel Company, Phoenix Iron Company, Riverside Metal Company, Temple Iron Company, William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, and fifty-four other corporations, banks, and trust companies, is one of the Honorary Vice Presidents of the Navy League.

I also call your attention to the fact that George F. Baker, Jr., 2 Wall Street, New York, son of a Director of United States Steel, contributed $1,000 to the Navy League June 10, 1915.

I call your attention to the fact that Robert Bacon, formerly a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and now first Director of United States Steel, is a Director of the Navy League.

I call your attention to the fact that Henry C. Frick, a Director of United States Steel, and ten other corporations, banks, and trust companies, is one of the Vice Presidents of the Navy League.

United States Steel controls the Carnegie Steel Company, which has drawn down from the navy contracts aggregating $32,954,377 for armor plate alone, and if the Navy League's $500,000,000 bond issue goes through Congress this firm will profit still further.

I call your attention to the fact that Allan A. Ryan, a Director of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, contributed $100 to the Navy League on June 10, 1915, and to the further fact that George R. Sheldon, a Director of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and the American Locomotive Company, both of which concerns have profited hugely from European war orders, is one of the Vice Presidents of the Navy League. Mr. Sheldon is also a Director of twenty-four other corporations.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has obtained from the Navy Department armor contracts amounting to $42,321,297, and if the Navy League's program goes through, Bethlehem stands to receive increased orders.

From the foregoing it would appear that two of the three concerns composing the armor ring in this country have representation either among the contributors to the Navy League or among the officers or Directors of the Navy League.

The Government has purchased from those two concerns, Bethlehem and Carnegie, $75,275,614 worth of armor plate, paying an average price of approximately $440 a ton therefor.

If this armor plate had been manufactured in a Government armor plate factory, which the Navy League has cold-shouldered, at least $25,000,000 could have been saved to the American taxpayers. There have been ten estimates by Government officials as to the cost of armor in a Government plant and the average of these estimates is $238 a ton. By contrasting $440, the price we have paid the private manufacturers, with $238, the cost at which we might have manufactured this armor in a Government plant, it is possible to obtain an inkling as to the reason we do not now have more preparedness to show for the colossal appropriations made for that purpse.

I note there are thirty-one Directors of the Navy League. The personal fortunes of these thirty-one men, by the most conservative estimate, aggregate $100,000,000, or $3,030,0000 to each Director. I contend that any Board of Directors whose individual fortunes average $3,000,000 can hardly be considered as representative of the views, feelings, and heartbeats of the great mass of the American people.

On Nov. 19 I publicly stated that inasmuch as the Navy League insisted that its management and backers are entirely free from any atmosphere of war-trafficking influences, I would, as soon as Congress convened, introduce a resolution providing for an investigation of the league, specifically requiring J. P. Morgan and other Directors of the league, past and present, to take the responsibility of testifying, under oath, whether they are interested or ever have been, in war-trafficking firms, or concerns which stand to profit from the proposed $500,000,000 bond issue.

On Nov. 21 I received a letter from you threatening a suit. I consider your letter nothing more nor less than an attempt to intimidate me into abandoning my plans to seek a Congressional investigation of your organization. When I am right, the Navy League cannot intimidate me.

I now desire in all good faith to take the responsibility of making a suggestion to the Navy League. I suggest that you call a meeting of the Board of Directors and go on record in favor of the Government manufacture of battleships, submarines, armament, munitions, &c., in order that the people may obtain the preparedness which you are advocating at cost. I recommend that you either do this or fold your tent and quietly take your departure from the National Capital.

Very respectfully,
CLYDE H. TAVENNER.

Mr. Tavenner has asserted that the Government can save 20 to 60 per cent. on practically all kinds of munitions by manufacturing them in its own plants. He says that he will present a bill to Congress calling for the Government manufacture of war supplies.

CITY FIGHTS SERVICE BOARD.

Attacks Grade Crossing Elimination Order as Unnecessary.

The city began yesterday an attack upon a grade crossing elimination order made last May by both Public Service Commissions, sitting together, in reference to the tracks of the New York Central. Lamar Hardy, as Corporation Counsel, obtained from Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court a writ of certiorari requiring the commissions to show cause why they issued the order.

The order demanded the removal of the tracks of the New York Central between East 241st and 242d Streets, so as to eliminate dangerous crossings at 241st and 242d Streets, the elimination of other dangerous crossings in Mount Vernon at Mount Vernon Avenue and Oak Street, and the closing of the present East 241st and East 242d Streets, from Bullard Avenue to the Bronx River, and the construction of a new street to take their place. The Corporation Counsel in opposing these alterations maintains that public safety does not require the closing of these streets, or that the Public Service Commissions have the authority to do so. Moreover, he holds that the city's share of the cost of making the alterations would be in excess of the proportion, one-quarter, which it is required to contribute in grade crossing elimination proceedings by law.

BOY SCOUTS SEEK $200,000.

300 Men Meet at Luncheon to Start Campaign.

At a luncheon at 57 Chambers Street yesterday 300 persons, representing all parts of New York, pledged themselves to act as captains in a campaign to raise $200,000 as the budget of the Boy Scouts of America for the next three years. Walter W. Price of Staten Island was elected Chairman of the Campaign Committee. He said he already has received a check for $5,000 and three promises for $1,000 each.

Announcement was made that the committee has obtained a list of 14,000 residents of this city who are rated at $100,000 or more and that each of these persons will be asked to contribute. The committee is divided into seventy teams. A letter was read from Borough President Pounds saying he would organize and captain a special Brooklyn Borough team. A letter was read from President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen pledging his co-operation. The workers will meet at luncheon every day next week and announce the results of their canvass.

SAY STRIKE WILL SPREAD.

Union Officials Working to Organize Employes of Winchester Arms Plant

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 3.—Statements differ as to the number of employes of Winchester Repeating Arms Company who have joined the striking machinists. It was said tonight by officials of the company that only 150 strikers have left the factory and that this afternoon some of the electricians who walked out yesterday returned to work.

Officials of the labor unions, however, said tonight that 900 employes had left the factory in the last three days, and that they believe that the strike will spread unless the demand for an eight-hour day is granted. Half a dozen strike organizers have been at work with the strikers, who parade at noon every day through the central streets of the city to the Winchester factory, where attempts are made to spread the strike.

YOUNG OHIOANS ENJOY CITY.

Boys and Girls of State Corn Club Depart After Happy Day.

The 400 Ohio Corn Club boys and girls who won a trip to New York in farming and domestic science contests departed last night in six special trains, delighted with their glimpse of metropolitan life. The prize winners and their chaperons numbered together 577.

By invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York the visitors went around Manhattan on a municipal ferryboat and last evening had dinner in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith addressed them. After the dinner the visitors went to the Hippodrome.

Applied Design Work on View.

The Association of Graduates and Students of the New York School of Applied Design for Women opened an exhibition and sale at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday. The purpose of the display is to demonstrate how much the students can accomplish by a diligent study of the principles of artistic design.

HEATH
THE NEW FALL COLLAR
WITH THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE

Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

WRITE FOR BOOKLET OF 16 STYLES
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

JETWOOD

A SMART COLLAR WITH A COMFORTABLE LOW FRONT

THE NEW E&W

RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢
TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

VINCENT says:

Silk Lined Overcoats $25 of my manufacture.

That means good woolens, good silk, and careful tailoring. Making and selling to you saves for you.

G. N. VINCENT,
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OPERA TICKETS. PHONE 4188 Greeley | Choice seats for all operas and theatres. Jacobs' Theatre Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, Broadway & 38th St.

OPERA TICKETS Phone 8890-8891 Bryant. | Choice Seats for All Operas Kaiserhof Opera Ticket Office, 133 W. 40th St., 1 Door E. of B'way.

AMY GRANT'S OPERA RECITALS
Sundays at 3:30. 78 W. 55th St.
Dec. 5, "Prince Igor." Phone 714 Plaza.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. JOHN DREW in His Greatest Comedy Triumph "The Chief"

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Phone 3093 Bryant. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER Present AROUND THE MAP
Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck. Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.

After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20. Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic farce, SADIE LOVE —with— MARJORIE RAMBEAU

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings, at 8:15. MATS. TODAY & WED. 2:15. Under Fire

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees TODAY & WED. 2:15. FAIR and WARMER

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & WED. at 2:15. ROLLING STONES

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE Liberty W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15 TWICE Daily, Incl. Sun. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1 LIMITED ENGAGEMENT D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs., 8:20. Bryant 287 Matinees TODAY & WED. 2:20. Geo. M. Cohan's Great American Farce, HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY & WED. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS With Mary Ryan & the Great All American Cast. Orch. $2. $1.50. 500 Seats 1st Balc. 50, 75, $1.

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Bryant 22. Evs. 8:20 Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his comedy TRIUMPH, "THE GREAT LOVER"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. The Boomerang

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & WED. COMMON CLAY

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. TODAY & WED. at 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

PARK 59th St., Columbus Circle to Midnight 10c & 25c Last-Word-In-War-Films BATTLES-OF-A-NATION

81st THEATRE THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL Broadway & 81st St. Phone 3980 Schuyler. 1st exclusive Uptown showing Griffith-Ince-Sennett TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre. JULIA DEAN in "MATRIMONY." FORD STERLING in "HIS FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS." Splendid Vaudeville NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs. TODAY 15c, 25c, 50c.

Cort W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. The Princess Pat VICTOR HERBERT'S BIGGEST HIT Sun. Eve. at 8:30 With ELEANOR PAINTER and His Orchestra of 50. Victor Herbert

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evgs. 25c to $1 Mat. Today 25 to 75c WILLIAM HODGE in THE ROAD TO HAPPINESS" Next Week—May Irwin, "33 Washington Sq."

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Av. Evs. 25c. to $1 Mat. Today 25 & 50c. LOUIS MANN in "THE BUBBLE" Next Week—Julian Eltinge in "Cousin Lucy."

FULTON THEATRE 46th Street W. of B'way Continuous 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. These are the ONLY FILMS exhibited at the French Embassy at Washington. FIGHTING IN FRANCE The French Government Official Motion Pictures taken for the NATIONAL ARCHIVES and loaned to The New York World through E. ALEXANDER POWELL, its War Correspondent. Part of receipts go to the French Red Cross. Full Orchestra. Prices 25c & 50c.

Go Where the Crowd Goes. GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way, 43 St. TODAY & TOMORROW Continuous 1 to 11 P.M. Official French Government Pictures. FIGHTING FOR FRANCE SEATS 25c & 50c Symphony Orchestra of 40 Conducted by DANIEL DORE

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THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 W. 44th St. Phone 9059 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. MATINEES THURS. & SAT. 2:30. "Princess Georges," with Andree Mery followed by Sensational War Sketch, "SON HOMME," with IRENE BORDONI and EDGAR BECMAN. Next W'k—Mlle. Greuze in Jossette Ma Femme.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Fri., Sat., 2:30. TREASURE ISLAND "FOR ONCE EVEN 'THE MOVIES' ARE BEATEN."—Herald.

CARNEGIE HALL
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
DR. KARL MUCK Conductor
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30.
Soloist, FRITZ KREISLER.

VITAGRAPH B'way & 44th St. TWICE TODAY at 2:30 & 8:30. SCHOOL CHILDREN'S MATINEE, SAT., 11 A. M. LAST 2 TIMES THE BATTLE CRY OF PEACE

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c to $1 | PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY, "The Forest Fire," Beatrice Herford, Emma Carus, Marshall Montgomery & Co., others.

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PRINCESS 39TH STREET, East of Broadway. Mat. Today 2:30. Eve. 8:30. THE UNBORN By Beulah Poynter.

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COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Popular Prices HASTING'S BIG SHOW.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Today Mat. 2:15 and Every Eve. 8:15. "HOHEIT TANZT WALZER."

By Permission of His Eminence, John Cardinal Farley
A Military Concert,
CARNEGIE HALL,
December 15th, at 8:15 P. M.,
For the Benefit of
The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer.
National Marches,
Anthems,
Army Calls
and Other Appropriate Selections,
UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF
JOHN GEORGE FRANK,
Late with the Metropolitan Opera Co., Conducting His
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Tickets for sale at Carnegie Hall Box Office. Boxes $25.00 and $15.00. Seats $1.00 and $1.50.
Net profits are to aid in the support of St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 71 Jackson St., New York, and Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y.

SEATS NOW
HUDSON THEATRE—SPECIAL
Tuesday Aftern'n, Dec. 7, at 2:15
For the New York American Christmas Fund for the Poor.
The Most Varied and Novel Performance of the Season, One Act from Each of Selwyn & Co.'s Four Big Hits.
Julia Arthur & Company in the Last Act of "THE ETERNAL MAGDALENE."
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1st Concert To-night at 8:15
BEETHOVEN, Overture "Coriolanus"; BEETHOVEN, 5th Symphony; WAGNER, Prelude Liebestod from "Tristan and Isolde"; LISZT, Symphonic Poem "Les Preludes"; WAGNER, Waldweben from "Siegfried"; LISZT, Hungarian Storm March (First Time).
Tomorrow (Sunday) Afternoon at 3.
FRANCIS MACMILLEN
Program includes Schubert "Unfinished Symphony."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today at 2, Trovatore. Rappold, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier, Cond., Polacco.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Boheme. Alda, Cajati; Caruso, De Luca, Segurola, Cond., Bavagnoli.
Wed. at 8, Magic Flute. Hempel, Kurt, Mason; Sembach, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs., at 8, Aida. Rappold, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Scott, Cond., Bavagnoli.
Fri. at 8, Boris Godunow. Ober; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat., at 2, Marta. Hempel, Ober; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta, Cond., Bavagnoli.
THIS SUN. EVE. at 8:30—50c. to $1.50. Orchestra Concert. Cond. Hageman. SOLOISTS SOPHIE BRASLAU, MABEL GARRISON, PASQUALE AMATO, GIACOMO DAMACCO BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tonight at 8, Magic Flute. Hempel, Kurt, Mason; Sembach, Goritz, Reiss, Scott, Cond., Bodanzky.
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Sunday Night at 8:30
Monday Mat. at 2:45
SOUTHERN ITALY AND SICILY
Colored Views and Motion Pictures by Mr. Elmendorf. Prices 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50.

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First appearance Tuesday Aft. at 3, December 7
Yvette Guilbert
Assisted by Trio De Lutece.
Programs, Eight Centuries of Songs
OTHER DATES: DEC. 10, 14, 17, Afts. at 3. DEC. 12, 19, Evgs. at 8:30.
Tickets on sale at Box Office. Knabe Piano.
Direction Daniel Frohman & Cath. A. Bamman.

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Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Tomorrow (Sunday) Aft. at 3.
Soloist: HAROLD BAUER
BERLIOZ, WAGNER, BRAHMS.
Seats at Box Office; also Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 7, at 2:30.
PADEREWSKI
Under the Auspices of the Society for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis.
Tickets $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $5.00. Now on sale at Box Office and Hotel St. Regis.
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL
2nd Concert, Tues. Evg., Dec. 7, 8:15
KNEISEL QUARTET
Artists { JOSEF KOVARIK, Viola Assisting { LEO SCHULZ, Violoncello
Seats $2 and $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

Princess Theatre, Tom'w (Sun.) Ev. at 8:30
PIANO AND VIOLIN SONATA RECITAL
GASTON & EDOUARD DETHIER
Seats at Box Office, $1.00 to $2.00.
Direction Musicians' Concert Management, Inc.

Aeolian Hall, Sat., Dec. 4, 8:15. Tickets 50c-$1.50.
Dual Recital: Shanna Cummings (Soprano) and Harry Rowe Shelly (Organist & Composer.)

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 12, at 3.
Tickets, 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $15 & $18. Now at Box Office.
Kreisler
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Dec. 8, at 3.
Piano Recital By PERCY GRAINGER
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer. Steinway Piano. For the benefit of the Manassas Industrial School.

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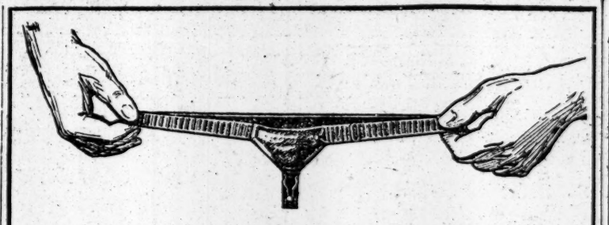

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Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 11, at 2:30
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